

Progressive men of Minnesota. Biographical sketches and portraits of the leaders in business, politics and the professions; together with an historical and descriptive sketch of the state

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Progressive Men of Minnesota.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS OF THE LEADERS IN BUSINESS, POLITICS AND THE PROFESSIONS; TOGETHER WITH AN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF THE STATE.

Edited by MARION D. SHUTTER, D. D., and J. S. McLAIN, M. A.

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PREFACE.

It is a generally accepted proposition that the growth and development of any community along right lines depend more upon the character of its population than upon any other causes; and to a correct understanding of the forces which have contributed to the upbuilding of this commonwealth some knowledge of the men who have been instrumental in making Minnesota what it is, is necessary. The population of the state is increasing at a rapid rate and many thousands from other states and countries become residents every year, who are unfamiliar with its history and unacquainted with the men who have made that history. The purpose of this volume is to furnish a convenient and trustworthy source from which accurate knowledge of the history of the state may be obtained. Special efforts have been made to collect information with regard to the men active and foremost in business, professional and official life to-day, and also with regard to those who have in the past played leading parts in the making of a great state. In addition to the biographical sketches, the reader will find here a carefully prepared description of Minnesota, viewed from the standpoint of its natural resources and from that of its public history.

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MINNESOTA; Its History and Resources. MARION D. SHUTTER.

“Should you ask me, Whence these stories, Whence these legends and traditions?

I should answer, I should tell you, From the forests and the prairies, From the great lakes of the Northland, From the land of the Ojibways, From the Land of the Dakotas.”

—Longfellow.

The writer has undertaken to present, in the following pages, a brief historical sketch of the state of Minnesota and some account of its present resources.

Just thirty-eight have elapsed since the star representing the “land of the sky-tinted water” was placed upon the national banner. There are those living to-day whose memories go back beyond the formation of the state, and even back to the times that antedated the

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organization of the territory. The first governor elected after the state had been admitted to the union is still with us in a hale and vigorous old age. He has just presided at the annual meeting of the State Historical Society. Many of those survive who helped to shape the early affairs of the state and to lay the foundations of its after greatness. Some of these are mentioned in this sketch, and also in the body of the present work. It is, however, more the object of this volume to set forth what is being done by those who are making history to-day, who are now directing the course of events. The lives and deeds of the Fathers are elsewhere recorded. They have labored, and the present generation has entered into their labors. They have laid the corner-stone, and it is for those who are taking their places to build a structure that shall be worthy of their toils and sacrifices. Let us face the future in the same hope and courage with which our fathers conquered the past.

That future is bright with promise. The geographical position and natural resources of this state are prophetic of destiny. Some such intimation seems to have danced through the brain of the Aborigine: for the Dakotahs used to claim superiority over their other savage brethren, because their "sacred men asserted that the mouth of the Minnesota river was immediately over the center of the earth and immediately under the center of the heavens." Dismissing this tribal fancy, it is worthy of note that Baron D'Avagour, while 10 governor of Canada, sent to the French government (August 14, 1663) a message in which, after referring to Lake Huron, he wrote: "Beyond is met another called Lake Superior, the waters of which, it is believed, flow into New Spain, and this, according to the general opinion, ought to be the center of the country." To come to more modern times, the words of William H. Seward, at St. Paul in 1860, though often quoted, may be referred to once more. "I now believe," he said, after a survey of the country, its place, and its resources, "that the ultimate seat of government on this great continent will be found somewhere within a radius of not very far from the spot on which I now stand, at the head of navigation on the Mississippi river." These are some of the predictions of Minnesota's destiny, from the wild dreams of the original savage to the sober words of the recent distinguished statesman.

But for the present, we must turn from speculations concerning the future, to review the history of the past.

I. THE ABORIGINES.

On the 13th of January, 1851, when Alexander Ramsey was taking the chair as president of the Historical Society, he said: "Minnesota has a history and that not altogether an unwritten one, which can unravel many a page of deep, engrossing interest, which is rich in tales of daring enterprise, of faithful endurances, of high hopes; which is marked by the early traveler's foot-prints, and by the ancient explorer's pencil; which is glowing with the myths and traditions of our aboriginal races, sprinkled over with their battle-fields, with the sites of their ancient villages, and with the wah-kaun stones of their teeming mythology. With these "original races" our sketch must begin.

Even earlier than the year 1634, the Indians around the great lakes had learned to carry their furs to Quebec, where they received in exchange such articles of European manufacture as suited their needs or pleased their fancy; but in this year (1634), two priests named Breboeuf and Daniel, fired with zeal for the Church, accompanied a party of Hurons from Quebec back to their distant home. Neil tells us that they were the first European who erected a house in the neighborhood of Lake Huron; and that "seven years later, a bark canoe containing priests of the same order, passed through the river Ottawa and coasted along the shores of Lake Huron to visit, by invitation, the Ojibways, at the outlet of Lake Superior." It required seventeen days from the time of starting for that bark canoe to reach the Falls of St. Mary; and here the priests found two thousand of the tribe assembled, waiting to receive them and listen to their message.

It was upon this missionary journey that the white men heard, for the first time, of the tribe of the Dakotahs, on the site of whose lodges and wigwams the cities and towns of Minnesota have arisen.

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The Ojibways informed the priests that the Dakotahs lived eighteen days' journey farther towards the west. This was in 1634. It was twenty years later before the white man penetrated the Dakotah territory. In this year two young men, "connected with the fur trade, followed a party of Indians in their hunting excursions," and were finally thus conducted to the borders of the Dakotahs. This was in 1654. When they returned to Quebec, they gave such glowing accounts of the lands, lakes, rivers, people, resources, that both trader and priest became enthusiastic for its conquest. The trader at first fared better than the priest; for good Father Mesnard was lost in attempting to reach the newly discovered savages; and tradition asserts that only his cassock and prayer-book completed, in some mysterious way, the journey, and were kept for many years by the Dakotahs as amulets.

The word Dakotah, by which the original occupants of the soil of Minnesota designated themselves, signifies allied, or joined together, or federated. Nearly two centuries ago, it was written of them. "For sixty leagues from the extremity of the upper lake towards sunset, and as it were, in the center of the western nations, they have all united their force by a general league." The name Sioux which is most familiar to us, originated with the early French discoverers. The Ojibways of Lake Superior had, from time immemorial, waged war against the Dakotahs, and naturally always referred to them as enemies. The term they used was Nadowaysioux. The French, according to Charlevoix, abbreviated this term by 11 using only the latter part of it. He says: "The name of Sioux that we give to these Indians is entirely of our own making; or, rather, it is the last two syllables of the name of Nadouessioux, as many nations call them."

There have been three great divisions of the Dakotahs, or Sioux; and these have been still farther subdivided. These subdivisions are too numerous to mention in such a sketch as the present one. The first of the three principal divisions was called the Isanyati, whose chief band was the M'dewakantonwan, and their territory was around the shores of Mille Lacs and along the borders of Rum River. The second of these divisions was the Ihanktonwan, most commonly called Yankton; and they are said to have occupied

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the region west of Mille Lacs and north of the Minnesota river. The third division is the Tetonwan, who dwelt at Lac qui Parle and Big Stone lake.

The language of the Dakotahs was different from that of other Indian tribes, and was no more understood by those tribes than by the white men. The first mention of a Dakotah word in a European book is found in Father Hennepin's account. When the savages saw him reading his breviary they exclaimed, "Wakan-de!" His companions interpreted it as an expression of displeasure and begged Father Hennepin to be less public in his devotions, fearing that the Indians would murder them all. The father complied, although they afterwards discovered that the word was simply an expression of surprise and wonder. A grammar and dictionary of the Dakotah language, compiled by Rev. S. R. Riggs, of Lac qui Parle, has been published by the Smithsonian Institute, under the auspices of the Minnesota Historical Society. The language, as embodied in these works, reflects the surroundings, the mental habits, and the state of progress of these savages. Their vocabulary of trees and shrubs "covers probably all, or nearly all, the varieties which grow in their country, .. but they have very few specific names for flowers." The sense of beauty is almost entirely lacking. One can not make bows and arrows and tent-poles out of flowers. Fish and birds all have names, and there are words which show an intimate acquaintance with their habits. Engaged in constantly dissecting wild animals, "their vocabulary of terms denoting the different parts of the body is extensive and definite." But "in terms to denote abstract ideas, the Dakotah language is undoubtedly defective." The ideas themselves were absent. In this connection, Mr. Riggs says: "It is only just to remark that the language under consideration is possessed of great flexibility; almost all words expressing quality may be so changed as to stand for those qualities in the abstract." The Dakotah noun is not properly declinable. Variations are denoted by affixing and suffixing pronouns. These are of great number and power of expression. "Nothing can be found anywhere more full and flexible than the Dakotah verb. The affixes and reduplications and pronouns and prepositions all come in to make it of such a stately pile of thoughts as is to be found nowhere else. A single paradigm presents more than

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a thousand variations.” In the arrangement of predicate and substantive in a sentence, “the Dakotah language is eminently simple and natural. The sentence ‘Give me bread,’ a Dakotah transposes to ‘Bread me give.’ Such is the genius of the language that in translating a sentence or verse from the Bible, one expects to begin not at the beginning, but at the end. And, such, too, is the common practice of their best interpreters; where the person who is speaking leaves off, there they usually commence and proceed backward to the beginning. In this way, the connection of a sentence is more easily retained in the mind and more naturally evolved.”

Passing on to the religion of the Dakotahs, without entering into the details of their belief and worship, we may use the comprehensive statement of General Sibley: “The religion of the Dakotahs is a mere myth. It has been asserted that the Indian race are monotheists, and therefore far in advance of other pagans who believe in a multiplicity of deities; that they look forward to a future state and to its retributions. I regret to be obliged to express an opinion on this subject which must conflict with such favorable impressions. The belief attributed to the eastern tribes of a happy hunting-ground for the good and wastes devoid of game for the bad, in another sphere of existence finds no response in the breast of a Dakotah. He seeks to propitiate what he calls the Great Spirit and a multitude of minor spirits, especially those embodied in oval-shaped 12 stones, by sacrifices of tobacco and other trifling articles, not because he hopes or cares for reward in a higher state of being, but because he deprecates the visitations of their anger upon the earth in the form of disease, accident, or death, to himself or his family. I have no reason to believe that any Dakotah, among the very many with whom I have conversed on the subject, was ever deterred from the commission of a crime by a fear of punishment in another world, nor have I been able to satisfy myself that their impressions of a future state are anything but shadowy, uncertain and unsatisfactory.”

The manners and customs of the Dakotah tribes present an interesting field of research; but our present sketch must be confined to a hurried survey. The Dakotahs were fond of war, and so relentless in battle that other tribes feared them. Their children were cradled

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to the sound of battle-music; and the first playthings were miniature bows and arrows. War and the chase were the Dakotah's chief employments; and in the intervals he observed the feasts and dances of religion. The domestic life was that of all savages. The wife or wives—for they were polygamous—was obtained by purchase and devoted to the service of a slave or drudge. In moving from place to place, the Dakotah woman carried the lodge, camp-kettles, axe, babies and small dogs upon her back. She erected the teepee, cut the wood, built the fires, and cooked the meals. She was subject to all the whims of here husband, and was usually treated with harshness and cruelty. As a result, suicides were frequent among Dakotah women. The food of these Indians was principally fish, venison, buffalo and dog-meat. One of the old chiefs once declared to a party of explorers: "The savage loves dog-meat as well as the white man loves pork." They did not cultivate the soil. Sometimes they used a species of wild rice that grew in the swamps. Dependent upon the steam and the chase, they were constantly oscillating between starvation and gluttony. Without regular hours for eating, they were also without regular hours for sleep. In person they were filthy and full of vermin. Their bodies were more familiar with paint than with water. Adulterous and thievish, they were at last compelled to enter into certain compacts for self-preservation—upon Sir John Falstaff's principle that "thieves must be true to each other." "The Sioux nation," says Culbertson, "has no general council, but each tribe and band determines its own affairs. These bands have some ties of interest analogous to our secret societies. The 'Crow-feather-in-cap' band are pledged to protect each other's wives and to refrain from violating them. If the wife of one of their number is stolen from another of their number, she is returned, the band either paying the thief to restore the stolen property or forcing him to do it. The 'Strong-Heart' band is pledged to protect each other in their horses." And so on. The Dakotah had his hours of recreation, as well as his battles and chase and religious dances. His favorite pastime was a game of ball corresponding with what school-boys used to call "shinney." Betting ran high, hundreds of dollars' worth of property was often lost and won on a single game. Guns, horses, blankets, belts and ornaments used to change hands with marvelous rapidity. The game usually broke up, as games in more modern times occasionally do, in clamorous

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disputes and altercations. When, after his precarious existence, enlivened by war and chase and dance and play, the Dakotah died, his nearest friend was always anxious to go out and kill somebody, especially an enemy. Neil relates that "a father lost his child while the treaty of 1851 was pending at Mendota, and he longed to go and kill an Ojibway." The corpse was always wrapped in its best clothes, and some one acquainted with the deceased would harangue the unseen powers as well as the friends of the departed, upon his virtues. The friends would sit with black pigment, the sign of mourning, on their faces. Loud lamentations rent the air, and the mourners cut their thighs and legs with their fingernails, or pieces of stone. "The corpse is not buried, but placed in a box upon a scaffold some eight or ten feet from the ground. Hung around the scaffold are such things as would please the spirit, if it were still in the flesh, such as the scalp of an enemy or pots of food. After the corpse has been exposed for some months, and the bones only remain, they are buried in a heap, and protected from the wolves by stakes."

Such were the tribes who dwelt upon the soil of Minnesota before the axe of the white man rang through its forests or his plough-share had turned the soil of its prairies. So lived the Dakotah, 13 and so he died. Some of the legends of this primitive people still linger in our literature, and names of Dakotah origin are still borne by our towns and lakes and rivers. These are pleasant memorials of a time that is gone and a race that is almost extinct. But, on the other hand, as we shall see later, the savagery of the Dakotah has written the record of his conflict with civilization in letters of blood. Among the historic places of our state are battle-fields where the heroic settler bravely met the insane fury of the Dakotah's merciless attacks. There are men and women living to-day who remember scenes of massacre in which their own friends and relatives went down under the tomahawk and scalping-knife!

II. VOYAGE AND DISCOVERY.

We have already described how the white men originally heard of the land of the Dakotahs, and how they first made their way to its borders. Let us now return and follow

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up the story of voyage and discovery. Little by little the area of savagery is to be opened to civilization. In this work the initiative is always taken by traveler and trader. The emissaries of commerce prepare the way for the priest. The trading-post is the center around which, later, churches and schools are built. It will be interesting to trace the processes by which section after section of what is now the state of Minnesota was added to the map of the world.

In May 1671, the most notable gathering that, up to that time, had been held upon this continent, assembled at Sault Ste. Marie. For months before, Nicholas Perrot, at the request of the Canadian authorities, had been visiting the various tribes of the Northwest, inviting them to this council. For months before, DeLusson had been exploring the country around the great lakes to find out its resources—planting the cross of the church and the arms of France wherever he went. The French and the Indians must now have an understanding in regard to trade. At this great conference they meet to form a compact. There were present, on this occasion, the most noted travelers and ecclesiastics of the day. De Lusson, Perrot and Joliet were there; and there also were Fathers Allouez and Dablon. Before them sat the representatives of the various tribes. They were freshly decorated with paint and feathers, and wrapped in their best furs of beaver and buffalo. Father allouez, the first priest who had seen the Dakotahs face to face, and who had founded the Ojibway mission at La Pointe, opened the proceedings. He addressed the Indians, telling them of the Great King beyond the sea, describing the monarch's power and grandeur. Two holes were then dug, in one of which was planted a cedar column, in the other a cedar cross. Then the Europeans sang one of the Latin hymns of the Church, after which, to column and cross were fastened metal plates engraved with the arms of France. De Lusson then addressed the Indians in French, and Perrot acted as interpreter. The Indians listened with approval, a treaty of mutual good will and assistance was made, certain stipulations were agreed upon in regard to trade; and the ceremonies were followed by a grand discharge of musketry. The Te Deum sung by the whole council terminated the proceedings. Thus was the region around the great lakes

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formally introduced to French dominion, and the gates of exploration and traffic thrown open.

The great river of Minnesota is the Mississippi; and it was but natural that the first explorations should be made along this highway of waters. Father Allouez first heard the name of this stream in the fall of 1665, while visiting the Minnesota shores of Lake Superior. He wrote it as he thought the Chippeways pronounced it, "Messipi." Father Marquette (whose statue has just been placed in the capitol at Washington), during his missionary tours in the neighborhood of Lake Superior, heard so much of this great river of the Sioux country, that he determined to go in search of it. He and his companions left the mission at Green Bay on the 10th of July, 1673, and went up the Fox river on birch-bark canoes. They made a portage to the Wisconsin; then placed their canoes upon its waters and floated down to the Mississippi, a seven days' journey. Entering the Mississippi, they went down to the Illinois and returned to Green Bay by way of the Illinois and Lake Michigan, arriving at the place whence they started, the last of September—a remarkable feat.

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This voyage of Father Marquette was deeply interesting to a native of Rouen, name La Salle, who was living at his trading post, Fort Frontenac, Canada, on the site of the present city of Kingston. La Salle believed that there was a short route to China and Japan from the headwaters of the Mississippi. He sailed to France to obtain the patronage of Louis XIV., and in 1678 received permission "to make discoveries in the western part of New France, to build forts wherever they were necessary, and to enjoy the exclusive right to the trade in buffalo skins which were just beginning to be known and valued in Europe." One of the first things La Salle did, after his return from France, was to build a large vessel for navigating the lakes. It made but one voyage. On its return from Green Bay to the Niagara river, it was lost; for no tidings of it were ever received. After sending out this ship that never returned, La Salle and his followers, among whom was Father Hennepin, coasted with their four birch-bark canoes along the eastern shore of Wisconsin, and at last

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descended the Illinois river to the present site of the Peoria, where they built a fort. They also constructed here a vessel for navigating the Mississippi. In this vessel La Salle sent Father Hennepin to discover the sources of the wonderful stream—confident that when he had found these sources, he would also find the new route to China and Japan.

On the 29th of February, 1680, with two companions, Richard du Gay and Michael Accault, Hennepin embarked. He did not discover the sources of the great river or the new route to the Orient; but he did make discoveries that have identified his name forever with the history of Minnesota. It is not easy to determine the order in which Hennepin made his discoveries; but it is probable that the first of these was Lake Pepin. In the neighborhood of the mouth of the Wisconsin he and his companions were captured by a party of Indians. With them he passed through the Lac des Pluers, which was shortly afterwards called Pepin. He thus describes his experiences: About thirty leagues above Black river, we found the Lake of Tears which we named so, because the savages who took us, as it will be hereafter related, consulted in this place, what they should do with their prisoners, and those who were for murdering cried all night upon us, to oblige by their tears, their companions to consent to our death. The lake is formed by the 'Meschasipi,' and may be seven leagues long and five broad." Some miles below the site of St. Paul the Indians landed, at a point opposite Red Rock, and thence journeyed by trail to Mille Lacs. Afterwards, with a hunting party, Hennepin descended the Rum river, and camped at its mouth. Here they nearly perished of famine, and at last, yielding to his earnest entreaties, the Indians allowed him to go free. After some day's traveling, he came to a cataract which he says "indeed of itself is terrible and hath something very astonishing." He reported this cataract to be sixty feet high. "Near the cataract," he says, "was a bearskin upon a pole, a sort of oblation to the spirit in the waters." After carving the cross and the arms of France upon a tree, he called the falls by the name of the patron saint of his expedition. Saint Anthony of Padua. The first white man who looked upon the mighty torrent, now harnessed to the machinery of a great city, was Louis Hennepin. This was in the month of July, 1686.

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To this same time belong the names and deeds of several other discoveries. Leaving his post on Lake Superior in the month of June, 1686, Du Luth explored the country to the Lake of the Issati, Mille Lac, which he afterwards called Lake Buade, from the family name of Frontenac, governor of Canada. He also ascended the St. Louis river, then called the "Bois Brule," to its source, exploring the country drained by its waters. His name is preserved in the name of the young and vigorous city that has sprung up in the field of his activities. He was the first to plant the arms of France in the land of the Dakotahs.

In the spring of 1683, the first trading-post was established in Minnesota, on Lake Pepin, by Nicholas Perrot, and a fort was built which for a long time bore his name. A few years later, the Indians, instigated by the English, began to make trouble for the French farther east, and Perrot and his followers, leaving a few half-breeds to protect their goods at the trading-post, joined Du Luth who was in command at Green Bay. Returning with forty men to Lake Pepin, in 1688, the next year he formally claimed the country for France. The document in which this claim is made is called the Proces-Verbal, and is the first official document in relation to Minnesota; for 15 while its boundaries were not yet defined, it was part of the immense territory included in the claim of Nicholas Perrot. In the beginning, this document "recites the origin and history of Perrot's authority; then tells how he and his companions entered the country; enumerates the tribes encountered on the banks of the upper Mississippi and its branches, the Wisconsin, St. Croix, and Minnesota; and takes possession of the whole region in the name of the king."

In 1695, Le Sueur established a post on one of the islands of the Mississippi, not far from the present town of Red Wing. He also ascended the Minnesota river to the mouth of the Mankato, or Blue Earth river, about 150 miles above the site of Fort Snelling, where he erected another fort and established a trading-post. Le Sueur explored the entire Blue Earth region. With him the French discoveries in Minnesota appear to have ceased. For half a century these enterprising Frenchmen had been penetrating into the country along the great water-courses, and establishing their trading-posts and forts at strategic points.

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And yet the hold of the French upon the new territory was slight. D'Iberville, in a memorial addressed to the government, says: "The Sioux are too far removed for trade while they remain in their own country," and suggests a plan for their removal to the Missouri. He also mentions the tendency of the voyageurs to become roaming hunters and the interference of Canadian traders with those of Louisiana, as great difficulties in the way of securing a stable system of commerce between the tribes and the latter colony. However the French government heeded neither the advice of D'Iberville nor the schemes of others; but discouraged by its ill success, abolished the system of licenses, and withdrew its garrisons from all the points west of Mackinaw. This condition of affairs existed for nearly twenty years. But, after all, this great territory was not to be relinquished or permanently neglected; for events were shaping themselves which revived the waning interest.

The eyes of the English were upon this part of the continent and they worked through the Indians to accomplish their designs. A French document of the day thus refers to the matter: "It is more and more obvious that the English are endeavoring to interpolate among all the Indian nations, and to attach them to themselves. They entertain constantly the idea of becoming masters of North America, persuaded that the European nation which will be possessor of that section, will, in course of time, be masters of all, because it is there alone that men live in health and have strong, robust children." "Thus it came to pass," says Kirk in his history, "that the song of the Canadian boatman was again heard on the streams and lakes of Minnesota, and the fathers of the mission once more performed their sacred ministrations within its borders. But priest and voyageur were not left to battle alone; for the French authorities instituted means for the re-establishment of the deserted posts and the building of new ones." During the period of struggle which followed, other parts of the territory to the westward were opened, and more adequate ideas of the extent and resources of the country obtained. Previous to the breaking out of what is known in history as the "French and Indian War," the dominion of France was reasserted and her power again became supreme. And even though later, in 1763, the country was ceded to

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England by the treaty of Versailles, the French had so strong a hold upon the Indians that the English never established trading-posts west of Mackinaw.

An expedition was organized under English auspices by Jonathan Carver, a native of Connecticut, who had been a commander in the royal service during the French and Indian wars. Leaving Boston in the month of June, 1766, he arrived at Mackinaw in the month of August. Carver simply went over the routes that others had marked out and visited posts and villages already in existence. He added nothing to the area of discovery; but he observed some things in his travels that had escaped the eyes of others, and has given us information that we find nowhere else. He was the first one who called the attention of the civilized world to the existence of earthworks or mounds in the valley of the Mississippi. He discovered the cave which bears his name, some miles below the city of St. Paul— a cave whose sides were carved with Indian hieroglyphics. He tells us that the little island now below the Falls of St. Anthony was then in the middle of the cataract. He describes the picturesque beauty of the country around the falls; he foresees something of the future greatness of this region. “The future population,” he declares, “will be able to carry their produce to the seaports with great facility, the current of the river from its source to its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, being extremely favorable for doing this in small craft. This might also in time be facilitated by canals or shorter cuts, and a communication opened by water with New York by way of the lakes.” Carver went to England and interested a member of parliament by the name of Whithworth, in his projects, and would have returned to renew his travels had not the breaking out of the Revolutionary War prevented. Nothing future of importance was accomplished until after that portion of Minnesota lying east of the Mississippi came into possession of the United States, by the Treaty of Paris, 1783. And this event opens a new chapter in the history of Minnesota and of the Northwest Territory.

III. THE TRANSITION PERIOD.

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We have just seen that by the treaty of Paris, that portion of what is now the state of Minnesota, which lay east of the Mississippi, was ceded to the United States. The French-American territory, assigned to Spain in 1763, was returned to France in 1880, and by the French, almost immediately after, ceded to the United States; so that the immense domain west of the Mississippi, including the other part of our present state, also came into the hands of the government. But as yet no boundaries are defined.

This whole region, at the beginning of the present century, was just emerging from savagery. The Indians still remained and had always to be reckoned with. The French were still an important factor in the sparse population. Halfbreeds abounded. English traders were in possession of the posts. For some years after the country had come into American ownership, the English kept their garrisons in the fort along the frontier; they even went so far as to erect new trading-post which floated the English colors. The traders sought to hold the Indians loyal to British rule and to embitter them against the new regime.

The authorities at Washington found it necessary to become acquainted with the new soil, curb the insolence of the British traders, and conciliate the savage tribes. The first mission of this kind was undertaken by Lieutenant Pike in 1805. "With his small command of twenty men," says General Sibley, "he penetrated into the midst of the powerful tribes of the Dakotah and Chippewa Indians, arrested their hostile movement towards each other, negotiated a treaty of cession with the former, threatened evil-disposed tribes and Indians with punishment, tore down the British flag wherever displayed, and elicited the respect and admiration of savages who were entirely under British influence, and who had but a faint knowledge of the power of the American government." As a result of his work, our government acquired from the Dakotahs the first tract of land ceded by an Indian tribe within the limits of new territory. Notwithstanding all that had been accomplished by Lieutenant Pike, the traders, during the war of 1812, enlisted the Indians upon the side of England. They assisted in the attacks upon Fort Mackinaw in 1812, Fort Meigs in 1813, and Fort Shelby in 1814. Only two chiefs of the Dakotahs remained loyal to the Americans. The

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results of the war were disappointing to the Indians, as the English had made them golden promises they were unable to fulfill; and these wild children of the forest learned to despise the power and authority of the United States no longer.

The expedition of Major Stephen H. Long in 1817 resulted in the selection of the present site of Fort Snelling, where three years later the corner-stone of that military structure was laid. The post was at first called Fort St. Anthony, but through the influence of General Winfield Scott, who was there on a visit of inspection in 1824, the name was changed according to the following recommendation: "The work of which the War Department is in possession of the plans, reflects the greatest credit on Colonel Snelling, his officers and men. The defenses, and for the most part the public storehouses, shops and quarters, being constructed of stone, the whole is likely to endure so long as the post shall remain a frontier one. I wish to suggest to the general-in-chief, and through him to the War Department, the propriety of calling this work Fort 17 Snelling, as a just compliment to the meritorious warrior under whom it has been erected."

While the fort was building, the Arts of Peace were also being cultivated. The seeds of a future civilization were being sown. In 1821, the Northwestern and Hudson Bay Fur Companies—hitherto at war—united, and the Columbia Fur Company, with headquarters at Lake Traverse, was formed. The first mills erected on Minnesota soil were built by the government at the Falls of St. Anthony, in 1821 and 1823 to manufacture flour and lumber for the garrison at Fort Snelling. This latter year also witnessed the beginning of steam navigation on the waters of the upper Mississippi. During the same year, the first distinctively scientific expedition entered Minnesota, under the direction of Major Long. Among the explorers were Samuel Seymour, artist; Professor W. H. Keating, of Pennsylvania University, mineralogist and geologist, and Thomas Say, of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, zoologist and antiquarian. It is said that, "the scientific observations, though rapidly taken, were of great value. The geological and geographical descriptions of the Minnesota and Red rivers were particularly interesting; and to these some information was added relative to the fauna and flora of those valleys." Still later, the labors of Nicollet,

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in these directions, were important. Progress was also being made in the management of the Indians. On the 19th of August, 1825, the Northwestern tribes met at Prairie du Chien, where the government was represented by Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and Governor Clarke of Missouri. The Dakotahs and Ojibways here consented to have definite bounds placed between their hunting-grounds, to prevent future contention. The year following, Mr. Cass attended a council of the Ojibways of Fond du Lac. On the 5th of August a treaty was sealed in which "the Ojibways promised to sever all allegiance to Great Britain, and acknowledge at all times the United States' supremacy."

Still further progress towards the coming civilization must now be noted. The year 1833 marks the beginning of schools and missions among the Protestants. They originated with Rev. W. T. Boutwell, among the Ojibways at Leech Lake. In 1834, S. W. Pond and his brother opened a mission for the Dakotahs at Lake Calhoun. In June, 1835, a Presbyterian church was organized at Fort Snelling. In 1836, Dr. Williamson, Mr. Higgins and Miss Poage, located at Lac qui Parle and organized a church. In 1837, they were joined by Rev. S. R. Riggs and wife. These were the humble beginnings. The toils and sacrifices of these first teachers and missionaries laid the foundations for the work of others. On these foundations schools and churches have multiplied.

The year 1837, eventful in the history of missions, is also eventful in commercial history. Outside capital began to flow towards the Northwest and towards this particular spot of the Northwest. A council of the Ojibways, held at Fort Snelling, this year, ceded to the United States all the pine lands of the St. Croix and its tributaries. "Capitalists immediately began to improve the water power at the Falls of St. Croix and this was the beginning of the now extensive manufacturing of lumber, so closely related to the commercial welfare of the state. The Palmyra, Captain Holland commander, the first steamer to navigate the St. Croix, brought the machinery for the projected mills. A delegation of the Dakotahs at Washington also ceded to the government all their Minnesota lands east of the Mississippi."

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The principal event in the closing part of this period was the founding of St. Paul, in 1840. A chapel of that name was first erected, and a small village sprang up around it. Dr. Williamson, writing in 1843, gives a description of the settlement as it then appeared: "My present residence is on the utmost verge of civilization, in the northwest part of the United States, within a few miles of the principal village of white men in the territory that we suppose will bear the name of Minnesota. The village referred to has grown up within a few years in a romantic situation, on a high bluff of the Mississippi, and has been baptised by the Roman Catholics with the name of St. Paul. They have erected in it a small chapel, and constitute much the larger portion of its inhabitants. The Dakotahs call it Im-ni-jas-ka, or 'White Rock,' from the color of the sandstone which forms the bluff on which the village stands. The village contains five stores, as they call them, at all of which intoxicating drinks form a part, and I suppose the principal part, of what they sell. I would suppose the village contains a dozen or twenty families living near enough to send to school."

The period condensed into these few paragraphs, to use the words of Mr. Kirk, "May well be called the period of transition between the times of the voyageurs and the settlements; of romantic adventure, yielding to scientific research; of slowly shifting scenes in the prologue of yet another great drama of modern American life, for which the forces of civilization were steadily arranging themselves while the outside world began to look with eyes of eager expectancy for the opening of the first act."

IV. THE TERRITORY.

That part of Minnesota lying west of the Mississippi came successively under the jurisdiction of Louisiana Province in 1803, Louisiana territory in 1805, Missouri territory in 1812, Michigan territory in 1834, Wisconsin territory in 1836 and Iowa territory in 1838. The part east of the Mississippi secured, as already mentioned, by the treaty of Paris, belonged to the Northwest territory in 1787, Indiana territory in 1800, Illinois territory in 1809, Michigan territory in 1834, and Wisconsin territory in 1836.

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Territory after territory, state after state, was organized out of this immense domain. Finally, in 1848, Wisconsin, with boundaries not so inclusive as those of Wisconsin territory, was admitted as a state. The act was passed on the 29th of May. The following July, a meeting was held at St. Paul which "proposed the calling of a convention to consider the steps proper to be taken by those citizens of the old Wisconsin territory beyond the boundaries of the new state of Wisconsin." The first public meeting for this purpose was held August 5th, at Stillwater, and Franklin Steele and Henry H. Sibley were the only ones who attended from the west side of the Mississippi. At this time a call was issued for a general convention to meet at the same place on the 26th of the same month. Sixty-two delegates were present and Henry H. Sibley was appointed to proceed to Washington and urge the immediate passage of a bill for the organization of Minnesota territory." In the meantime, Mr. Sibley was elected to the House of Representatives, and finally succeeded in having a bill passed for the organization of the territory of Minnesota, with the present boundaries, and St. Paul as the capital. On March 3, the bill was signed by the president. Mr. Sibley will always be remembered for this service. He had to battle hard in the House. The measure was opposed on various pretexts, and hampered with embarrassing amendments. An effort was made to append the Wilmot Proviso. "By great exertions on the part of myself and my friends," says Mr. Sibley, "the House was at length persuaded to recede from its amendment." The news was brought to St. Paul by the first packet-boat of the season, which ploughed its way through the icy river in early April. There was great rejoicing in the new capital. A few days later, James M. Goodhue appeared with his printing press and established the "Pioneer," the first newspaper in the territory.

Alexander Ramsey, of Harrisburg, Pa., was appointed governor by the president. He arrived before the close of April, and June 1 issued his first proclamation, declaring the new government duly organized and directing all citizens to hold themselves obedient to its laws. Three judicial districts were formed: The first was the old county of St. Croix; the second, the northeast section, or La Pointe county, north of the Minnesota and the

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right line drawn westward from its headwaters to the Missouri; the third, comprised the remaining region to the south and westward of the former stream. Stillwater, St. Anthony Falls, and Mendota, were the places in which the respective courts were held. In July, the governor proclaimed the division of the territory into seven council districts, and issued an order for the first election of members of the council, representatives of the house, and a delegate to congress. The congressional election resulted in the choice of Henry H. Sibley. At this time the population of the territory was only 4,680; but the eyes of multitudes from all parts of the country were beginning to turn towards the Star of the North.

The first legislature convened September 3, 1849. The sessions were held in the Central House, which served the double purpose of capitol and hotel. "On the first floor of the main building," says Neil, "was the secretary's office and representative chamber, and in the second 19 story was the library and council chamber. As the flag was run up the staff in front of the house, a number of Indians sat on a rocky bluff in the vicinity and gazed at what to them was a novel and perhaps saddening scene." The new territory is now fully organized and all the machinery of government is in motion.

Under the administration of Governor Ramsey, immense progress was made. The first legislature created the following counties: Itasca, Wabasha, Dakotah, Wahnatah, Mankato, Pembina, Washington, Ramsey, and Benton. Before the close of 1849, the citizens of St. Paul were considering the establishment of the first public school in the territory. Treaties were made with the Indians in 1850 and 1851, by which they relinquished their titles to large areas of the territory to make way for the advancing tide of immigration. The summer of 1850 witnessed the beginning of navigation of the Minnesota river. Meanwhile the capital city was growing. About this time, Fredericka Bremer, the Swedish novelist, wrote: "The town is one of the youngest of the great West, scarcely eighteen months old, and yet it has, in a short time, increased to a population of two thousand persons, and in a very few years it will certainly be possessed of twenty-two thousand. As yet, however, the town is but in its infancy, and people manage with such dwellings as they can get. The drawing-room at Governor Ramsey's house is also his office, and Indians and work people, ladies

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and gentlemen, are alike admitted. The city is thronged with Indians. The men, for the most part, go about grandly ornamented, with naked hatchets, the shafts of which serve them as pipes.”

The second legislature, which met in 1851, made St. Paul the permanent capital, located the territorial prison at Stillwater, and established the University of Minnesota at St. Anthony Falls. The third legislature, in 1852, created the county of Hennepin. At this time settlements were made at Shakopee, Traverse des Sioux, Kasota and Mankato, in the Minnesota valley; and the largest one of all was made in the valley of the Rollingstone at Winona. So rapidly was the new territory filling with settlers, so great were the strides in material progress, that when Governor Ramsey in 1853 addressed the fourth legislative assembly, he said: “In concluding my last annual message permit me to observe that it is now a little over three years and six months since it was my happiness to first land upon the soil of Minnesota. Not far from where we now are a dozen frame houses not all complete, with some eight or ten log buildings, with bark roofs, constituted the capital of the new territory, over whose destiny I had been commissioned to preside. One county, a remnant from Wisconsin territorial organization, alone afforded the ordinary facilities for the execution of the laws; and in and around its seat of justice resided the bulk of our scattered population. Within this single county were embraced all the lands white men were privileged to till, while between them and the broad, rich hunting-grounds of untutored savages rolled the River of Rivers. * * * The few bark-roofed huts have been transformed into a city of thousands. In forty-one months, have condensed a whole century of achievements, calculated by the old world's calendar of progress—a government proclaimed in the wilderness, a judiciary organized, a legislature constituted, a comprehensive code of laws digested and adopted, our population quintupled, cities and towns springing up on every hand, and steam, with its revolving arms, in its season, daily fretting the bosom of the Mississippi, in bearing fresh crowds of men and merchandise within our borders. Nor is that least among the important achievements of this brief period,

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which had enabled us, by extinguishing the Indian title to forty million acres of land, to overleap the Father of Waters, and plant civilization on his western shore.”

Franklin Pierce had now become president of the United States, and following strictly the principle that to the victors belong the spoils, he removed Governor Ramsey and appointed as his successor Willis A. Gorman, of Indiana, a Kentuckian by birth, who had served as an officer in the Mexican war. This year Henry M. Rice was elected to congress in place of Henry H. Sibley. The fifth legislature met in 1854, and Governor Gorman, in his first annual message, urged “speedy legislation in behalf of education, and the construction of railroads to meet the constantly increasing demands for transportation towards the eastern seaboard.” The question of railroad construction soon became the all-absorbing topic of the hour. The bill, incorporating the Minnesota 20 & Northwestern Railroad Company, was passed during the last moments of the legislative session. In their anxiety to foster commercial interests, the legislature had promised to grant this company “all lands which should thereafter be given Minnesota by the national government to aid in constructing railroads, as well as all those lands of that character then possessed by the territory.” This action of the legislature was destined to prove a source of contention for many years. In this same year, 1854, the survey of the original town of Minneapolis was made.

In 1855 the wire suspension bridge across the Mississippi, between St. Anthony and Minneapolis, was completed—the first bridge that ever spanned the great river. The 29th of March, this same year, witnessed the formation of the republican party. The year 1857 was marked by some Indian atrocities in the southwestern part of the territory. The whole section was in terror. Soldiers from Fort Ridgely were sent to the scene of slaughter. They found and buried thirty dead bodies, but the murderers were never captured. The contempt which the Indian learned for the soldier and the power he represented, had its influence later in the terrible uprising of 1862.

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Through all these years—years of creating counties, of building towns, of acquiring land for agricultural purposes, of founding schools and universities—the territory is steadily moving forward towards the state. On the 26th of February, 1857, the United States senate passed an act “enabling the people of Minnesota to form a state constitution previous to its admission into the Union. By this act the boundaries of the state were defined as at present, and it was granted lands for the support of schools and the erection of public buildings.” By another act of the same session “alternate sections of land were granted for the construction of railroads within the state.” Governor Gorman immediately called an extra session of the legislature; but before it convened, President Buchanan appointed Samuel Medary to take his place as governor. A constitutional convention agreed upon a constitution for the coming state, August 29; and October 13 it was ratified by almost unanimous vote of the citizens. On the 7th of April, 1858, the bill for the admission of Minnesota was carried, and on the 11th of May was signed by the president. Thus Minnesota entered the great sisterhood of states; and a new star was placed upon the national banner.

V. THE STATE.

Dark and troubled was the time when Minnesota entered upon her career as a state, and nearly the whole of the first decade of state history was a period of depression and discouragement. The panic of 1857 had made it almost impossible for the new commonwealth to negotiate loans for the development of its resources. Then, there were mistakes in legislation than produced evil consequences in after years. For example, the first legislature (1858) pledged the public credit to the amount of five million dollars “to further subsidize the delinquent railroad companies.” The constitution of the state was amended so as to permit this to be done. Governor Sibley refused to issue the bonds, but was compelled to do so by a mandamus of the Supreme Court. More than two millions of dollars worth of bonds were then thrown upon the market, although not a rail of the projected road had been laid. Then came the Civil War in 1861, and the Sioux outbreak

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in 1862. Calamities followed thick upon the heels of blunders, and it was not until after the close of the war that the state began her real career.

We must not conclude, however, that there were no bright spots in this period of our history. This first state legislature passed the act creating our present Normal Schools at Winona, Mankato and St. Cloud. In lieu of better transportation facilities, an overland route was opened, June, 1859, between St. Paul and Breckenridge, on the Red River. From this point a steamer carried goods to the Hudson Bay Company's territory. The failure of the railroad companies to keep their pledges could not wholly check the spirit of enterprise. But the attention paid to educational matters is one of the most significant things of this early day. We have just mentioned the establishment of normal schools. In the fall of 1859, Alexander Ramsey, first governor of the territory, was elected second governor of the state. One of the first incidents of his administration was the repeal of the old act establishing a territorial university, and on the basis of a new grant from congress, the founding of the State University of to-day. Acts were also passed regulating the sale of the public school lands, of which "there were two sections in each township exclusively devoted to the support of the lower or common schools, besides the special grants made in favor of the higher education." The founders of Minnesota realized that the prosperity and glory of a state must be based upon the education of its children.

During Governor Ramsey's first term, the Civil War began; and while the struggle was at its height, and thousands of citizens away from their homes on the fields of battle, the Sioux perpetrated their bloody massacres. It was a black and stormy time. So far as the Civil War is concerned, it is a matter of record of which we may be justly proud, that Minnesota led the van in the great conflict for the preservation of the Union. Governor Ramsey was in Washington when the flag waved over Sumter was fired upon. Before the sun went down on that fateful day, he had offered—first of all the governors—the aid of the state troops, and President Lincoln had accepted. The news was flashed to the capital of Minnesota; the lieutenant governor at once issued a proclamation, and by the 21st of June the First Minnesota fully organized and equipped, under command of Col. W. A.

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Gorman, started for the seat of war. From time onward to Lee's surrender, the Minnesota troops were potent factors in the armies of the North. Twenty-five thousand and fifty-two, all told, the settlers of Minnesota numbered who enlisted in the cause of freedom and union. Minnesota regiments fought in every great battle of the long contest. The First Minnesota won its initial honors in the first battle of Bull Run; then down to the second battle of Fredericksburg, down to Gettysburg, down to Appomattox, where many of its original members took part in the closing fight, all along the course of the war the noted regiment made memorable record. The Minnesota sharpshooters were at Malvern Hill, Antietam and Fredericksburg. The Fourth and Fifth regiments won honorable distinction at Shiloh and Corinth. The Fifth was at the siege of Vicksburg. The Fifth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth regiments, under Gen. A. J. Smith, helped to defeat Forest at Tulepo, Mississippi. They afterwards fought at Tallahatchie and pursued the retreating rebels under Price. The Second regiment helped to storm the enemy's works on the summit of Mission Ridge, and was with the first battery in the Atlanta campaign. Space will not permit us to enter more fully into detail. Among the first on the theater of war, among the last to leave the scene, the troops of Minnesota added lustre to the name of the state; though for the time material interests languished and industrial progress was checked. When the life of the nation was at stake, all other considerations might well be subordinated.

While thousands of citizens were away fighting for the union, suddenly, in 1862, the Sioux descended upon many of the unprotected settlements and perpetrated a massacre appalling even for savages. Many reasons have been assigned for this bloody uprising, and there were doubtless many causes at work. There was delay in the payment of annuities; many of the Indians had insufficient food in the meantime; there were some encroachments of settlers upon Indian reservations; there was ill-feeling between the unconverted Indians and those under missionary influence; but above and beyond all, perhaps, was the desire to regain their lost territory and reconquer the land from the whites. This desire was fostered by the predictions of their medicine men that the Sioux would defeat the Americans in battle and again occupy the country, after clearing it of the

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whites. Secret leagues had been formed among the warriors. The wished-for end had long been considered. All things seemed to indicate that the time was ripe. Thousands of young and able-bodied men were away helping to crush the rebellion. They remembered, too, these Indians, that no steps had been taken by the government to punish Ink-pa-du-tah and his band, and this fact was interpreted as weakness. Thus the way was prepared, and conditions seemed favorable. The first blow was struck at Acton, in Meeker county, where five persons were remorselessly slaughtered. The next day the general work of murder, under Little Crow, began, at the agencies and spread through the surrounding country, until terror reigned supreme through the valley of the Minnesota. "The unarmed men of the settlements," says Capt. Charles Bryant, 22 "offered no defense and could offer none, but fled before the savage horde, each in his own way, to such place as the dictates of self-preservation gave the slightest hope of safety. Some sought the protection of the nearest slough; others crawled into the tall grass, hiding in many instances in sight of the lurking foe. Children of tender years, hacked and beaten and bleeding, fled from their natural protectors, now dead or disabled, and by aid of some trail of blood, or by the instincts of our common nature, fled away from fields of slaughter, cautiously crawling by night from the line of smoke and fire in the rear, either towards Fort Ridgely or some town on the Minnesota or the Mississippi. Over the entire border of the state, and even near the populous towns on the river, an eye looking down from above could have seen a human avalanche of thirty thousand, of all ages, and in all possible plight, the rear ranks maimed and bleeding and faint from starvation and the loss of blood, continually falling into the hands of inhuman savages, keen and fierce on the trail of the white man." The uprising was promptly met by the governor, who at once sent Gen. Sibley to the scene of massacre. After a successful campaign the decisive battle was fought at Wood Lake, not far from the upper agency at the ford of the Yellow Medicine. Within a month from the first blow struck by the Sioux, their hopes vanished in smoke from the white man's guns, their white captives were restored to friends and three hundred of their guilty tribesmen had been taken. These criminals were tried by a military commission and condemned to death, but President Lincoln commuted the sentences of all but thirty-eight, who were hung at

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Mankato on the 26th of December. The following year (1863) under the administration of Governor H. A. Swift, Gen. Sibley drove the remaining hostile Sioux from the state and they fled beyond the Missouri. The same year the notorious Little Crow, who had ventured back, was shot by a young settler named Chauncey Lampson, in the Big Woods, six miles from Hutchinson. Thus ended one of the saddest chapters in the history of the young commonwealth.

The year 1865 marks the close of the war. The surviving troops return to take up again the avocations of peace. The Indian question is settled, and immigration turns once more toward the North Star state. A new era begins with the administration of Governor W. R. Marshall, extended through two successive terms. Educational and charitable institutions are founded. The first hospital for the insane is located at St. Peter. Buildings for the school for deaf, dumb and blind are erected at Faribault. The normal institute at Winona is finished. The reform school is founded. The state is brought into line with the results of the Civil War, by striking the word "white" from the constitution. It is an epoch of railroad construction. Grants of land for the Southern Minnesota and the Hastings & Dakota are made. The Northern Pacific is begun. The right of the state to 500,000 acres of land for internal improvements is established. "I am profoundly grateful," says Governor Marshall, in his last message, "to the Providence that connected me with the state government during so interesting and prosperous a period." Under his successor, Governor Horace Austin, there was a steady and rapid growth of the commonwealth. Immigration increased, railroad construction was pushed with vigor, and real state rose rapidly in value. Several important amendments to the constitution signalize Governor Austin's term of office. One provided for increasing the public debt of the state to maintain more effectively our charitable institutions. Another prevented any city or village or county from gaining a bonus of more than ten per cent of its property valuation to any railroad asking for aid. (This was subsequently made five per cent.) Still another amendment preserved the sale of internal improvement lands at the rate obtained for school lands, and provided for the investment of funds so obtained in United States and Minnesota state bonds. The administration

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of Cushman K. Davis (elected in 1873), was characterized by railroad legislation. The regulation of rates and the relation of the railroad to the public, were freely discussed. Governor Davis himself says: "The most important political event of my administration was undoubtedly the culmination of the controversy which had been carried on for some years between the railroad companies and the people, on the question of the legislative power to control the former in the performance of their duties towards the public, especially in regard to fixing rates for transportation." 23 The result was a statute authorizing the governor to appoint a commission of three, "who had power to fix the rates of the various companies within the state." During Governor Davis' term of office the state was divided into judicial districts and women were granted the right of suffrage in school elections.

In 1875, John S. Pillsbury was elected. He held the position for three successive terms, having been twice-re-elected. During his administration the amendment to the constitution was passed forbidding the use of school funds for the support of sectarian schools (1877), and the question of railroad bonds was finally and honorably settled (1882.) Selah Chamberlain, in behalf of himself and a majority of the holders of railroad bonds, offered to make a settlement, taking new bonds of half the face value of the old. An extra session of the legislature decided to accept Mr. Chamberlain's offer. Governor Pillsbury will always be remembered with gratitude for insisting upon maintaining the credit of the state, against a strong and persistent sentiment of repudiation. His own words deserve to be recorded here: "In my opinion, no public calamity, no visitation of grasshoppers, no wholesale destruction or insidious pestilence, could possibly inflict so fatal a blow upon our state as the deliberate repudiation of her solemn obligations. * * * With the loss of public honor, little could remain worthy of preservation." Governor Pillsbury has in many ways done much for the state of his adoption; but his firm and noble stand for the public credit of itself entitles him to the respect of coming generations.

The administration of Governor Lucius F. Hubbard (elected in 1881), covers two terms, during which schools of every grade were multiplied and public charities flourished, while the material prosperity of the state continued to grow. To use his own words: "In

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population, wealth and the development of all the industries of our people, Minnesota made a decided advance during 1882 and 1883. The extension of our railroad system, particularly the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, gave a decided impetus to our commercial centers. The adoption of more diversified methods infused new life into our agricultural interests, and with large accessions to our population, and active capital, all industrial pursuits felt the inspiration of a healthy and substantial progress.”

Andrew R. McGill succeeded Mr. Hubbard. In 1887 a system of high license was adopted by the state for those places that do not prohibit liquor selling under the local option law, fixing the license at \$1,000 for cities of 10,000 inhabitants and over, for all other places half that sum. One-third of all the saloons in the state went out of business, while from the remainder the state received 50 per cent more revenue than previously from the entire number. The act creating the railroad commission, under Governor Davis, was repealed and a new act was passed which embodied many of the provisions of the old and added new features. Among these were provisions to prevent rebates and pooling, requiring charges to be equal and reasonable, to prevent hindrances to through transportation and undue discrimination for longer or shorter hauls. Other acts were passed requiring all railroads, not subject to special tax laws, to pay a percentage of their gross earnings in lieu of taxes; forbidding the sale of watered stock, and making companies liable for the negligence of their servants. During this year, in spite of this stringent legislation, 196 miles of railroad were built in the state. In 1888 a fourth normal school was established at Moorhead, and the buildings of the Soldiers' Home, provided for by an act of the previous year, were completed near Minnehaha Falls on a site provided by the city of Minneapolis. The Farm and Labor party, whose influence was to be increasingly felt in politics, was organized August 28 of this year, at St. Paul.

The next governor was William R. Merriam, who began his term of office in 1889. At the first session of the legislature W. D. Washburn was elected to the United States senate to succeed Dwight M. Sabin. The Australian system of voting was adopted for all cities of 10,000 inhabitants or over. The Supreme Court pronounced the legislation

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of the preceding administration regulating railway charges, unconstitutional. "Railroads," said the Court, "are entitled to a judicial determination of the facts whether the rates established are just and reasonable"—a right denied them under the law. At the close of Governor Merriam's second term in 1892, the finances of the state were in a sound and prosperous condition. Progress was everywhere being made. The population was rapidly increasing. Business corporations were multiplying. New territory was being settled. Manufactures flourished. Prosperity reigned.

The administration of Knute Nelson began in 1893. During this year gold was discovered in Minnesota. Special Agent Gray, in his report, says: "One vein with evidence of gold, which is about seven feet wide and extends throughout the length of the island, and another ten feet wide and 1,700 feet long, were found. The section embraces only a narrow strip, extending along the shore of Rainy Lake for about twenty-five miles, and not more than three or four miles wide at any point, including a large number of islands." This year is also made memorable by the opening of the transcontinental line of the Great Northern in June. The event was celebrated with great rejoicing in St. Paul. The road is operated in connection with a fleet of Pacific steamers. The northern part of Minnesota was this year visited by forest fires that rendered 2,000 people homeless. An International Reciprocity Convention was held in St. Paul June 5, between representatives of the United States and Canada. Resolutions were passed favoring reciprocity in trade, improvement of the great lake to tide-water so as to admit the passage of ocean steamers and open competition between the railroads of both countries. This year Minnesota was represented at the World's Fair Exposition in Chicago. "Besides its own building, the state had exhibits in all the general buildings. The forestry and mining displays were particularly fine. More than 200 awards were received for cereals, with only a little more than 300 samples shown; 40 for mining exhibits, 66 for four. Fifty premiums were received for draught horses, 48, for cattle and 21 for poultry." During the legislative session of Mr. Nelson's first term, Cushman K. Davis was elected to succeed himself in the United States senate. Bills were passed appropriating money for a new capitol, placing the State University

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on a more independent footing by a slight increase in taxation, extending the benefit of state inspection of grain to the farmer and granting them the right to erect elevators on railroad right of way, providing for safeguards to all dangerous machinery, and placing all manufacturing and other establishment employing large number of people under the inspection of the Bureau of labor. In 1894 forest fires again ravaged a large part of the state centering in the vicinity of Hinckley. Over 400 lives were lost, many persons were maimed, 2,000 were left destitute and \$1,000,000 of property was destroyed. Prompt action was taken by a relief committee pointed by the governor and \$25,000 were spent in providing for the needy.

Gov. Nelson was re-elected in 1894, but the legislature early in 1859 made him United States senator, and lieutenant governor, David M. Clough, too the governor's chair. During 1895, \$50,000 was appropriated to execute a stringent measure for the eradication of the Russian thistle, another \$50,000 to continue the drainage of lands in the Red river Valley. Some measures looking to road improvements also became laws. The unsold lands of the defunct Hastings & Dakota Railroad corporation to the extent of 55,000 acres, were declared forfeited. A bounty of 1 cent per pound was offered on sugar made from sorghum or beet roots. Some laws of importance to the cause of labor were passed. Contract labor in prisons was done away, and provision made that the number of prisoners engaged in any productive occupation shall not exceed ten per cent of the free labor employed. Children under fourteen are not to be employed in any factory, workshop or mine; nor shall any such child be employed outside of the family where he resides before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 7 at night. If under compulsory school age, he can not be employed anywhere during school hours.

With this year our sketch closes. The panic of 1893 still continue, and business is prostrate. But the history of the past encourages us to believe that the cloud will lift and prosperity return. The growth of the state has been marvelous. Its resources, as we shall see, are almost without limit. Its future is assured.

VI. RESOURCES OF MINNESOTA.

Let us now turn from contemplating the history of the past to examine the foundation upon which the future must be based. What are our resources? What has nature done for us?

First of all, let us speak of the soil. "Every factor in nature," says Prof. Snyder, of the State 25 University, "seems to have at work in making the soils of Minnesota rich in plant food. They are mainly drift soils derived from the very best rock materials, pulverized by the action of glaciers, and enriched for centuries by the natural workings of vegetable and animal life. A great deal could be said about the fertility of Minnesota soil, but about the most convincing proof that can be given is the fact that the soils exhibited as spicemens at the Columbian Exposition received the award from the United States government for soils rich in plant foods. The same authority also says; "The fertility of the soils of the state has a marked effect upon the quality of the products. In the case of wheat, the average amount of gluten in the wheat raised in the United States is 11.9 per cent. The average amount of gluten in the wheat raised in Minnesota is 13.75 per cent. Other crops are in the same proportion. The crops raised on the rich soil of Minnesota have a greater food value than crops raised on the poor, worn soils of older countries." It goes without saying that, in addition to wheat, all the other cereals produced in other lands can be grown in Minnesota. The vegetables of other climates flourish here. The fruits of the temperate zones, notwithstanding our sever winters, find here a congenial home. The strawberry takes front rank in value of product; but large quantities of raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries are also grown. Minnesota also annually produces 185,000 bushels of apples, the number of trees growing at the present time being 452,665. In 893, there were gathered from 77,4[50 vines, 83,839 pounds of grapes. It must be borne in mind that vast areas of our territory are not yet under cultivation. The number of acres that had been touched by the plow in 1894 was only 7,000,000; but the total government land not yet occupied—to say nothing of railroad lands—is 10,000,000 acres, greater in area than all ploughed land of Ireland and Scotland, equal to nearly one-half the cultivated area

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of New England, and to 70 percent of the total arable land of Old England. Of those tracts about one-half are surveyed and ready for the homesteader. These government lands lie, for the most part, in the northern portion of central Minnesota. From its remarkable abundance of Lakes, rivers and forest, this section of the state is called the Lake Park Region of the Mississippi Valley. When the railroad lands, in different localities, are taken into account, the total acreage yet awaiting the advent of the farmer is raised to 200,000,000. The possibilities that lie hidden in this immense domain may be conjectured from the size and variety of the crops raised upon the cultivated fields.

In addition to agriculture and horticulture, stock-raising and wool-growing occupy much of the attention of the farmers of Minnesota; and a competent authority says: "There is room for the profitable development of the live stock industry to any extent that may be desired." The climate is favorable, and food is easily and cheaply produced. "In nearly all parts of Minnesota and the Northwest, clover in one or the other of its forms may be successfully grown. Soiling crops can be produced in great perfection. Corn for feeding cattle can be grown right up to the Canadian boundary line. Millet finds a favorite home within the state, and the same is true of flax. Mangels may be raised everywhere, and all kinds of cereals for stall feeding are plentiful and cheap." As to sheep raising, "In Minnesota there are some 160 varieties of native grasses and plants, a large proportion of which are suitable as food for sheep. * * * There is great room for the extension of sheep husbandry in the state of Minnesota." It is an industry which brings quick returns. "The first season after the investment, there is a return on wool." In the spring of 1894, 1,347,052 pounds were sheared.

When we leave the sections cultivated or capable of cultivation and enter the forests, we begin to understand what is back of the lumber industry. Nearly half of the northwestern portion of the state is or has been more or less covered with pine forests. This comprises an area of 21,000 square miles. "The special hardwoods of Minnesota," says Mr. J. O. Barrett, "known as the Big Woods, lie south and west of the coniferous district, extending within 50 or 60 miles of the international boundary, and south 300 miles and 20 or more

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miles wide. This hardwood belt —largely red and white oak and hard maple—is on the extreme western body of timber of any considerable value east of the Rocky Mountains.”
26 In 1894, nearly one billion feet of pine timber were cut, and about one hundred million feet of hardwood.

But there are resources within the soil as well as on top of it. In 1894 Minnesota rose to the position of second state in Lake Superior region and even in the United States, in the production of iron ore. The output of the mines in this year was 2,742,146 tons. In 1896, Minnesota rose to the first position with an estimated output of 4,000,000 tons. Her stone quarries are annually producing more and more building materials. No later figures are at hand than those of the census of 1890; but these show that, while in 1880 there were only 41 quarries for all kinds of stone, whose total product was worth \$255,818, in 1889, there were 102 quarries producing limestone, granite and sandstone valued at \$1,102,008. There is also wealth in the clay of certain localities; and bricks, sewer pipe and pottery are manufactured in large quantities. The stoneware made at Red Wing alone amounts in capacity to 7,000,000 gallons annually.

This is but the merest suggestion of the resources of our state. Space will not admit of further detail. Only the principal industries have been named. There are others that can not even be mentioned. When we consider how brief has been the career of the state, how much has been accomplished in that short existence, what events have been crowded into it, what industries have been established, what territory put under cultivation, what products have been forced from the earth, and then survey the land yet to be possessed, we can only wonder what the future may be, what further strides will be taken. The materials for greater development than has yet been attained are abundant. We may well believe that they will be wisely used. We have never yet forgotten the importance of education as our schools and university attest; nor of religion, as our churches witness. And so long as the scheming brain and the skilled hand go forward side by side with culture and conscience, their achievements can not be too numerous or great. “As to the future of this great central district of North America,” says Bancroft, “no one who has not

seen it can form an adequate conception, while those who have examined and studied the subject, only become sensible how much farther reason may sometimes go than imagination can venture to follow.”

27

ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

Alexander Ramsey, one of the most distinguished citizen of Minnesota, was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on September 8, 1815. His father, Thomas Ramsey, was of Scotch descent, and his mother was of a German family which early i the Eighteenth century settled in Pennsylvania. From his parents he inherited a strong constitution and a taste for study, which was developed during his boyhood by his schoolmaster, Isaac D. Rupp, who afterwards became prominent as a historical writer in Pennsylvania. His father died when he was about ten years old, and Frederick Kelker, a grand uncle gave the orphan boy a home. For a time he was employed in Mr. Kelker's store, and later he acted as clerk in the office of the register of deeds. While engaged in these and other employments, young Ramsey was diligently pursuing his studies, and when eighteen years old was prepared to enter Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania. In 1837 he left college and commenced studying law with the Hon. Hamilton Alricks, of Harrisburg, and two years later, when he was twenty-four years of age, he was admitted to the bar. Within a short time he had established himself in practice at Harrisburg, and devoted himself largely to the settlement and administration of estates. He became quite successful and secured a large clientage. While paying strict attention to his business, he also found time to engage in the active political campaign of 1840, and in the following year he was elected chief clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. In 1843 Mr. Ramsey was nominated and elected to congress from the district composed of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill Counties. In congress Mr. Ramsey was a useful rather than ornamental member, making no attempt at oratorical display. He exhibited unusual practical ability, and was noted for attending to the interests of his district In the following year he was again elected, and would undoubtedly have received a third term had he not

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declined a renomination. On retiring from his congressional duties Mr. Ramsey resumed his law practice, but could not entirely withdraw from politics, for in the following year he was chosen chairman of the Whig

ALEXANDER RAMSEY

state committee, during the important campaign which resulted in the election of Taylor as president. This campaign also affected Mr. Ramsey's destinies to an important degree, for, in March, 1849, shortly after President Taylor came into office, he appointed Mr. Ramsey governor of the Minnesota Territory, the recently established. The appointment was accepted, and Mr. Ramsey at once came to St. Paul, arriving there on May 27, 1849. Four days afterwards, the other territorial officers having arrived, he issued a proclamation, declaring the territory organized. During that summer the governor was much occupied in the details of organization. The territory was to be developed into legislative districts, elections were to be ordered, county officers appointed, the executive government put in order, and the affairs of the numerous tribes of Indians supervised. The first territorial legislature, which convened in the following September, bestowed none of the first counties created the name of their new governor. The first legislative body of Minnesota convened in two small rooms of a hotel on the banks of the Mississippi in St. Paul. The governor read his first message to the joint convention of the two houses, twenty-seven members in all, assembled in the hotel dining-room. Among the first 28 acts of Governor Ramsey were efforts in the direction of extinguishment of the Indian titles by treaty, and the negotiations made at Mendota, and at Traverse de Sioux in 1851, brought some forty million acres of what is now the most valuable portion of the state into settlement. Later in the same year Governor Ramsey visited the Red River country, and at Pembina, made a treaty with the Northern Chippewas for the cession of thirty miles on each side of the Red river. This treaty was not ratified by the senate, but some years later Governor Ramsey, then senator, made another treaty, accomplishing the same results, and thus threw the great Red River valley open to settlement. In 1853, Governor Ramsey's term of office ended. He gave his attention for some years to making investments and conducting

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business transactions, especially in St. Paul. He was elected mayor of St. Paul in 1855, and when Minnesota was admitted to the Union, Governor Ramsey was nominated for state governor by the Republican party, but was not elected. Two years later he was again nominated and received a handsome majority. He entered his office on January 2, 1860. At that time the state was in debt and the treasury was empty, taxes were difficult to collect, and there were many difficulties connected with the administration of a young state in war time, but the administration was successful. At the time of the fall of Fort Sumter, Governor Ramsey was in Washington on official business. Upon seeing the necessity for troops he at once called upon President Lincoln and tendered him a regiment of one thousand men from Minnesota. This was the first offer by any state of armed troops to the government, the president not yet having issued his proclamation calling for troops. During that year five regiments were recruited and equipped and sent to the front by the state of Minnesota. Governor Ramsey was re-elected in the fall of 1861, and his second term was more important and more trying than the first. There were repeated calls for troops from the government, and five regiments were recruited in 1862. In the midst of this activity occurred the Sioux massacre in the southwestern part of the state. With the rare executive ability which always characterized Governor Ramsey, he organized a battalion to go to the front to the relief of the besieged settlers. The campaign was short and sharp, and the Indians were soon defeated and dispersed, never again to menace the Minnesota frontier. In January, 1863, Governor Ramsey was elected United States senator from Minnesota, and in 1869, at the close of his term, he was re-elected for six years more. His service in the senate was marked by the introduction of many important bills, including measures for the improvement of the Mississippi river, aiding of the Northern Pacific railroad, the repeal of the franking abuse, and various measures for the benefit of the Northwest. Being chairman of the senate committee on postoffices he was especially interested in postal reforms. In both houses of congress and among national leaders, Senator Ramsey won the highest regard and confidence of the best men. For a few years after the close of his congressional term he enjoyed a period of rest from official life, but on December 10, 1879, President Hayes tendered him the portfolio of secretary of war.

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This position he filled with much honor during the remainder of Hayes' administration. Under "the Edmunds law," which created a commission of five to control the affairs of the polygamists in Utah, Senator Ramsey was appointed, in 1882, to serve on this board, and was elected its chairman. He filled this position for four years, resigning in 1886. It was his last public service. During his long and active life as a public man in Minnesota, Governor Ramsey has been active in many movements for the benefit of his city and state not connected with official affairs. He has been, since 1849, one of the most active members of the Minnesota Historical Society. He is president and director of the St. Paul public library, and a leading member of the Old Settlers' Association, and an honored member of the Minnesota Commandery, Loyal Legion. On September 10, 1845, Governor Ramsey married Miss Anna Earl Jenks, a daughter of the Hon. Michael H. Jenks, a judge and congressman of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. They had two sons, both of whom died in infancy, and one daughter, now Mrs. E. Furness. Mrs. Ramsey, who was for forty years a conspicuous figure in social life, both in St. Paul and Washington, died on November 29, 1884, at the age of fifty-eight years.

29

AUSTIN HILL YOUNG.

Austin Hill Young served on the judicial bench of Hennepin County for more than eighteen years. He was born at Fredonia, Chautauqua County, New York, December 8, 1830, the son of Abijah Young and Rachel Hill (Young). His parents were natives of Vermont. His father was a cabinet maker by occupation, a man in moderate financial circumstances, but a great reader and of considerable literary attainments. His wife was a woman of strong personal character, an earnest Christian, who impressed herself deeply upon her children. Soon after their marriage in Rutland County, Vermont, they removed to Fredonia, New York, where they resided until Abijah Young's death in 1837. Mrs. Young believed that the new West would afford more favorable conditions under which to rear her family of five boys, and removed to Dupage County, Illinois. Two years later she was married again and removed with her family to Cook County, where the subject of this sketch grew up on

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an Illinois farm. Austin H. attended the common schools of the neighborhood in winter, working on the farm in summer. At the age of seventeen he took a course at Waukegan Academy, Waukegan, Illinois, then one of the best schools of its kind in the West. This, with the experience of six terms of school teaching, comprised his early educational advantages. In 1853, at the age of twenty-three years, he began the study of law in the office of Ferry & Clark, of Waukegan. In 1854 he removed to Prescott, Wisconsin, and for a time was engaged in mercantile business. He was also elected clerk of the circuit court and held that office for several years. In 1860 he began the practice of law, forming a partnership with M. H. Fitch. Soon afterward he was elected district attorney for his county, which office he held till the fall of 1863, when he was elected to the State Senate. In 1866 Mr. Young removed to Minneapolis and began the practice of his profession here in partnership with W. D. Webb. In the spring of 1870 he formed a partnership with Thomas Lowry, which continued until June 1, 1872, when he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas. This court had recently been established by the legislature, and in November of the same year Judge Young was elected for a term of five

AUSTIN HILL YOUNG

years. In 1877 the Legislature united the district court and the court of common pleas and Judge Young was transferred to the district bench and was continued in that office until 1890, when he resumed the practice of law in Minneapolis, forming a partnership with Frank M. Nye. That firm has since been dissolved, and Judge Young is now in partnership with Daniel Fish. His continuance on the bench for eighteen years is in itself sufficient evidence of his ability, integrity and fidelity to his official duties. He has long occupied a prominent and influential position in Minneapolis, where he is esteemed alike for his professional attainments and his high character. In politics he is a Republican, but on account of his official position has not taken a very active part in party affairs. He is a member of Plymouth Congregational Church and one of the officers of that society. Judge Young was married in 1854 to Miss Martha Martin, at Waukegan, Illinois. She died in 1868. He was married again, and again lost his wife by death. His present wife was Miss

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Leonora Martin, daughter of Milton Martin, of Williamstown, Vermont, to whom he was married April 9, 1872. He has had five children, offspring of his first wife, two of whom, Edgar A., and Alice M., are still living.

30

A. R. McGILL

A. R. McGILL.

Andrew Ryan McGill, Governor of Minnesota during the years of 1887-88, is of Irish descent. His father, Charles Dillon McGill, was the youngest son of Patrick McGill, who came from County Antrim, Ireland, about 1774. He served in the struggle for independence, and after the war was over settled in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. With his wife and family emigrating in 1800 to the western part of the state, he there secured several hundred acres of land in what was subsequently organized as Crawford County. This became the home of the McGills. The first house was erected on the sight of Saegertown, where the subject of this sketch was born, Feb. 19, 1840. Charles Dillon McGill married Angelina Martin, of Waterford, Pennsylvania, daughter of Armand Martin, a soldier of the war of 1812 and granddaughter of Charles Martin, a soldier of the Revolution, and after the war an officer of the Second United States infantry; but Andrew's mother died when her son was but 7 years of age, not, however, until she had made a deep impression upon his young mind. She was a woman of strong character and high Christian living. In 1840 Saegertown was a quaint, retired village in the secluded valley of the Venango, almost a stranger to the bustle and traffic of commerce. Good schools, however, had been established, and Andrew McGill was given such educational advantages as was afforded by them. He also attended Saegertown Academy, which completed the schooling received in his youthful days. In 1859 he went to Kentucky where he secured a position as teacher, but it was just upon the outbreak of the war, and Kentucky did not afford a pleasant place of residence for a man of Northern sentiments. In 1861, when the war broke out, times became more turbulent, and the successful

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prolongation of educational work was out of the question. Mr. McGill then returned North and on June 10, 1861, arrived in Minnesota. His education and experience qualified him for the position of teacher and he was made principal of the public schools of St. Peter. But the country was calling for soldiers, and in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Ninth Minnesota Volunteers, and became first sergeant in his company. Before going South his regiment was sent to suppress the Indian outrages of that year. The following year he was discharged on account of failing health, and soon afterward was elected County Superintendent of public schools for Nicollet County, and filled the position two terms. In 1865 and 1866 he edited the St. Peter Tribune, a paper which he continued to publish for a number of years afterward. He was also elected clerk of the district court of Nicollet County which position he held for four years devoting much of his time to the study of law under the direction of Hon. Horace Austin by whom he was admitted to the bar in 1868. Two years later Judge Austin became governor of this state, and Mr. McGill was appointed his private secretary. In 1873 he was chosen for the office of Insurance Commissioner for the state and discharged the duties of the office for thirteen years with great efficiency, his reports being accepted as among the most valuable issued on that subject. In 1886 Mr. McGill was nominated for the office of Governor by the Republicans. It was a critical time for his party; the temperance question cut a large figure, and the Republican party had declared in favor of local option and high license. This was sufficient to array all Prohibitionists against the party and enlist all friends of the saloon solidly against the Republican ticket. Governor McGill was a young man of unassailable character and conducted his campaign upon a dignified plan. He had for an opponent Dr. A. A. Ames, of Minneapolis, who had no difficulty in securing the support of all the liquor interests. However, Mr. McGill was elected, and the records of his term of office show much accomplished. Of the important measures enacted during his term of office were the high license law, the railroad laws relating to transportation, storage, wheat grading watering of railroad stock, et. The temperance legislation was materially strengthened. Amendments simplifying the tax laws, regulating the control of the liquor traffic, abolishing contracts detrimental to labor, establishing the Soldiers' Home and the bureau of labor

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statistics were passed, the state reformatory was established and other measures of importance were undertaken during his administration. On his retirement from office at the end of his two years' term, he organized the St. Paul and Minneapolis Trust Company (now Northern Trust Company), of which he is president. Mr. McGill is a resident of St. Anthony Park, a suburb of St. Paul, where he has a pleasant home. He has been married twice. His first wife was Eliza E. Bryant, daughter of Charles S. Bryant, a lawyer and an author of some prominence. She died in 1877, survived by two sons and one daughter, Charles H., Robert C. and Lida B. In 1880 Governor McGill married Mary E. Wilson, daughter of Dr. J. C. Wilson, of Edinborough, Pennsylvania, Her children are two sons, Wilson and Thomas.

THOMAS DILLON O'BRIEN.

Thomas Dillon O'Brien is a lawyer in St. Paul. His father, Dillon O'Brien, was an author and lecturer. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Kelly. His ancestors on both his father's and mother's side were Irish; people of education and good standing. The subject of this sketch was born at La Point, Madeline Island, Lake Superior, Wisconsin, February 14, 1859. In 1863 he with his parent moved to St. Anthony, Minnesota, and after a residence there of two years went to St. Paul. Thomas attended the common schools, but was also assisted in his

THOMAS DILLON O'BRIEN.

education by instruction received from his parents. In April, 1877, he began the study of law with Young & Newell, at St. Paul. After three years' application to his studies he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the state on the 17th of April, 1880. Shortly afterwards he became a member of the firm of O'Brien, Eller & O'Brien, composed of John D. O'Brien, Homer C. Eller and T. D. O'Brien. Subsequently he withdrew from the firm and formed a co-partnership with his brother, C. D. O'Brien, under the firm name of C. D. and T. D. O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien was assistant city attorney of St. Paul for several year, while W. P. Murray held the office of city attorney. He was elected county attorney

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of Ramsey County in 1890, and served from January 1, 1891, to January 1, 1893, when he returned to his private practice, having declined a re-election. Mr. O'Brien has taken an active interest in the militia of the state, and was for two year captain of Battery "A," of the Minnesota National Guard. In politics he is a Democrat and an active participant in the promotion of the interests of his party. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. O'Brien was married April 24, 1888, at Philadelphia, to Miss Mary Cruice, daughter of Dr. W. R. Cruice, of that city. They have four children, Nellie, Dillon, Louise and William R.

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LOREN WARREN COLLINS

LOREN WARREN COLLINS.

Loren Warren Collins is associate justice of the supreme court, Mr. Collins is of New England birth, and traces his ancestry back to the early settlers of that section. He was born August 7, 1838, at Lowell, Mass. He attended the common schools and the high school, but never enjoyed the advantages of a college education. This did not prevent him, however, from becoming a member of the supreme court and one of the leading lawyers of this state. Judge Collins' father was, for many years, an overseer at the cotton factories in Lowell and Chicopee, Mass. The family moved from Lowell to Chicopee in 1840, when the subject of this sketch was only two years old. They transferred themselves again from Chicopee to Palmer in 1851. In 1853 the family came to Minnesota, locating on Eden Prairie, Hennepin County, and engaged in farming. Judge Collins had qualified himself for the work of a teacher, and his first money was earned as a teacher of a country school near Cannon Falls in the winter of 1859 and 1860. He taught four months for \$60 and board. In 1859 Judge Collins began the study of law with the firm of Smith, Smith & Crosby, at Hastings. He enlisted in 1862 in the Seventh Minnesota infantry. These were troublous times on the borders, and in 1862 and 1863 Mr. Collins served in the campaign against the Sioux Indians. The Indian campaign being concluded, his regiment was sent South in the fall of 1863, Judge Collins going with it and serving with it to the end of the

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war in the Third Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. He was mustered out as first lieutenant, August 12, 1865. On his return from the war he resumed the practice of law at St. Cloud in May, 1866. In 1868 he formed a partnership with Charles D. Kerr, which lasted until 1872, when Col. Kerr moved to St. Paul. In 1879 he formed a partnership with Theodore Bruener, which was dissolved in 1881. Judge Collins has always taken an active interest in politics and has held a number of important public positions. He was a member of the legislature in 1881 and 1883, and judge of the district court in 1883 to 1887, when he was appointed justice of the supreme court by the governor to succeed Justice Berry. He was elected in 1888 and has been on the supreme bench ever since. While serving in the legislature in 1881, he was chairman of the normal school committee and a member of the judiciary committee. In 1883 he was chairman of the finance committee, chairman of the committee on temperance legislation and a member of the judiciary committee. At the extra session of 1881 he was one of the board of managers on the part of the house in the impeachment of Judge Cox. He was elected county attorney of Stearns county for several years prior to 1881, and held the office of mayor of St. Cloud in 1876, '77, '78 and '80. When elected associate justice of the supreme court in 1888, he ran against George W. Batchelder, a Democrat, and his majority was 46,432, the largest received up to that time by any candidate on the state ticket, but in 1894 he increased it to 49,684 over John W. Wills, who was nominated by both the Populist and the Democrats. This is the greatest majority ever received by any candidate on a state ticket. Judge Collins is a member of the Masonic order, of the G. A. R., and the Loyal Legion. He belongs to the Unitarian church, and was married September 4, 1878 to Ella M. Steward, at Berlin, Collins residence is at St. Cloud. He has three children living Steward Garfield, Louis Loren and Loren Fletcher.

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CUSHMAN KELLOGG DAVIS.

Cushman Kellogg Davis is the senior senator of Minnesota in the senate of the United States. He is a descendant of Thomas Cushman and his wife, Mary Allerton. She was the last survivor of those who came in the Mayflower. Thomas was the son of Robert

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Cushman, the Puritan, who was the financial agent who fitted out the Mayflower and the Speedwell, and who was largely instrumental in procuring the Massachusetts grants from King James I. His father, Horation Nelson Davis, and his mother, aged respectively eighty-five and eighty-two, live with him in St. Paul. He, H. N. Davis, served for nearly four years as a captain in the War of the Rebellion. He was a state senator from Rock County, Wisconsin, for several years, and was one of the pioneers of that state, having removed there from New York in 1838. His wife, Clarissa Cushman (Davis) was a direct descendant of Robert Cushman. Senator Davis was born at Henderson, New York, June 16, 1838. He first went to school in a log school house at Waukesha, Wisconsin, to which place his parents removed when he was a child. Subsequently he attended Carroll College, at the same place, completing the junior year, after which he entered the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1857, in the classical course. When he was in college he was a member of the Delta Phi fraternity. In 1862 Mr. Davis enlisted in the army and was made first lieutenant in Company B, of the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry. He served in the Vicksburg campaign, and in that in which Little Rock was taken. While his military career was not particularly eventful he was always on duty and has an enviable record as a brave soldier. In 1864, after having served nearly three years in the war and being very much broken in health on account of the hardships of the service, he came to Minnesota in search of health and was successful. He settled in St. Paul and began the practice of law. He had no influential friends to advance his interests, and owes his success to his natural abilities, to his professional equipment and to his fidelity to his clients. He obtained his professional start in this state in defending, in St. Paul, in 1866, George L. Van Solen, on the

CUSHMAN KELLOGG DAVIS.

charge of murder. This was one of the most interesting cases of circumstantial evidence ever tried, but Mr. Davis was skillful, and his client was acquitted. In 1878 occurred the famous impeachment trial of Judge Sherman Page, before the senate of Minnesota. Mr. Davis was employed to defend Judge Page, and had associated with him Hon. John A.

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Lovely, of Albert Lea, and Hon. J. W. Losey, of La Crosse, Wisconsin. Judge Page was acquitted. Senator Davis has been actively engaged in his legal practice nearly all the time since his residence in the state, except when his public duties required his attention, and has been engaged on one side or the other of a great deal of the most important litigation in the history of Minnesota. But in all his practice, he has never received a salary from any corporation, but has tried cases for and against corporations, the first side to apply for his services being the one on which he appeared. He is senior member of the firm of Davis, Kellogg & Severance. Senator Davis has always been a Republican, and his first political preferment was as a member of the Minnesota House of Representatives in 1867. In 1868 he was appointed United States district attorney, and held that office until 1873 when he resigned to accept the nomination for governor. 34 He made his campaign on an issue which he was largely instrumental in bringing to the front in this state—the right of the state to regulate railroad rates for passengers and freight by legislation. He recommended such legislation in his message to the legislature and a statute to that effect was passed during his term, was signed by him and duly enforced. Senator Davis declined a renomination for governor and upon the expiration of his term of office returned to the practice of his profession. He took an active part, however, in every political campaign until 1887, when he was elected to the United States senate by the unanimous vote of his party. He was re-elected in 1893, and is now serving his second term in the senate of the United States. He was chairman of the pension committee during his entire first term in the senate, and was chiefly instrumental in preparing and securing the passage of the present pension law, which is so just to the government and the soldiers as to have practically terminated the agitation for pension legislation. One of the most important services rendered to his constituents by Senator Davis was his championship of the improvement of the “Soo” canal. About five years ago the necessity of larger locks and a deeper channel there became imperative, owing to the greatly increased traffic. The usual practice, since the foundation of the government, of paying for government work, has been by annual appropriation, each year's work being covered in separate and generally insufficient appropriations, causing a delay, some times of a year and sometimes longer, for additional

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appropriations. Senator Davis conceived the idea that such an important work as this should be done by contract, made in advance of the appropriation, the contractor relying upon the pledge of the government to be paid as the work progressed. His idea was adopted; the work is now nearly completed, deepening the channel from 15 to 2 feet, and securing this result in a reasonable time. It is unnecessary here to enlarge upon the importance of this work to the commercial and agricultural interests of the Northwest. For four years Mr. Davis has been on the foreign relations committee, and last year made a speech criticising the policy of the Cleveland administration respecting Hawaii, which attracted general and favorable attention. His speech on the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States respecting Venezuela, laid down the lines upon which the recent treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela was formed. He also discussed the general foreign policy of the administration in the *North American Review* a few months ago. Some three years ago he advocated in the Forum the construction of locks around the falls of Niagara and the opening of a deep waterway from the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic. He has been a member, and is now chairman of the committee on territories since he became a senator, and took a conspicuous part in the admission of the two Dakotas. He is a member of the senate committees on judiciary, census, foreign relations, Pacific railroads, territories and forest reservations. He is recognized as one of the ablest men of that body, and no public utterance in the halls of congress in the last quarter of a century has attracted more attention or fired the public heart with a feeling of loyalty toward institutions more than his famous reply to Senator Pepper in defense of the president in the exercise of his power for the suppression of violence and the maintenance of the dignity and honor of the government at the time of the Chicago riots in 1894. Senator Davis is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and, while not a member of any church, his affiliations have always been with the Congregational body. He was married in 1880 to Anna Malcolm Agnew, of St. Paul.

CHARLES A. SMITH.

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Charles A. Smith is a good sample of what a resolute, industrious, intelligent boy, unaided by fortune or friends, can accomplish in commercial life in the Northwest. He is the son of a soldier in the regular army of Sweden, and was born December 11th, 1852, in the County of Ostergottland, Sweden. After thirty-three years service in the army, his father, in the spring of 1867, left Sweden with Charles and an elder sister and came to America, arriving in Minneapolis on the 28th of June. Two older brothers had already preceded them and were located here. Charles' education commenced in a small country 35 school in Sweden, where more importance was attached to committing the catechism and Bible history to memory than to writing and the knowledge of mathematics. His first lessons in English were taken in a small log school house in Wright County. Shortly after his arrival in this city from the old country arrangements were made for him to make his home with a farmer living in the southern part of what is now the city of Minneapolis, near the Milwaukee railroad shops. He was to work for his board and clothing, and was employed chiefly in tending cattle. While this employed on the farm he picked a large quantity of hazelnuts, which he sold for seven dollars, loaning the money to his brother at ten per cent. This was the first money he had ever earned. He had made good use of his time also in study, and in the fall of 1872 he entered the State University with the intention of taking the regular course. He applied himself very closely to his studies and his health soon failed, so that he was obliged to leave school at the end of the first year. In 1873 he obtained employment in the general hardware store of J. S. Pillsbury & Co., of this city, where he continued for five years. He, then, in the fall of 1878, with the assistance of ex-Gov. Pillsbury, built a grain elevator at Herman, Minnesota, and under the name of C. A. Smith & Co. he continued the grain and lumber business there until July, 1884, when arrangements were made to begin the manufacturing and wholesaling of lumber in Minneapolis. He again took up his residence in this city, and the partnership with ex-Gov. Pillsbury was continued until 1893, at which time the C. A. Smith Lumber Company was incorporated, of which Mr. Smith is the president and general manager. In addition to the saw mill and lumber manufacturing business of this city, this company has the controlling interest in a number of retail lumber yards and general stores in different parts of the

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state and in North and South Dakota. Mr. Smith says the secret of his success has been adoption of Franklin's advice, which he learned with his first English lessons, viz., "To take care of the pennies, and the dollars will take care of themselves." He has tried to follow that advice ever since he sold his

CHARLES A. SMITH

hazelnuts in the fall of 1867. But Mr. Smith's activities have not been confined to the firm, of which he is a member. He was one of the incorporators of the Swedish-American National Bank, the Security Savings and Loan Association, and other enterprises in this city and elsewhere. Like most Swedish Americans, Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics, and devotes as much attention to it as his business will permit. He has never held any officer or asked for any, but is prominent in the counsels of his party, having been a member of city, county, state and national conventions. He is a member of the English Lutheran Salem Congregation, of Minneapolis; one of its organizers and one of its trustees. He is also a member of the board of directors of the English Lutheran seminary, of Chicago, and is treasurer of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the Northwest. He was married February 14th, 1878, to Johanna Anderson, a daughter of Olaf Anderson, who, after serving in the Swedish riksdag for a number of years, emigrated with his family to this country in 1857, and located in Carver county. Mr. Smith has five children, two boys and three girls, Nanna A., Addie J., Myrtle E., Vernon A. and Carroll W.

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NATHAN CURTIS KINGSLEY.

NATHAN CURTIS KINGSLEY.

Nathan Curtis Kingsley is a resident of Austin, Minn., where he is engaged in the practice of law. His father, Alonzo Kingsley, is a carpenter by trade, who enlisted in August, 1862, as a private soldier in the War of the Rebellion and served until the close of the war in the Fifteenth and Tenth Illinois Cavalry. Alonzo Kingsley was a lineal descendant

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of one of three brother who emigrated from England in the early Colonial days and settled in Vermont, and his grand father, Wareham Kingsley, was a private soldier in the Revolutionary War. Alonzo Kingsley's wife was Marilla Cecelia Pierson, a direct descendant of Stephen Pierson, who emigrated from England in 1656 and settled at New Haven, Conn. The subject of this sketch was born at Sharon, Litchfield County, Conn., September 10, 1850. His family removed to Illinois not long afterward, and Nathan received his early education in the country district schools. His first money was earned as a farm laborer in La Salle County, Ill. In March, 1869, he came to Minnesota and was employed as a farm laborer near Chatfield. In 1870 he learned the miller's trade and worked at that business in Olmsted County until 1874, when he went to Rushford, Minn., continuing his trade there until February, 1877. While working as a miller he began the study of law, and in November, 1876, was admitted to the bar, though he did not give up his trade until some time afterward. In February, 1877, he formed a partnership for the practice of law with C. N. Enos, under the firm name of Enos & Kingsley, and opened an office at Rushford, where he remained until December, 1878. He then dissolved the partnership with Mr. Enos and removed to Chatfield, where he formed a partnership with R. A. Case. He continued the practice of law at Chatfield until April, 1887, when he removed to Austin, where he now resides. While a resident of Fillmore County, in 1880 he was elected country attorney, and in 1882 was re-elected. Although solicited to accept a renomination in 1884 he declined to be a candidate. After dissolving partnership with Mr. Case he formed a partnership with R. E. Shepherd, which association still continues. From June, 1879, until his removal from Chatfield, he was president of the board of education of that town. Mr. Kingsley has been identified with considerable very important litigation and has been instrumental in establishing some important principles of law. Among other things the fact that a bank certificate of deposit in the ordinary form is, in substance and legal effect, a promissory note, and that no demand is necessary in order to set the statute of limitations running against it (*Mitchell vs. Easton*, 37 Minn. 335); also that the legislature may provide for constructive service of process in actions to determine adverse claims to real estate where personal service is impracticable, and may clothe the district court with

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power to adjudicate the title and ownership of real property upon such constructive service (Shepard vs. Ware, 46 Minn., 174); also that Chapter 196, of the Law of 1887, relating to the sale of foreign-grown nursery stock in Minnesota, is in violation of the constitution of the United States, as being an attempt to regulate commerce among the states and depriving citizens of other states of the privileges and immunities of citizens of this state. Mr. Kingsley is a Republican in politics, and has taken an active part in public affairs for the last fifteen years. For four years he was a member-at-large of the State Republican Central Committee, and of the executive 37 committee of that body. He has been delegate to nearly all the state conventions for the last ten years, and to nearly all other conventions in which his county has been interested. He has been a Free Mason for nearly twenty-four years, and is a member of a number of lodges of that order; also of the A. O. U. W., the K. of P., the Elks and the Masonic Veterans' Association. He has also held important offices in the order of Masonry, and in 1886 was Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Minnesota. He is at present General Grand Royal Arch Captain of the G. G. R. A. C of the United States. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Kingsley was married January 14, 1873, to Miss Clara Smith, a native of New York. They have one child, Cora Marilla.

GEORGE BECKER EDGERTON.

George Becker Edgerton is the assistant attorney general of Minnesota, and resides in St. Paul. His father, A. J. Edgerton, was the United States district judge of the district of South Dakota. Judge Edgerton was appointed chief justice of the Territory of Dakota by President Arthur, in 1881, at which time he was a resident of Dodge County, Minnesota, having lived there since 1855. When Hon. William Windom left the senate to take a position in the cabinet of President Garfield, Governor Pillsbury appointed Judge Edgerton to fill Mr. Windom's unexpired term. Judge Edgerton's wife was Sarah C. Curtis. Three of his ancestors served in the Revolutionary War, two as privates by the name of Palmer, and one by the name of White, who held the rank of captain, and was taken prisoner and conveyed to Canada. The subject of this sketch was born at Mantorville, Dodge County,

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Minnesota, June 11, 1857. He attended private and public schools in his native town, and attended Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin, from 1872 till 1875. In the fall of 1877 he entered his father's law office and studied with him two years. He then attended lectures in 1879 and 1880 at the Columbia Law School, of New York City. In June of 1880 he was admitted to the bar in the Fifth judicial district of Minnesota, and formed a partnership with his father. In 1884 he was elected county attorney of Dodge County, serving one term. He continued

GEORGE BECKER EDGERTON.

the practice of his profession in Dodge County until April 1, 1890, when he was appointed assistant United States district attorney and removed to St. Paul. In January, 1893, he resigned that position to accept the office of assistant attorney general, tendered him by Hon. H. W. Childs, which office he still holds. In these several public positions Mr. Edgerton has been engaged in a number of very important cases. His private practice has also been prosperous and successful. He is at present a member of the law firm of Edgerton & Wickwire, of St. Paul. Mr. Edgerton has always been a Republican, and has taken an active part in different campaigns. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1888 from the First Congressional district of this state, and in that campaign took an active part on the stump. He is a member of the Church Club, of the Diocese of Minnesota, an Episcopal organization; also a member of the Commercial Club, of St. Paul, and the Masonic Order. He was married July 11, 1883, to Josie A. Godwin of Appleton, Wisconsin. They have had five children, Margaret Godwin, Lillian Clark, Katharine Godwin, Josephine Godwin and George Godwin, all of whom are living, except Katharine. Mr. Edgerton as a boy learned the value of self-reliance, and has to a great degree been the architect of his own fortunes.

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LOREN FLETCHER.

LOREN FLETCHER.

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Loren Fletcher is the representative of the Fifth district of Minnesota in the congress of the United States, and is now serving his second term in that body. He is one of the pioneers of Minneapolis, his identification with the city dating back to 1856, when as a young man of twenty-three he brought his newly wedded wife to the rural village of St. Anthony and made his home there. His father, Capt. Levi Fletcher, was a prosperous farmer in the town of Mount Vernon, Kennebec County, Maine, where he lived in a state of comparative prosperity, giving his four sons and two daughters the best educational advantages which neighborhood afforded. Loren was the fourth son, and was born April 10, 1833. The usual attendance at the village school was supplemented by two years at Kent's Hill Seminary. At the age of seventeen he had determined to learn a mechanical trade, but a short experience as a stone cutter satisfied him that a mercantile life was more to his taste. So he went to Bangor, where he obtained a situation as a clerk in a shoe store, and where he remained for three years. Although earning but small wages, he had already acquired habits of thrift and economy, and with his savings he sought new fields of activity in the West. After a few months spent at Dubuque, where the prospects did not appear inviting, he joined the tide of immigration to Minnesota, and arrived at St. Anthony in the summer of 1856. He found temporary employment as a clerk in a store, and the following year entered the services of Dorilius Morrison, who was then carrying on an extensive lumber business. Loren's occupation was sometimes in charge of lumber yards at Hastings and St. Peter; at other times in the woods supervising the winter's cut of logs, and then on the drive, and again in the mills at the falls. He was thus occupied for about three years. In 1860 he purchased an interest in the dry goods store of E. L. Allen. The following year he associated with himself in the mercantile business, Charles M. Loring, and they established a general store on the present site of the old city hall. They dealt chiefly in lumbermen's supplies. This business was carried on for more than fifteen years at the same stand. It extended however, to other lines of activity and investment, including dealings in pine lands, in lumbering, in farm lands, in contracts, in Indian supplies, in town and city lots and finally in milling. In this latter particular his firm has been prominent for many years. At first they were interested with the late W. F. Cahill; afterwards they were

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the proprietors of the Galaxy mill and the Minnetonka mills. Their business was prosperous and both members of the firm became wealthy. It is a noteworthy tribute to the sterling qualities of Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Loring that his partnership has continued for thirty-five years without a break and with the completest cordiality between them. But Mr. Fletcher has not devoted all his energies to the massing of a fortune or the service of his own interests. For ten years he was a member of the lower house of the state legislature, having been elected as a Republican from Minneapolis, and during three successive sessions was chosen speaker of the house; the last time by the unanimous vote of the house, receiving every vote of all parties, an instance of political favor rare in the history of any state. His services as a member of the legislature were marked by distinguished ability and substantial benefits to his constituency; a fact to which his long service in that capacity bears the best testimony. After a number of years of retirement from public service he entertained the laudable ambition to represent his city in the national congress, and when Minneapolis and Hennepin 39 County were first constituted a district by themselves he was nominated by the Republicans and elected in 1892. He was re-elected in 1894 by a largely increased majority, and has acquired a position among his congressional colleagues which enables him to be of peculiar service to his constituents. Mr. Fletcher is not an orator and makes no pretensions to display on the floor of the house, but his long experience in legislative service, his thorough knowledge of affairs, his capacity for making friends among his colleagues, and his adroit management of the interests of his district make him a most valuable member. The year before coming West, Mr. Fletcher married Amerette J. Thomas, daughter of Capt. John Thomas, of Bar Harbor. Mrs. Fletcher was a most estimable lady, and the gentleness and kindness of her character endeared her to a large circle of friends. The loss of their only child in early girlhood and the death of Mrs. Fletcher, in 1892, were afflictions which have borne heavily upon a strong and courageous spirit.

GEORGE HENRY PARTRIDGE.

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George Henry Partridge, a member of the firm of Wyman, Partridge & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants of Minneapolis, is a splendid example of the wide-awake, progressive, enterprising and yet shrewd and judicious business man. He is the son of George H. Partridge and Mary E. Francis (Partridge), and was born at Medford, Steele County, Minnesota, August 21, 1856. His father was a farmer who responded to the call of his country when it was menaced by war and died in the service. Mr. Partridge's parents moved from Wisconsin in the early days to Minnesota, and his education was commenced in the public schools of Steele County. Subsequently he graduated at the State Normal School at Winona, and finally entered the State University of Minnesota and graduated with the class of 1879. During his school years he was dependent very largely upon his own resources, and displayed in that time the pluck and perseverance which have contributed in so large a degree to his remarkable business success. Upon the conclusion of his university course he obtained employment with the firm of Wyman & Mullen, wholesale dry goods

GEORGE HENRY PARTRIDGE.

merchants in Minneapolis, and was given charge of the department of credits. He developed extraordinary business capacity and made himself invaluable to this firm. His ability and industry were recognized in 1890, when Mr. Mullen retired on account of ill health and Mr. Partridge, who had then been nearly ten years in the employ of the firm, came in as a partner, the style of the firm being Wyman, Partridge & Co., and composed of O. C. Wyman, George H. Partridge and Samuel D. Coykendall. This is the largest wholesale dry goods house in the Northwest, and its business has grown within a decade from half a million a year to probably ten times that amount. Mr. Partridge is a democrat and takes an active interest in local and national politics. He is relied upon by his party for important service on committees and in campaign work, and never shirks his duty as a citizen in that respect. Mr. Partridge was married January 24, 1882, to Adelaida Wyman, daughter of O. C. Wyman, and has three children, Helen, Marion and Charlotte. He is constantly strengthening his position in business circles in the Northwest, and not only has already

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achieved a brilliant commercial career, but has a prospect of still greater success in the future. This he has accomplished by his ability and fidelity in a responsible business position and unaided by the influence of friends or the possession of wealth with which to pave the way.

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ROBERT GRENAP EVANS.

ROBERT GRENAP EVANS.

Robert Grenap Evans is a lawyer and leading member of the Minneapolis bar. His ancestry is Welsh and English, but both his parents were born in this country, in Kentucky. His father, Joseph S. Evans, in the early '50's, while yet a young man, went from Kentucky to Indiana, and located at Troy. He was first employed on a farm, but afterwards engaged in mercantile business, having removed to Rockport, Indiana, in 1856. He continued in the mercantile business until 1874, except for a few years, when he was engaged in farming. More recently he has been in the insurance business at Rockport. At Troy he married Mary C. Cotton, a daughter of a physician practicing his profession in Indiana, and a member of the constitutional convention which revised the constitution of that state in 1852. Robert Grenap was born while his parents resided at Troy, March 18, 1854. He attended the village schools of Rockport until his eighteenth year, when he entered the sophomore class of the state university at Bloomington, and completed the junior year in that institution. His inclinations were toward the law as a profession, and in 1875 he entered the law office of Charles L. Wedding, of Rockport, and began his legal education, at the same time practicing before the justice courts of Spencer County. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar. He left Rockport soon after and settled in Vincennes, where he formed a law partnership with Judge F. W. Viehe, which continued until April, 1884, when Mr. Evans came to Minneapolis. In July of that year he formed a partnership with Judge Daniel Fish, which continued until November, 1887, when it was dissolved on account of the retirement of Judge Fish from general practice to become the attorney of the Minnesota

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Title Insurance Company. Mr. Evans then formed his present business connection with Messrs. A. M. Keith, Charles T. Thompson and Edwin K. Fairchild, under the firm name of Keith, Evans, Thompson & Fairchild. This firm is regarded as one of the strongest in the state, and enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice of a general business character and largely an office practice. Mr. Evans was also the local attorney for the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road from the time he came to Minneapolis in 1884 until January 1, 1895. He is a Republican and has always taken an active interest in politics, both in Indiana and in Minnesota. He has never sought an office and has never held one, but has done a great deal of valuable and effective work for his party. He served on the state central committee in Indiana for two years including the campaign of 1880, but declined reappointment at the end of the second year. He was in Minnesota when the vigorous campaign of 1884 opened, and, although a new arrival, he threw himself into the work of the campaign with the same enthusiasm and devotion to the cause which he has always manifested. He made a number of speeches in that campaign and has stumped the state at every general election since. Mr. Evans is a man of rare geniality, courteous in his treatment of every one, generous and sincere, and he is the trusted friend of probably more public men than any other man of the state. These qualities of good fellowship, kindness and square dealing in politics, are responsible for the friendly familiarity which has caused him to be known everywhere as "Bob" Evans. Never asking for political preferment for himself, he is always ready to sacrifice his time and private interests to the good of his party and the advantage of his political friends. He had been in the state scarcely two years before he was selected as a member of the Republican state central committee, assisting in the conduct of the McGill campaign in 1886. In December, 1887, Senator Davis resigned from the National Republican committee and Mr. Evans was selected to fill the vacancy. He was elected for the period of four years again in 1888, and re-elected in 1892. He has always been an active member of the Union League, and was president of that organization in 1885 and 1886. He is member of the Commercial Club and the Minneapolis Club, and an attendant of the Methodist Church. He was married

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in 1877 to Mary Graham, at Evansville, Indiana, and has three children living, Margaret, Stanley and Graham. His home is in the suburb of Kenwood.

JOHN ALBERT SCHLENER.

John Albert Schlener is a merchant engaged in the stationery trade in Minneapolis. He was born in Philadelphia, February 24, 1856, but his parents removed the following year to St. Anthony, Minnesota. His father, John A. Schlener, and his mother, Bertha Sproesser (Schlener), were of German descent, industrious and frugal people, who taught their son the habits of economy, industry and thrift. The father opened a bakery in St. Anthony, which he conducted until his death in 1872. The son was sent to a private school and afterwards to the public schools in St. Anthony, and also attended a commercial school, where he received a business training. He was only twelve years old, however, when he left school to engage in such enterprises as were open to boys of his age. He was employed for a time in the toll house of the suspension bridge, and assisted the toll gatherer in the care of the bridge and in the keeping of the accounts. This position brought him a wide acquaintance, and was of no small value on that account. At the age of sixteen young Schlener was employed as a clerk in the book and stationery store of Wistar, Wales & Co. Then firm changed several times, Mr. Wales having different partners, but Mr. Schlener continued in connection with firm, and on the organization of the firm of Bean, Wales & Co., he was given a third interest in the business. Mr. Wales subsequently retired, but Mr. Schlener continued in

JOHN ALBERT SCHLENER.

the business with Kirkbride and Whitall until 1884. He then opened a store on his own account, and is carrying on the business very successfully. He has proven himself to be possessed of superior business qualifications, and is looked upon as one of the successful merchants of the city. He is also public-spirited, and has taken an active interest in various efforts to promote the general good of the community, serving as director of the Business Union and as a member of other commercial bodies. He early became a Mason, and his

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sterling qualities and deep interest in the work of that organization have led him through the various degrees from the lowest to the highest. He is frequently honored with the office of delegate to Masonic conventions, and with positions of trust in different aid and insurance associations connected with the order. In politics Mr. Schlener is a Republican, and takes an active part in the management of his party affairs locally, and in 1896 he was elected a member of the school board. His parents were Lutherans and he was baptized in the Lutheran Church, but his personal preference has been the Congregational society, and he is an attendant at Plymouth Church. He has a pleasant home on Nicollet Island, where he resides with his mother and his wife, formerly Miss Grace Holbrook, of Lockport, to whom he was married in March, 1892.

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WILLIAM PFAENDER.

WILLIAM PFAENDER.

The name given above is that of one of the founders of New Ulm. William Pfaender is a native of the city of Heilbronn, in Germany, where he was born July 6, 1826. His father was Jacob Pfaender, a cooper by trade. He served in the Light Artillery from 1806 to 1812, during the Napoleonic wars. William's mother's maiden name was Johanna Kuentzel. The ancestry of both parents was German, and the antecedents were plain people of moderate circumstances. William attended the common schools of his native town, but the limited resources of his parents did not permit of his attending any higher schools or colleges. He arrived in New York in the spring of 1848, proceeding from that city to Cincinnati, where in 1855 he became interested in the colonization society and came to Minnesota in the spring of 1856 as one of the committee selected to choose a site for the headquarters of the German Land Association, which consisted mostly of members of the North American Turnerbund. In September, 1856, New Ulm was settled and Mr. Pfaender was made the manager of the German Land Association, and afterwards president of the same for several years. But, not to anticipate too rapidly: After leaving school at the age of fourteen

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years, William was apprenticed in a mercantile house, where he spent four years and served as a salaried clerk in the city of Ulm. He left for America in the spring of 1848 on account of political trouble, having been suspected of revolutionary connections. He had earned a moderate salary, but being conscripted into military service he sacrificed nearly all of his savings to get release. Ready to do almost anything he secured employment in the factory of the Urban Safe Company at Cincinnati, at the rate of \$2 a week and board. Afterwards he served as hotel waiter, and in 1849 was employed as a bookkeeper in the printing establishment of the German Republican, a daily and weekly Whig paper, where he remained, with few interruptions, until he removed to Minnesota. At New Ulm he conducted the affairs of the German Land Association, and, taking charge of the postoffice, served as postmaster and a register of deeds until he enlisted in September, 1861. Mr. Pfaender served in the Union army for four years. He enlisted as a private in the First Minnesota Battery, was elected first lieutenant at the organization of the same, and during the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, assumed command of the battery shortly after the commencement of the action, the captain having been seriously wounded. Mr. Pfaender remained in command during the siege and subsequent occupancy of Corinth, Mississippi, until August 26, 1862, when, on receiving the news of the destruction of New Ulm by the Sioux Indians, he was given an order by General Grant to proceed to St. Paul on the recruiting service. He was, however, immediately put on the detached service at St. Peter and Fort Ridgely, and at the latter post acted as quartermaster and commissary until the First Regiment Minnesota Mounted Rangers was organized. Mr. Pfaender was commissioned as lieutenant colonel of the regiment, and during the summer of 1863 remained in command of the cavalry serving on the frontier. At the expiration of the term of service of the regiment he went into the Second Regiment Minnesota Cavalry, with the same rank, assuming command of the second sub district of Minnesota, occupying all the frontier posts from Alexandria to the Iowa state line, with headquarters at Fort Ridgely, and was mustered out with the regiment on December 7, 1865. After returning from service in the army Mr. Pfaender went back to his farm. In 1870 he established a lumber yard at New Ulm, and in company with 43 other parties built a planing mill and sash factory. From

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the time of the organization of the state Mr. Pfaender had become interested in politics. His affiliations were with the Republican party, and he was elected to the legislature of 1859 and 1860; was then made register of deeds of Brown county; was one of the first four presidential electors of Minnesota, in 1860, casting the vote of the state for Abraham Lincoln. In 1870, 1871 and 1872 he served as a member of the state senate, and in 1875 was elected state treasurer, occupying that position two terms. On his election as state treasurer Mr. Pfaender sold out his interest in the lumber business and removed with his family to St. Paul. He returned to New Ulm in 1880 and engaged in the real estate and insurance business, in which he is still engaged, and at the same time running his farm. He has always taken an active interest in the organization of societies for physical and mental development, forming the North American Turnerbund, of which he is president for the district of Minnesota. He is a member of the board of trade and the commercial union of New Ulm. He was twice mayor of the city and served several times as member of the city council. Mr. Pfaender was married at Cincinnati, December 7, 1851, to Catherine Pfau. They have had fifteen children, of whom ten are living, viz: William Pfaender, Jr., who is engaged in business with his father; Kate (Mrs. Albrecht, Wabasha street St. Paul); Louise Stamm, wife of Dr. G. Stamm; Josephine Pfaender, Frederick Pfaender, register of deeds in Brown county; Amelia, wife of Dr. Fritsche; Emma, wife of Charles Hauser, of the Hauser Malting Company, St. Paul; Minnie Pfaender, Herman Pfaender, manager of his father's farm, and Albert Pfaender, a student at the state university

EDWIN J. JONES

Among the substantial business men of Morris is Edwin J. Jones, dealer in lumber, hardware, paints and other building materials. Mr. Jones was born August 22, 1858, at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, the son of Evan J. and Julia Ackerman Jones. His father was engaged in the lumber business, and Edwin was afforded such educational advantages as were provided by the common

EDWIN J. JONES

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schools. After being employed by his father for a time as a bookkeeper in his wholesale lumber business in Winneconne, Wisconsin, Edwin came to Minnesota and located at Morris, in August, 1878, where he took charge of a lumber yard which his father had established there. In 1884 he bought out the business, and in 1895 added a complete hardware stock, which he handles in connection with his lumber trade. Mr. Jones has always been a Republican, and was elected by the Republicans state senator for the Forty-ninth Legislative District in 1894. He has also been drafted into the public service by his fellow townsmen, having served as village recorder in 1881 and 1882, and having been elected member of the city council in 1883. In 1884 he was president of the village. Mr. Jones' election to the legislature was a triumph. He received 700 majority over the fusion candidate, carrying every precinct in his own county. Mr. Jones is a Mason and belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Minneapolis Consistory No. 2, and Zurah Temple, of Minneapolis. He has also held several important offices in these bodies. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the A. O. U. W. He is an attendant of the Congregational church, although not a member. May 29th, 1883, he was married to Nellie A. Butterfield, of Waupun, Wisconsin. They have one son, ten years old, Henry Butterfield Jones.

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JAMES THOMAS WYMAN

JAMES THOMAS WYMAN

James Thomas Wyman may be described as one of the makers of Minneapolis. No one is more active in every good work for the advancement of the interests of this city than he. Like many of the leading citizens of Minneapolis, Mr. Wyman is a native of Maine. He was born at Millbridge, October 15th, 1849, the son of John Wyman, a dealer in building materials and a merchant who, though not accounted wealthy, was in comfortable financial circumstances. Mr. Wyman is of old Puritan stock, his ancestry having come from England about 1640, and settled in Woburn, Massachusetts. He attended the public

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schools of his native town, but enjoyed no further educational advantages until he came to Minnesota in 1868 when he located at Northfield and attended Carleton College for one year. In 1869 he went into business in that town with his brother, operating a sash, door and blind factory and saw mill. This establishment was burned March 12th, 1871, without insurance. Mr. Wyman had already established such a reputation for integrity and straight-forward business methods that he was able to borrow money to pay off his debts. He then came to Minneapolis and was made superintendent of a sash, door and blind factory, operated by Jothan G. Smith and L. D. Parker, where he demonstrated the possession of such business capacity that in 1874 he became a partner, under the firm name of Smith, Parker & Co. This same business is now conducted under the firm name of Smith & Wyman, the partners being H. Alden Smith and James T. Wyman. From this it appears that Mr. Wyman has been a manufacturer in Minneapolis for upwards of twenty-five years, and a very extensive employer of labor, having on his pay rolls at different times from two hundred to two hundred and fifty men, and during all that time the most cordial and friendly relations have been maintained between employes and employer. Mr. Wyman helped to organize the Metropolitan Bank in 1889, and has been the president of that institution since 1890. He was president of the Board of Trade in 1888 and 1889 and was one of the organizers of the Business Union in 1889 and a member of its board of directors. He is president of the Clearing House Association of the associated banks of Minneapolis, and an active promoter of every enterprise for the benefit of the city. Politically he is a Republican, and was honored by his party with election to the lower house of the legislature in 1893, and to the senate in 1895, in both of which bodies he has been recognized as a leader. He was the author of the Minnesota factory inspection act, of the university tax act, of the new Minnesota banking law, and many other important measures. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club, of the Commercial Club, and also vice-president of the Associated Charities, to which splendid organization he has given the benefit of his business experience and wise counsel. He is a member of the Hennepin Avenue M. E. church, which counts him one of its most active and faithful supporters, and he serves the church as one of its trustees. He is also a trustee of Hamline University,

the leading Methodist educational institution in the Northwest. Mr. Wyman, in spite of all his numerous interests and activities, is a man who is well known in Minneapolis society, always in demand and accounted on one of the most pleasing after dinner speakers of the state. He is now in his prime and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens in a remarkable degree. He was married September 3d, 1873, to Rosa Lamberson, daughter of a Methodist Episcopal clergyman at Northfield. They have seven children, Roy L., Guy A., Grace Alice, James C., Maud E., Earle F., and Ruth.

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WILLIAM HENRY EUSTIS.

William Henry Eustis furnishes in his own career a good illustration of the possibilities before a capable, energetic and self-reliant young man in America. He is the son of a mechanic, reared in the humble home of a mechanic and destined by his parents for a mechanic's life. Unfortunately, and yet, perhaps, fortunately, a severe affliction, the result of an accident, changed his purpose in life from that of a mechanic, and opened the door to a wider field for the development of his talents and the employment of his faculties. Mr. Eustis was born at the little village of Oxbow, New York, July 17, 1845. His father Tobias Eustis, was a native of Cornwall, England, and emigrated to America while a young man and learned and followed the trade of a wheelwright. His ancestors were miners in Cornwall. His mother, Mary Marwick, was also of English descent. William Henry was the second of a family of eleven children, and at an early age contributed to the family's support by such employment as he could pick up in the neighborhood, the chief of which was grinding bark in the village tannery. He was fifteen at the time of the accident above referred to. His recovery was due largely to the strong constitution, resolute will and the study which he gave to his own case and the care he exercised in applying the treatment. He eventually became able to teach district school in the winter months and finally entered the seminary at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County. The most his parents hoped at this time was that he might be able to follow some lighter occupation, as, for instance, shoe making or harness making. But he had applied himself to learn

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bookkeeping and telegraphy, and by the aid of these prepared himself for a more complete literary education. By teaching bookkeeping and telegraphy and soliciting life insurance he earned enough to pay his way through the seminary and through his preparation for college. In 1871 he entered the sophomore class of Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Connecticut, and while absenting himself during the winter in order to teach school kept up with his class and completed his course in 1873. He then went to New York and took the law course at Columbia Law School, where he graduated in 1874, having accomplished two years' work in one. He was now ready for the

WILLIAM HENRY EUSTIS.

practice of his profession, but he was a thousand dollars in debt. On account of this debt he procured a position as teacher, and at the close of the year paid the obligation and had money enough to buy a railroad ticket to Saratoga Springs, a new suit of clothes and a surplus of \$15 with which to commence the work of his life. At Saratoga he made the acquaintance of John R. Putnam, who offered him a partnership, which he accepted, and Mr. Eustis remained there in partnership with Mr. Putnam for six years, sharing a large and lucrative business. In the spring of 1881 Mr. Eustis sailed for Europe to be gone two years. He had taken an active part in the convention of 1882 and stumped the state of New York for Garfield. When the news of Garfield's assassination was received by him he was so impressed by its significance that he felt obliged to return home, and did so. Mr. Eustis had made up his mind that the best field for success in life was to be found in the West, and he set out on a prospecting tour, including Kansas City, St. Louis, Dubuque and other ambitious Western places, ultimately reaching Minneapolis, which pleased him most, and here he settled on the twenty-third of October, 1881. He commenced the practice of law without a partner. He had brought with him a small sum, the savings of his earlier years, and by the judicious use of it he has acquired considerable property. He built the brick block on Sixth Street and Hennepin, the Corn Exchange and the Flour Exchange, besides other less important structures. He has always been identified with enterprises for the advancement of the city, and is largely interested in various industrial undertakings.

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He is one of the original incorporators of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Railway, and one of its board of directors. He was a director and member of the building committee of the Masonic Temple. He was one of the originators of the North American Telegraph Company, a director and its secretary, a line established to furnish people of the Northwest with competition in telegraphic service. He has been actively identified with everything which is calculated to advance the interests of the city. In 1892 Mr. Eustis was elected mayor of Minneapolis by the Republicans, and his administration is frequently referred to as the most notable in the history of the city. He made a very careful study of the saloon question and the laws relating to the liquor traffic at the beginning of his term of office and sought to enforce them in such a way as to secure the best results. His theory of administration did not call for the strictest enforcement of the law in accordance with the letter, but for such enforcement as, while granting more license to the saloon than the law specified, sought to enlist the saloonkeepers in a general effort for the suppression of crime and the diminution of drunkenness. The statistics of the police department and the workhouse for the two years of his administration show that his theory was well founded. Drunkenness diminished, commitments to the workhouse were cut down, the sale of liquor to minors was noticeably reduced and the evils resulting from the liquor traffic generally minimized. Mr. Eustis grew up under Methodist influences, and is a member of the Methodist church. He was never married, but occupies comfortable bachelor quarters in his Sixth Street building and boards at the West Hotel. He is the possessor of a fine library, and derives much pleasure and enjoyment among his books. Mr. Eustis is an orator of grace and power, and has rendered invaluable services to his party in campaign work. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, in 1892, and voted for Blaine. His gift as a public speaker makes him in great demand on public occasions, and he has probably but one equal and no superior in the state as a graceful after dinner speaker. He is a man of genial manners and agreeable personality, and a welcome guest on every public occasion.

CHARLES MORGRIDGE LORING.

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Charles Morgridge Loring is known as the father of the park system of Minneapolis, and while he has always been prominently identified with nearly every important movement for the benefit of the city, he will be held in especial esteem by the citizens of Minneapolis for the invaluable service which he has rendered in planning and securing for the city its admirable park system. Mr. Loring is a native of New England, where the family name is well known. The first of the family was Thomas Loring, an early settler from England. The grandfather of C. M. Loring was a successful and honored teacher in Portland, Maine, where he was known as "Master Loring." His son, Captain Horace Loring, was a shipmaster, voyaging to the West Indies. He married Sarah Wiley, whose mother, Margaret Smith Wiley, was a niece of "Parson Smith," a noted clergyman of Portland, Maine. She was of Scotch descent. Charles M. Loring, the subject of this sketch, and a son of Horace Loring and Sarah Wiley (Loring), was born at Portland Maine, November 13, 1833. His father took him while yet a lad on his voyages and destined him to be a navigator. He became a mate on his father's ship and spent some time in Cuba, but the life of a shipmaster was not to his taste, and he, to the great disappointment of his friends, relinquished that which was the height of every Maine boy's ambition, a chance to become a sea captain, and started for the West in 1856. He located first at Chicago and engaged in wholesale business with B. P. Hutchinson, the well-known grain speculator. Ill health at that time brought Mr. Loring to Minneapolis, when through the aid of his friend, Loren Fletcher, he obtained employment with Dorilus Morrison as the manager of his supply store in connection with his lumber business. This was in 1860. The following year he joined Mr. Fletcher in the 47 general merchandise business in Minneapolis, under the firm name of L. Fletcher & Co., which firm is still in existence, and the oldest in Minneapolis. Fletcher & Co. were very successful in their business, and the firm became one of the strongest in the city. In 1868, together with W. F. Cahill, they purchased the Holly Mill and operated it until 1872, when they sold it and bought the Galaxy mill, which they successfully operated for a number of years. In 1873 they also became the principal owners of the Minnetonka mill, located near Lake Minnetonka. Since 1880 Mr. Loring has not given active attention to his interests in the milling business, but has depended in that

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respect chiefly upon his son. He has, however, been active in other lines of business, and has become a larger owner of real estate and other property which required his attention. Mr. Loring is a man of refined tastes, and a great lover of nature, and is devoted to horticulture in its most artistic aspect, and when the first board of park commissioners was selected his name was placed at the head of the list, although he was absent at the time in Europe. This board was organized in 1883, and for the next seven years Mr. Loring gave largely of his time and ability to the acquirement and development of the system of parks and boulevards for which the city of Minneapolis is justly famous. In recognition of his great services in this regard, the name of Central Park was changed and that beautiful pleasure ground of the people will always be known as Loring Park. When the state decided to establish a state park at Minnehaha he was appointed one of the commissioners. This property has since become a part of the park system of Minneapolis, and the acquirement of that tract around the romantic and historic waterfall was due to Mr. Loring. Notwithstanding his impaired health in later years, Mr. Loring has been actively interested in various business enterprises. He was one of the projectors of the North American Telegraph Company, and has been its president since its organization in 1885. In 1886 he was elected president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and held that office until 1890, when he declined a re-election. Upon the organization of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company, including the Galaxy mill of which he was part owner, he was made a director of the company, and still

CHARLES MORGRIDGE LORING.

retains that position. He has also been identified with various financial institutions of the city. Notwithstanding the activity of his business life, Mr. Loring has found time to gratify his refined tastes, and is a gentleman of culture and attainments. Never of very rugged physique, he has of late years found it desirable, owing to the severity of the Minnesota climate, to spend his winters on the Pacific coast, where he has acquired, at Riverside California, a fruit ranch. He has also spent considerable time in travel abroad as well as in this country, and has availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded to gratify his tastes

for art and learning. He is a man of most kindly manners and is held in a highest esteem by his fellow citizens. He is a Republican in politics, and in religion liberal, yet sincere. He cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. He recalls with pleasurable recollection the fact that the first money he ever earned was by selling the New Year's address of a newspaper carrier, from which his receipts were \$7.32. Mr. Loring was married in 1855 to Emily S. Crosman, of Portland, Maine, who died March 13, 1894. Their children were Eva Maria, deceased, and Albert C., who is the secretary and treasurer of the Consolidated Milling Company. Mr. Loring was married again, November 28, 1895, to Miss Florence Barton, daughter of A. B. Barton, of Minneapolis.

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MARTIN B. KOON.

MARTIN B. KOON.

Martin B. Koon is a lawyer practicing his profession in Minneapolis. His ancestry on his father's side is Scotch, and on his mother's side Connecticut Yankee. His father, Alanson Koon, was a farmer in moderate circumstances, in Schuyler County, New York, a man of sterling Christian character. His mother's maiden name was Marilla Wells, and Mr. Koon is wont to speak of her in terms of deep affection and the most profound reverence for her memory. She was a woman of strong character, and deeply impressed herself upon her children. The most valuable legacy which his parents bequeathed to him was habits of industry, indomitable perseverance, never failing energy and a mind naturally active and studious. Martin B. was born January 22, 1841, at Altay, Schuyler County, New York. While he was yet a lad his father removed with his family to Hillsdale County, Michigan, where the subject of this sketch grew up on a farm. He recalls that the first money he ever earned was for riding a horse for a neighbor while plowing corn. Mr. Koon attended the winter schools, as most farmer boys did in those days, and worked on the farm in the summer. He prosecuted his studies, however, with such diligence that, at the age of seventeen, he was prepared to enter Hillsdale College. During his college course he

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supplemented his limited resources by teaching school several terms, but kept up his studies and completed his course in 1863. He had, however, labored so hard as a student as to seriously impair his health, and in 1864 a change of climate became necessary, and he made a trip to California by way of the Isthmus. The change was beneficial, and after remaining two years in California, engaged in teaching, he returned to Michigan to take up the study of law in the office of his brother, E. L. Koon. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar in Hillsdale, Michigan, and soon afterward entered into partnership with his brother, which association continued until 1878. While he did not go actively into politics, he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney in Hillsdale County in 1870 to 1874. In 1873 he spent four months in travel in Europe. He had become persuaded, however, that Hillsdale did not offer a sufficient field for the exercise of his talent, and in 1878 he removed to Minneapolis, where he formed a partnership with E. A. Merrill, to which firm A. M. Keith was afterward admitted. This firm enjoyed an extensive and profitable business until the fall of 1881, when, owing largely to overwork, Mr. Koon fell a victim of typhoid fever, and on his partial recovery he went to California in search of health. In 1883, after his return, Judge J. M. Shaw resigned from the district bench, and Gov. Hubbard appointed Mr. Koon to fill the vacancy. This was entirely without Mr. Koon's solicitation and wholly unexpected. He accepted the office with much reluctance, doubting his qualifications for the position. He filled it with such eminent satisfaction, however, that in the following fall he was unanimously elected to the same office for the term of seven years. But he did not find the duties of the office congenial to him, and May 1, 1886, he resigned. His resignation was received with general and profound regret. His administration of the office had been marked by singular ability, and his retirement from the bench was regarded as a misfortune by the whole community. During his occupancy of that position he tried a number of important cases, among them the Washburn will case, the St. Anthony water power case, the King-Remington case, the 49 Cantieny murder case, and others scarcely less important. This work involved an enormous amount of study and research, which he most conscientiously performed. On his retirement from the bench he resumed the practice of his profession, and is now the senior member of the firm of Koon, Whelan

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& Bennett. The practice of the firm is mainly in the line of corporation law. They are attorneys for the Minneapolis Street Railway Company, the "Soo" Railway Company, the Pillsbury-Washburn Company, the G. W. Van Dusen Company, the Washburn-Crosby Company, the Northwestern National Bank, Gillette-Herzog Company, the Miller's and Manufacturers' Insurance Company, the London Guarantee and Accident Company, and others. Judge Koon is a member of the Minneapolis Club, the Commercial Club, the Chamber of Commerce and a trustee of the Church of the Redeemer. He was married November, 1873, to Josephine Vandermark and has two daughters, Catherine Estelle and M. Louise.

FREEMAN P. LANE.

Freeman P. Lane is a lawyer of Minneapolis, the son of poor but eminently respectable people of that city, who were able to give him only those educational advantages afforded by the common schools of the city. His father, Charles W. Lane, is a mechanic, his trade being that of carriage maker and blacksmith. His mother and father are both living in this city. They are of Scotch and Irish descent, honest people who have lived quiet and uneventful but useful lives. Beyond this brief statement Mr. Lane claims to know little about his ancestors, although, as he uniquely puts it, he has been a candidate for office. Freeman P. Lane was born in Eastport, Maine, April 20, 1853. He came with his parents to Minneapolis in 1861. From 1862 to 1865 he was the official bill poster of the town, and served his apprenticeship in business as a bootblack and newsboy, where he learned self-reliance and was trained in the severe school in which lads in his circumstances often acquire those qualifications which make for success in after life. During the summers of 1868 to 1871, inclusive, he was employed in building telegraph lines through Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota Territory. His ambition, however,

FREEMAN P. LANE.

was for professional life, and he began the study of law with Albee Smith in the old Academy of Music building, in 1872, and tried his first case before J. L. Himes, a justice

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of the peace. He attended the Albany Law School, at Albany, New York, in 1873 and 1874, and was admitted to practice in Albany in May of the latter year. He returned to Minneapolis and began the practice of his profession with George W. Hael, the style of the firm being Lane & Hael. Subsequently James H. Giddings became Mr. Lane's partner. He remained in partnership with Mr. Giddings for nine and a half years. He then formed a partnership with Fred B. Dodge, the style of the firm being Lane & Dodge. This partnership lasted for five years, after which the firm became Lane & Johnson, the new partner being Benjamin F. Johnson, with whom Mr. Lane was associated for two years. Since the dissolution of that firm Mr. Lane has been associated in business with Frank P. Nantz, under the name of Lane & Nantz. He has always taken an active interest in local and state politics, and was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1888 as a Republican. Mr. Lane was married at Minneapolis, July 6, 1875, to Mollie Lauderdale, daughter of William H. Lauderdale. They have four children, Bessie, wife of Thomas F. Maguire, Ina, wife of John E. Christian, Mabel and Stuart.

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TAMS BIXBY.

TAMS BIXBY.

Tams Bixby is an excellent example of a self-made man, and an instance where the making reflects credit upon the maker. Mr. Bixby is a resident of Red Wing. He was born December 2, 1856, at Staunton, Virginia, and is a son of Bradford W. and Susan Jane Bixby. His parents were poor and Tams commenced a career, which has proved to be a very successful one, unaided by personal fortune or by influential friends. It was in the fall of 1857 that his parents came to Minnesota and settled at Red Wing. As soon as he was old enough he was sent to the parish school there, and continued his attendance until he was thirteen years of age. Beyond that his educational advantages have been such as an active mind can derive from the educational facilities which it creates for itself, through reading, experience and observation. Possessed of a remarkable degree

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of energy and enterprise, he was not slow to employ his business talents in whatever honorable enterprise promised profitable returns. The result has been that he has been engaged in the business of news agent, hotel keeper, baker, broker, and is now editor and publisher of one of the most flourishing dailies of Minnesota, the Red Wing Republican. His editorial duties, however, are only incidental to his more important duties as private secretary of Gov. Clough. By dint of perseverance, superior business ability and energy he has become connected with a number of important concerns in this and adjoining states. Among other things his present business connections have brought him the position of president of the Red Wing Printing Company, president of the Pierre, South Dakota, Water, Light and Power Company, and vice-president of the West Duluth Light and Water Company. Mr. Bixby has a genius for politics, and has had, of late years, superior opportunities for the development of his ability in that field. He began his career in politics as chairman of the Republican county committee of Goodhue County. His excellent work in that capacity attracted the attention of Republicans in other parts of the state to him, and when the Republican League of Minnesota was organized he was made secretary of that organization. Subsequently he filled the position of secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, from which responsible position he was promoted to that of chairman. In that capacity he has conducted several important campaigns with signal success, and established for himself the reputation of being one of the most skillful and adroit politicians in the state. At the same time he has added to his list of acquaintances many warm friends, who have come to appreciate his ability and devotion to the public interest. In the way of political office the only positions Mr. Bixby has ever held are those of secretary of the railroad and warehouse commission in the early days of that body, and later the office of private secretary to Gov. Merriam during the two terms in which he occupied the office of chief executive; also to Gov. Nelson, Gov. Merriam's successor, and at this writing he occupies the same relation to Gov. Clough, who succeeded Gov. Nelson. Mr. Bixby has sustained his confidential and important relation to the chief executive of the state for a period of eight years, and has made himself invaluable to the occupant of that office. He possesses rare qualities of sociability and geniality, and attaches men to himself

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in warm friendship. He is a member of the Commercial Club at Red Wing, the Commercial Club of St. Paul; is a Mason and Knight Templar, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married April 27th, 1886, to Clara Mues, and has three sons, Edson K., born April 9th, 1887; Joel H., born November 30th, 1888, and Tams, Jr., born September 12th, 1891.

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JOHN WESLEY ANDREWS.

John Wesley Andrews is a physician, practicing his profession at Mankato. His father, John R. Andrews, was a Methodist minister, and one of the pioneer messengers of the gospel in Southwestern Minnesota. John R. Andrews and his wife, Delilah Armstrong (Andrews), came to Minnesota from Illinois, in the autumn of 1856, and located first near St. Peter, but the following spring Mr. Andrews pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of what is known as the Big Woods. The business depression of 1857 came on and for the next two years the Andrews family, in common with their neighbors, endured great privations. Flour was \$9 a barrel, and had it not been for the high price of gingseng and the abundance of that root in their region, many would have suffered for food. The Andrews family is of English descent, the father of John R. being an English sea captain. The subject of this sketch was born at Russellville, Lawrence County, Illinois, April 6, 1849. The country district schools of that time were poorly equipped, and the educational advantages he enjoyed were of a very insufficient and limited character. After completing the course afforded by the public schools, he entered the State Normal School at Mankato, but at the end of his course and before graduation he was taken sick with typhoid fever and was not able to return. He became a teacher in the high school at St. Peter, where he was engaged for three years, when he took up the study of medicine and prosecuted it as diligently as his means would permit. He attended the medical department of Michigan University, and later Rush Medical College, where he graduated in February, 1877. After practicing in Minnesota for about two years he went to New York and entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he took the regular course in medicine and surgery and the allied branches of study, and was graduated in March, 1880. He again returned to the

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practice of his profession, which he continued until the summer of 1886, when he went to Europe for a year of study in Berlin and Vienna. Upon his return to Mankato he resumed his professional work, and has continued it up to the present time, with intervals of six weeks or two months spent every two or three

JOHN WESLEY ANDREWS.

years in study and observation in some of the larger cities for the purpose of familiarizing himself with any new discoveries or methods which may have been adopted in his profession. Dr. Andrews is a member of the Minnesota Medical Society, of the Minnesota Valley Medical Society, and of other medical organizations. He has taken very little interest in politics, although he was nominated for mayor of Mankato in 1893 and came within seven votes of being elected. In the spring of 1895 he was induced to take a seat in the council as a representative of the Fourth ward of that city, and now occupies that position. He has always been a Republican and identified with that party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and was for two years senior warden and then for four consecutive years master of the Blue Lodge, Mankato No. 12. He is a member of the Mankato Board of Trade, of the Commercial Club, of the Humane Society and of the Social Science Club of Mankato. He was reared in the Methodist church and became a member of that society when about twenty years of age. He was married April 4, 1877, to Miss Jennie French, formerly of Wellsville New York, but at the time of her marriage residing in Marshall, Minnesota. They have one child, Roy N. Andrews.

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IRWIN SHEPARD.

IRWIN SHEPARD.

Irwin Shepard is president of the State Normal School at Winona. Prof. Shepard is a native of New York, having been born in the town of Skaneateles, Onondaga County, July 5, 1843. His father, Luman Shepard, was a farmer in New York and later in Michigan. He was

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prominent in agricultural societies, and made a scientific study of his business. He was for one session a member of the House of Representatives in the Michigan legislature. Irwin Shepard's mother was Betsy I. Pangburn (Shepard.) His descent on his father's side is English, the family having come from England in 1640. His mother's ancestors came from Holland in 1700. He attended the rural schools in New York until thirteen years of age, when his parents removed to Chelsea, Washtenaw County, Michigan. He there attended the village school until 1859, when he entered the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. In 1862 a company of soldiers for the War of the Rebellion was formed in that school and Mr. Shepard enlisted. He served through the war and was mustered out in 1865. Upon his return from the war he entered Olivet College, in Michigan, and graduated in 1871, receiving the degree of A. B. In 1874 he received the degree of A. M. from the same institution, and in 1892 the degree of Ph. D. After his graduation in 1871 he was appointed superintendent of the public schools at Charles City, Iowa and served until 1875. In the latter year he came to Minnesota having secured the position of principal of the high school of Winona. Three years later he was made city superintendent of schools and in 1879 was appointed to the presidency of the State Normal School at Winona, a position which he now holds. Mr. Shepard has been a member of the National Educational Association since 1883 and was president of the normal department of that association in 1889. He has been elected vice president and state director several times and in 1892 was elected general secretary of the association, and holds that office at the present time. Mr. Shepard has a very honorable war record. He enlisted with his fellow students at Ypsilanti in August, 1862. They were mustered in as Company "E" of the Seventeenth Regiment Michigan Infantry Volunteers, a regiment which for gallantry in their first battle on South Mountain, was called the "Stonewall Regiment" of Michigan. He served first as a private, then corporal, a member of the color guard, sergeant and orderly sergeant until 1865, when he was discharged on account of wounds received at the Battle of the Wilderness, on May 6, 1864. His promotion from the color guard to the rank of sergeant was made for meritorious service in leading one division a special detail through the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sanders, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the night of November 25, 1863, and

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burning the house and barns of Judge Reese, from which sharp-shooters were annoying the gunners of Fort Sanders. He was engaged in the following battles: South Mountain, Antietam, Brandy Station, Fredericksburg, Virginia; Green River, Kentucky; Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi; Blue Springs, Loudan, Campbell's Station, Siege of Knoxville, Strawberry Plains and Blain's Cross Roads, Tennessee, and the Wilderness. While Mr. Shepard was in the hospital at Detroit under treatment for wounds received in the service, he served as clerk to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Michigan, later as chief clerk of the same department, and, subsequently, was appointed as mustering out officer at Jackson, Michigan. He is a member of the John Ball Post No. 45, G. A. R., Department of Minnesota, and has served as aide on the staff of the department 53 commander and of the National Commander-in-chief. Mr. Shepard has been a member of the Congregation Church since 1859, and for sixteen years, prior to January 1, 1892, was superintendent of the Sabbath school of the First Congregational Church at Winona, Minnesota. He was married in August, 1871, to Miss Mary B. Elmer, a graduate of Olivet College, and a daughter of Rev. Hiram Elmer, pastor of the Congregational Church of that place. They have two sons, Irwin Elmer, aged seventeen years, and Ernest Edward, aged thirteen years.

JOHN TAYLOR FRATER.

In one community at least in this state can it be said that the faithful performance of public duty is appreciated and rewarded. John Taylor Frater, of Brainerd, is serving his fourth term as county treasurer of Crow Wing County. Mr. Frater is of Scotch descent on both sides of the family line. His grandfather, George Frater, was born in Roxburghshire Scotland, and came to America in 1818, locating in Wood County, Virginia. Subsequently he removed to Harrison County, Ohio. His business was that of farming and stock raising. He was an ardent anti-slavery advocate, and active in what was known as the underground railroad service. No fugitive slave ever applied at his "station" without receiving shelter and assistance to the next place of safety. John Taylor, grandfather of the subject of this sketch on the other side of the family line, was also a native of

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Roxburghshire, Scotland, and came to America in 1819, settling in Livingston County, New York, but subsequently removed to Wood County, Virginia. Mr. Frater holds the good name of his ancestors in high respect, and takes just pride in their sturdy character and homely virtues. John Taylor Frater was born April 19, 1848, on a farm near Uniontown, Belmont County, Ohio. His early educational advantages were very meagre, consisting of a country school, and much of the time only three months in the year. The year 1869 he spent in the preparatory course in the Ohio Central College at Iberia, Ohio, but left there just when he got fairly started because of lack of means. Subsequently he took a course in bookkeeping in Duff's Commercial College at Pittsburgh. He first taught school in the winter of 1870 and 1871, by which he earned the first money he ever possessed as a result of his

JOHN TAYLOR FRATER.

own efforts, and by this means accumulated about \$400, which he spent on his education. In 1875 he went into a grocery business in Iberia, and continued it with moderate success for about five years. In 1881 Mr. Frater came to Minnesota, arriving in December, and locating at Brainerd, where he has been a resident since that time. He came West believing that there was better opportunity for young men here than in his native state. His first business connections were with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as clerk for the chief roadmaster, and he was employed by the company until November 1, 1883, at which time to force of employes was greatly reduced. He then secured a situation as a bookkeeper and held it for five years, until June 1, 1889, when he was elected to the office of county treasurer, which position he has held continuously, having been elected four times, the last three elections without opposition. It is needless to say that Mr. Frater is a Republican, and is an active worker for his party's success. He has been honored by his fellow Republicans with numerous elections to important local and state conventions. Mr. Frater is president of the Republican League Club, has recently been elected chairman of the Republican county committee, is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights

of Pythias. He is not a member, but is an attendant and supporter of the Congregational church. Mr. Frater was married October 14, 1874, to Miss Julia A. V. Myers of Iberia Ohio.

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HALVOR STEENERSON.

The people of Thelemarken, Norway, are mountaineers, and are noted for their great stature and physical strength. Halvor Steenerson, of Crookston, Minnesota, is a descendant of that sturdy people. His father, Steener Knudson, was a schoolmaster in Hvidseid, Thelemarken, who afterwards became a farmer. He bought the estate in Silgjord commonly called "Meaas," and was usually known among his countrymen as Steener Meaas. He came to the United States with his family in 1851 and settled in Dane County, Wisconsin. Two years later he moved to Houston County, Minnesota, and was one of the earliest pioneers in that section. When the war broke out he enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Minnesota infantry, and offered his services to his adopted country. In 1875 he removed to Polk County, where he died in 1881. He was active in public affairs and held many positions of trust. He was an active member of the Lutheran Church, and helped to organize the first congregations in Houston and Fillmore counties. His wife's maiden name was Bergith Roholt, a daughter of Leif Roholt, in Hvidseid, Thelemarken, Norway. Roholt is a large estate and has been held in the same family for generations. The subject of this sketch was born on a farm in the town of Pleasant Springs, Dane County, Wisconsin, June 30, 1852. He attended the country schools of Sheldon, Houston County, after the family came to this state, and the high school at Rushford. While teaching school, which profession he followed for the most part in 1871, '72, '73 and '74, he began the study of law. After he quit teaching he entered a law office in Austin, Minnesota, and read law there for two years. He then went to the Union College of Law at Chicago and took the course there until June, 1878, when he was admitted to the bar in the supreme court of Illinois. He returned to Austin late in September, 1878, was admitted to the bar of Minnesota, and opened a law office on his own account in October, 1878, at Lanesboro. He practiced successfully there until 1880, at which time he moved to Crookston, Minnesota, his

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parents and five of his brothers having settled there several years before. Mr. Steenerson speedily built up a lucrative practice and was elected county attorney, which office he filled for two years. He was elected to the state senate and served in the sessions of 1883 and 1885. Mr. Steenerson's position in the state, especially among his own countrymen, has become an influential one. He has been very successful as a lawyer. Perhaps the most important litigation which Mr. Steenerson has conducted was the application made before the railroad and warehouse commission, in behalf of his brother Elias, for a reduction in grain rates from the Red River Valley to Minneapolis and other markets. The application was granted by the railroad commissioners, but was appealed to the supreme court by the railroad company and is still unsettled. It is a case of great importance to the farmers and business men of the Red River Valley, and the effort to secure a reduction in rates attracted wide attention. The case involves the question of the power of the state through a commission to regulate and fix charges for railroad transportation. Mr. Steenerson is a Republican, but besides the offices already indicated, has never held any political position except that of delegate to state and national conventions. He sat in the Republican national conventions of 1884 and 1888. He was one of the framers and active promoters of the railroad legislation of the state 55 at the session of 1885, and aided in drafting the law which created the railroad and warehouse commission and which has formed the basis of all legislation of that kind since. Mr. Steenerson is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod church, and was married in 1878 to Miss Mary Christofferson. They had two children living, Clara N. and Benjamin G.

LOUIS A. EVANS.

Louis A. Evans, of St. Cloud, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born at Philadelphia, November 22, 1822, a son of Levi Evans and Elizabeth Wills (Evans). He attended the public schools of Philadelphia, but was not favored with the advantages of a college education. While yet a young man he left his native state and went South, where he resided until the fall of 1856, when he was attracted by the allurements of frontier life. In the fall of that year he began the long and tedious journey with ox teams which ended at

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what is now St. Cloud, December 15, the same year. Here Mr. Evans has resided ever since. He has been repeatedly elected to offices of various degrees of importance and responsibility, administrative, legislative and judicial, and it is conceded that he has filled them all with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. When the city of St. Cloud was incorporated in 1862 he was chosen as its first mayor, since which time he has held the same office four times, which of itself is an indication of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. After coming to Minnesota, Mr. Evans pursued the study of law and was admitted to the bar in October, 1866. In 1860 and 1861 he served as the representative of his district in the house of representatives, and in 1867 was promoted to the upper house in the state legislature. In 1862 Mr. Evans was elected city justice, which office he subsequently resigned to accept that of judge of probate. After the expiration of his term as probate judge he was again elected city justice of probate, to which he had been elected and which he held without a break for nearly twenty years, as he did that of city justice nearly as long after being re-elected to that office. In politics Judge Evans is an old-line Democrat, and has always been

LOUIS A. EVANS.

regarded as one of the reliable adherents of that political faith, even when his party was so decidedly in the minority in this state that it cut but little figure in public affairs. As a leader among men, however, he was often honored by Minnesota Democrats with the position of delegate to party conventions, and represented the state in the national convention at Cincinnati in 1880, which nominated General Hancock for president. During all his period of his public life in St. Cloud, the duties of which have demanded most of his attention, he has conducted privately the business of real estate and insurance, in which lines of activity he exercised the same energy and displayed the same qualities of uprightness and reliability which characterized his public acts. He has for many years been one of the directors of the First National Bank, and has been identified in many ways with enterprises for the promotion of the interest of St. Cloud. In early manhood he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and helped to organize the first lodge of that

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order in St. Cloud. Although now in his seventy-fourth year, Judge Evans is an active and vigorous man, in the full enjoyment of all his faculties, and actively engaged in the conduct of his professional and business interests. He was married in June, 1871, to Elizabeth W. Libby. They have no children.

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CHARLES ALFRED PILLSBURY.

CHARLES ALFRED PILLSBURY.

Charles Alfred Pillsbury is a name more widely known than that of any man in Minnesota. He was for a long time the head of the famous milling firm of Charles A. Pillsbury & Company, and is now manager of the Pillsbury-Washburn syndicate, the largest flour milling organization in the world. Mr. Pillsbury is a native of New Hampshire, having been born at Warner, Merrimac County, October 3, 1842, the son of George A. Pillsbury, a merchant of that place, now a resident of Minneapolis, ex-mayor of the city, a member of the milling firm of C. A. Pillsbury & Co., and identified with many of the important enterprises of this city. Charles A. Pillsbury graduated from Dartmouth College at the age of twenty-one. His collegiate course was interrupted somewhat by teaching school as a means of partial self-support while in college. Soon after the completion of his college course he went to Montreal, where for six years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, the greater part of the time as a clerk. In 1869 he came to Minneapolis, where he bought an interest in a small flouring mill at the Falls. There were then four or five mills located there, of the old-fashioned pattern, using buhr stones for grinding grain. Mr. Pillsbury's business habits led him to a thorough investigation of the methods of the business in which he is engaged and he applied himself industriously to mastering the details of flour milling. This was about the time of the invention of the middlings purifier, a Minneapolis device which greatly improved the quality of the flour and increased the profits of the milling business. Mr. Pillsbury was among the first to adopt the new invention and reaped a rich harvest on account of the reputation which his celebrated "Pillsbury's

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Best" attained before the new device came into general use. Simultaneously with the invention of the middlings purifier came the introduction of the roller mill, which took the place of the buhr stone and substituted steel rollers. The Minneapolis mills enjoyed a practical monopoly of this new process for a number of years and profited by it. These improvements enabled the millers to manufacture from spring wheat the finest quality of flour and stimulated the wheat growing industry of the Northwest. In 1872 Mr. Pillsbury associated with him his father, George A. Pillsbury, his uncle, John S. Pillsbury having been with him since the beginning, and enlarged the scope of his operations. At a later period his brother, the late F. C. Pillsbury, was admitted to the firm which continued as Charles A. Pillsbury & Co., until the acquisition of the milling property of this firm and that belonging to W. D. Washburn by an English syndicate, under the name of the Pillsbury-Washburn syndicate. Mr. Pillsbury's phenomenal success in the management of this business led to his engagement as manager for the syndicate, in which he also retained a large interest. Under the ownership of the firm of C. A. Pillsbury & Co., the original mill had been added to by purchase and lease until it included the great mill called "Pillsbury A," with a capacity of over 9,000 barrels a day, and other mills making up a total capacity of about 15,000 barrels. The consolidated property has a capacity now of over 20,000 barrels a day. The milling industry at the Falls has taken up all the water power available under present conditions, and last year the English syndicate undertook, upon Mr. Pillsbury's recommendation, the construction of another dam below the Falls which will add 10,000 horse power to the capacity already provided. An important feature of 57 the administration of this immense business has been the introduction of the profit sharing plan by Mr. Pillsbury, under which as high as \$25,000 have been divided among the employes in one year. Mr. Pillsbury is identified with numerous other important enterprises and is prominent in benevolent and philanthropic undertakings, his large resources and liberal hand contributing to the support of many charitable institutions, both public and private. While Mr. Pillsbury is a prominent Republican and has never sought political honors he has not shirked his political duties, and for ten years he served his city as state senator. During most of that time he occupied the position of chairman

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of finance committee and had charge of the bill which his uncle, then governor, had recommended for the adjustment of state bonds. Mr. Pillsbury is a man of robust health and buoyant spirits, popular with all classes, readily accessible at all times, alive to the interests of his city, and devotes a great deal of time for so busy a man to the promotion of its best interests, politically, economically and educationally. He is an attendant of Plymouth Congregational Church, was for a long time trustee of that society and is a liberal supporter of its work. He was married September 12, 1866, to Mary A. Stinson, of Goffston, New Hampshire, a daughter of Captain Charles Stinson. They have two sons.

ALF E. BOYESEN.

Alf E. Boyesen, a lawyer of St. Paul, was born in Christiania, Norway, April 21, 1857. His father, Capt. S. F. Boyesen, of Christiana, was an officer in the Norwegian regular army. Capt. Boyesen's father was a landed proprietor of Norway, and the owner of "Hovin," one of the largest estates in Norway. "Hovin" is situated a few miles out of Christiania, Norway's capital, and is famous as one of the most attractive country seats in that region. The maternal grandfather of Alf E. was Judge Hjorth, of Systrand, on Sognefjord, Norway. Alf Boyesen attended the public schools in Norway, and also studied with his father, who was a man of fine educational attainments, until he came to the United States at the age of twelve years. On his arrival in this country he went to Urbana University, at

ALF E. BOYESEN.

Urbana, Ohio, where his brother, the celebrated author and philologist, the late Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, was then engaged as an instructor. In 1878, having completed his university course, Mr. Boyesen came to Minnesota, located in Minneapolis, and was taken into the law office of Shaw, Levi & Cray, as a law student. He was admitted to the bar of Hennepin County in 1880, and shortly afterward went to Fargo, North Dakota, to engage in the practice of his profession. He continued there in that business until 1887, when he returned to Minnesota and located at St. Paul, where he has been engaged in the practice of law ever since. He is now a member of the firm of Munn, Boyesen & Thygeson. This

partnership was formed in 1890, and constitutes one of the leading law firms of the state. Mr. Boyesen is what may be called a Cleveland Democrat in politics, is a thorough believer in sound money, in a low tariff and adheres to the principles of civil service reform. He has, however, never aspired to any political office, and has no desire to achieve honors or responsibilities of that kind. His political activities consist chiefly of a leading membership in the Civil Service Reform Association, of St. Paul. Mr. Boyesen was married in 1883 to Miss Florence Knapp, of Racine, Wisconsin. They have no children.

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THOMAS BARLOW WALKER.

THOMAS BARLOW WALKER.

Thomas Barlow Walker is one of the most honored names in the city of Minneapolis, where he is known not so much for his large fortune as for his numerous philanthropies, public and private. Mr. Walker was born February 1, 1840, at Xenia, Ohio, the second son of Platt Bayless and Anstis K. Barlow (Walker). His maternal grandfather was Hon. Thomas Barlow, of New York. When the subject of this sketch was a child his father fitted out a train for the newly discovered gold fields in California, investing all his means in that enterprise. While on his way to California he fell a victim to the cholera scourge. This threw the lad upon his own resources and the remainder of his boyhood was a hard struggle with poverty. He had a natural aptitude for study, however, and notwithstanding the adversity which he suffered managed to acquire an excellent education. From his ninth to his sixteenth year he attended only short terms in the public schools. At that time his family removed to Berea, Ohio, for the better educational advantages to be attained at Baldwin University. Here he was obliged to devote most of his time to a clerkship in a country store in order to support himself, so that he was able to attend the university only term of each year. His industry and capacity were such, however, that he soon outstripped many of the regular students. At nineteen he was employed as traveling salesman by Fletcher Hulet, manufacturer of the Berea grindstones. His travels brought young Walker to Paris, Illinois,

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where he became engaged in the purchase of timber land and in cutting cross ties for the Terre Haute & St. Louis Railroad. Unfortunately, after eighteen months of successful work, he was robbed of nearly all his earnings through the failure of the railroad company. He then returned to Ohio and during the next winter taught a district school with much success and was subsequently elected to the assistant professorship of mathematics in the Wisconsin State University. This position he was obliged to decline, however, because of arrangements already made to enter the service of the government survey. While at McGregor, Iowa, Mr. Walker chanced to meet J. M. Robinson, a citizen of the then young but thriving town of Minneapolis. Mr. Robinson presented the attractions and prospects of the young city with such persuasive eloquence that Mr. Walker determined at once to settle there, taking passage on the first steamboat for St. Paul and bringing with him a consignment of grindstones. There he met an unusually intelligent and energetic young man employed by the transportation company as clerk and workman on the wharf, of whom he has been a firm and trusted friend ever since. That young man was James J. Hill. From St. Paul Mr. Walker came over the only railroad in the state, to Minneapolis, and within an hour after his arrival entered the service of George B. Wright, who had a contract to survey government lands. The surveying expedition was soon abandoned owing to an Indian outbreak, and returning to Minneapolis Mr. Walker devoted the winter to his books having desk room in the office of L. M. Stewart, an attorney. The following summer was occupied in examining the lands for the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. In the fall he returned to his Ohio home at Berea, where he was married December 1, 1863, to Harriet G., the youngest daughter of Hon. 59 Fletcher Hulet, a lady whose name is a synonym in Minneapolis for good works. Returning to Minneapolis, Mr. Walker entered upon an active career which made him not only a participant in but the chief promoter of many good works and enterprises in this city. In the summer of 1864 he ran the first trial line of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, after which he gave attention for years to the government survey. In 1868 he began to invest in pine lands and thus laid the foundation for the large fortune which he subsequently acquired. His first partners in the business were L. Butler and Howard W. Mills under the firm name of Butler, Mills & Walker, the

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first two furnishing the capital while Mr. Walker supplied the labor and experience. This led also to the extensive manufacture of lumber by the old firm of Butler, Mills & Walker, afterwards L. Butler & Co., and later Butler & Walker. Of later years his most important operations in this regard have been his large lumber mills at Crookston and Grand Forks, both of which have been leading factors in the development of the Northwest. Mr. Walker's business career has been characterized by strict integrity and honorable dealing, but he has not been content to acquire money simply. At the time of the grasshopper visitation he not only labored for the immediate relief of the starving but organized a plan for the raising of late crops which were of inestimable value. One of the most creditable examples of his public spirit and munificent influence was his organization of the public library. It was due to his effort that this institution became a public instead of a private collection and was made available to the public without even so much as a deposit for the privilege of using the books. To him also the city owes more than to any one else the possession of the magnificent library building which it now owns. As would seem right and proper under the circumstances, Mr. Walker has been continuously president of the library board since its organization in 1885, to the present time. To him also is due the credit for the inception and principal support of the School of Fine Arts, of which society he is president. Mr. Walker's love for art is fully exemplified in the splendid collection of pictures in his own private gallery, a collection which has few if any equals in this country, among private individuals. His home library is also an evidence of the scholarly taste and studious habits of its owner. The Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences is another institution much indebted to him for its part support and present fortunate situation. Not the least important of the services rendered by him to Minneapolis is his devotion to the building up of the material interest of the city in the line of manufactures, jobbing, etc. It was through his instrumentality that there was organized the Business Men's Union, which has accomplished a great deal for the material interests of the city. The Minneapolis Land and Investment Company is another institution at the head of which Mr. Walker stands and upon which he has expended much time and money. This enterprise is located a short distance West of the city, where a company organized by Mr. Walker purchased a large

tract of land and established a number of important industries. This manufacturing center is directly tributary to Minneapolis and will no doubt in the course of a few years become a part of the city. The Flour City National Bank was organized in 1887, and a year later Mr. Walker was elected, without his knowledge or consent, to the office of president. He accepted the duties and responsibilities of his position, against his protest, and discharged them until January 1, 1894, when he peremptorily resigned. Three years ago Mr. Walker also organized a company of which he is president for the construction of the Central City Market, probably one of the finest market buildings in the United States. This necessarily brief sketch but imperfectly outlines the numerous activities and beneficent public services of a man who has been identified very largely with nearly every good work and public enterprise in the city of Minneapolis. No man was ever more favored in the marriage relation. Mrs. Walker has been the inspiration and participant of her husband's useful and successful life, and as a leader in every philanthropic effort had brought honor to his name.

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LUCIUS FREDERICK HUBBARD.

LUCIUS FREDERICK HUBBARD.

Hubbard County, Minnesota, is named after the man for two successive terms filled the office of governor with distinguished ability. This man was Lucius Frederick Hubbard, of Red Wing, who was born January 26, 1836, at Troy, New York, the eldest son of Charles F. Hubbard and Margaret Van Valkenberg (Hubbard.) At the time of his father's death Lucius was but three years of age, and was sent to live with an aunt at Chester, Vermont, where he remained until twelve years of age, when he was placed at school at the academy at Granville, New York, for three years. At the age of fifteen he went to Poultney, Vermont, and began an apprenticeship to the tinner's trade, subsequently completing his apprenticeship at Salem, New York, in 1854. Then, a young man of eighteen years of age, he resolved to go West, and moved to Chicago, where he worked at his trade for three years. With the exception of the school facilities already described he was self-educated.

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Having literary tastes and studious habits he devoted all his spare time to systematic and careful study in reading, and in this way acquired an excellent practical education. In July, 1857, Mr. Hubbard came to Minnesota and located at Red Wing. Although without experience in the publishing business, he started the Red Wing Republican, the second paper in Goodhue County, and by reason of his energy, perseverance and good practical judgment made the paper a success from the start. In 1858 he was chosen by the people of Goodhue County as Register of Deeds. In 1861 he became the Republican candidate for the state senate, but was defeated. In the meantime the War of the Rebellion had broken out and Mr. Hubbard was just the kind of a man to feel the responsibility and obligation resting upon him of service to his country. In December, 1861, he sold his paper and enlisted as a private in Company A, Fifth Minnesota, and on the fifth of the following February was elected captain. The regiment was organized March 20, 1862, when Mr. Hubbard was advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel. The following May it was divided, three companies being ordered to the Minnesota frontier, the other seven to the South. Mr. Hubbard went with the division sent South, and four days after its arrival at its destination was engaged in the battle of Farmington, Mississippi, then in the first battle of Corinth, where Col. Hubbard was severely wounded. In August, 1862, he became colonel of full rank. He was in command of the regiment at the battle of Iuka, at the second battle of Corinth, and at the battles of Jackson, Mississippi Springs, Mechanicsburg and Satartia, Mississippi; Richmond, Louisiana; and the assault and siege of Vicksburg. After the fall of Vicksburg, Col. Hubbard was given command of the Second brigade, first division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Within a very short time the brigade had been in seven battles on Red River in Louisiana and in Southern Arkansas. On returning to Memphis, Col. Hubbard's command took part in several engagements in the northern part of Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri, encountering Gen. Price. Col. Hubbard, with his brigade, was ordered to reinforce Gen. Thomas at Nashville, and was engaged in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. Here the brigade was badly cut to pieces, Col. Hubbard having two horses killed under him, and being severely wounded. The brigade, which had long enjoyed a well-earned reputation under its 61

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gallant commander for endurance and bravery, on this occasion added to its honors by capturing seven pieces of artillery, many stands of colors, and forty per cent more prisoners than there were men in the command itself. The military records of the Fifth Minnesota contain this official entry: "Col. Lucius Frederick Hubbard breveted brigadier general for conspicuous gallantry in the battles of Nashville, Tennessee, December 15 and 16, 1864." Subsequently Gen. Hubbard was engaged in operations in the vicinity of New Orleans and Mobile, and was mustered out in September, 1865. He was engaged in thirty-one battles and minor engagements, and has a military record of which his state had reason to be proud. Returning to his home in Red Wing the latter part of 1865 with shattered health he rested for a time, and the following year his health having improved he engaged in the grain business, his operations subsequently extending into Wabasha County and becoming quite extensive. In 1876 he became interested in railroad building and completed the Midland Railway from Wabasha to Zumbrota. This road was purchased by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, but resulted in the construction and operation of a competing line by the Northwestern Railway. Subsequently Mr. Hubbard projected and organized the Minnesota Central from Red Wing to Mankato. More recently he projected the Duluth, Red Wing and Southern, which is now under his management. In politics Mr. Hubbard has always been a Republican. In 1868 he was nominated for congress from the Second District of Minnesota, but, a question of the regularity of the nomination having arisen, he declined it. In 1872 he was elected to the state senate, and again in 1874, but declined a re-election in 1876. In 1881 he was nominated for governor of Minnesota and was elected by a majority of 27,857, the largest ever received by any candidate for governor up to that time. In 1883 he was re-nominated and re-elected. He discharged the duties of his responsible office throughout his entire incumbency with marked ability and dignity. Among the important measures of Gov. Hubbard's administration enacted in response to his recommendation, were: The creation of the present Railway and Warehouse Commission; the existing system of state grain inspection; state inspection of dairy products; the present state sanitary organization for protection of the public health; the creation of the state board of charities and corrections; the establishment of the state

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public school at Owatonna; the organization of the State National Guard, and the change from annual to biennial elections. The state finances were also administered on business principles of a high order. During the five years Gov. Hubbard was in office, the taxes levied for state purposes averaged less than for the ten preceding years or for any period since. The rate of taxation was largely reduced, while the public debt was materially decreased and at the same time the trust funds were increased from \$6,278,911.72 to \$9,001,637.14. Gov. Hubbard also held other important positions of trust. He was on the commission appointed by the governor in 1866 to investigate respecting the status of the state railroad bonds and ascertain the terms on which holders would surrender them; on the commission appointed by the legislature in 1874 to investigate the accounts of the state auditor and state treasurer; in 1879 on the commission of arbitration appointed by the legislature to adjust differences between the state and the state prison contractors, and in 1889 he served on the commission appointed by the legislature to compile and publish a history of Minnesota military organizations in the Civil War and Indian war of 1861-65. Mr. Hubbard is a member of Acker Post, G. A. R., St. Paul, Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion, the Minnesota Society Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Red Wing Commandery of Royal Arch Masons, and the board of trustees of Minnesota Soldiers' Home. Mr. Hubbard was married in May, 1868, at Red Wing, to Amelia Thomas, daughter of Charles Thomas, a lineal descendant of Sir John Moore. They have three children, Charles F., Lucius V. and Julia M. Mr. Hubbard is descended upon his father's side from George Hubbard and Mary Bishop who emigrated from England to America during the Seventeenth Century, and on his mother's side from the Van Valkenburgs of Holland, who have occupied the valley of the Hudson since its earliest history.

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JOEL PRESCOTT HEATWOLE.

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Joel Prescott Heatwole is the Representative in Congress of the Third Congressional District. He is of German descent, his great-grandfather, on his father's side, Mathias Heatwole, having come to this country September 15, 1748. He settled in Pennsylvania. His son, David Heatwole, grandfather of Joel, emigrated to Virginia, where Henry Heatwole, Joel's father, was born, the youngest of eleven children. In 1835 Henry Heatwole moved to Ohio, where he married Barbara Kolb. Henry Heatwole was born in 1813. He studied medicine and built up a successful practice. He became active in politics, and was a captain in the state militia. Subsequently he joined a religious denomination called the New Mennonites, closely allied to the orthodox Quakers. He then renounced politics, conscientiously obeying the teachings of the church. He died in 1888. Barbara Kolb was descended from George Kloeber, born in Germany. He came to this county when a boy, and his daughter, Elizabeth, married Henry Kolb, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The Kloebers and Kolbs were enlisted on the Colonial side in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Heatwole's mother is still living at Goshen, Indiana. Joel Prescott was born at Waterford, Elkhart County, Indiana, August 22, 1856. His education was received in public and private schools. Before the age of seventeen he became a teacher in the district schools of Northern Indiana, and in 1876 was elected principal of the graded schools at Millersburg. He had already learned the printer's trade, and in August, 1876, began publishing his first newspaper, the Millersburg Enterprise, and for two years he conducted the Millersburg graded schools and at the same time published the Enterprise as a weekly newspaper. He then decided to discontinue his work as teacher, and moved to Middlebury, where he established a printing office and began the publication of a weekly paper called the Record. This paper was conducted successfully for three years, when in 1881 he sold it and removed to Goshen, Indiana. There he became a part owner of the Times, and was engaged in newspaper work until 1882. He then sold out, and in August, of the same year, came to Minnesota, settling first at Glencoe, where he purchased a half interest in the Enterprise, which he edited until the next July. He then sold his interest and went to Duluth and was employed on the Lake Superior News. In November, 1883, he returned to Glencoe and resumed charge of the Enterprise until April, 1884, when

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he bought the Northfield News, with which he also consolidated the Northfield Journal. He has built up this paper to one of the finest weekly newspaper properties in the state. He is prominent among the editors of Minnesota, having been elected first vice-president of the State Editorial Association in 1886, and president in 1887, 1888 and 1889. He has always been a Republican and has taken an active part in politics. He was made a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and secretary of that body in 1886, which position he held until 1890. In 1888 Mr. Heatwole was unanimously elected a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention. In 1890 he was elected chairman of the State Central Committee and conducted the second campaign in which Mr. Merriam was a candidate for re-election as governor. Mr. Heatwole was made regent of the State University in December, 1891. He was nominated for Congress from the Third District in 1892, and, although defeated, succeeded in reducing his opponent's plurality nearly forty-three hundred. He then ran for mayor of Northfield and was elected by a vote of nearly three to one. On 1894 63 he was renominated for Congress and was elected by a plurality of 5,268, and upon the organization of Congress was given a place on the Foreign Affairs committee of the House. Mr. Heatwole is a member of the Minnesota Club, of St. Paul, and a gentleman of genial manners and dignified bearing. He was married December 4, 1890, to Mrs. Gertrude L. Archibald, of Northfield, Minn.

EDWARD J. DARRAGH.

Edward J. Darragh is the corporation attorney of the city of St. Paul. He was born at Painesville, Ohio, June 20, 1869, and he entered the Catholic schools of that city until he was thirteen years of age, when he was placed in what is known as the Archibald Business College in Minneapolis. His father, Edward Darragh, was a railroad contractor, and aided in the construction of several of the most important railroads in the East, notably the greater part of what is known as the Nickel Plate, also a large part of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. He was the contractor and builder of the stone arch viaduct belonging to the Great Northern Railroad at Minneapolis, and it was while his father was engaged in this work that the family removed to Minneapolis and Edward J. attended the Archibald

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College. He graduated from that college at the age of fourteen, and was then sent to Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana. He completed the course undertaken there at the age of fifteen, but remained at the university two years longer for post-graduate work. His father had died in 1883, and in 1887 his mother also died, at which time he returned to Minnesota, and in September of that year obtained employment in the wholesale grocery house of P. H. Kelly & Co., in St. Paul. He was engaged there as bill clerk. Here he earned his first dollar, his salary being the modest one of \$30 a month. He was employed for seven months by this firm, when he was appointed foreman of street worker in the city of St. Paul. In 1888 he began the study of law in the office of C. D. and T. D. O'Brien, in St. Paul, and after two years' work was admitted to the bar in September, 1890. In January, 1891, he was appointed deputy clerk of the district court, but resigned

EDWARD J. DARRAGH.

the following October to begin the practice of law, which he did with a partner under the firm name of Barnard & Darragh. This firm was subsequently changed to Westfall & Darragh, and this business association still continues. Mr. Darragh is a Democrat in politics, and in 1894 was nominated for congress from the Fourth district, one of the largest and most important in the state. He made a brilliant campaign, but went down under the general landslide. He is said to be the youngest candidate ever nominated for congress in the United States. In March, 1895, he was elected corporation attorney of the city of St. Paul, an office which pays a salary of \$5,000 a year, and still holds that position. He is a member of the knights of Pythias, the Irish-American Club and the St. Paul Commercial Club. He was married in September, 1892, to Miss Nellie Agnew, daughter of ex-Sheriff Francis Agnew, of Chicago. They have two children, Agnew Charles and Dorothy Marie. It is an unusual thing for a man of Mr. Darragh's years to be entrusted with such weighty responsibilities as those which attach to his present office, and that he should have been selected for this position when scarcely twenty-six years of age, and with but brief experience professionally, argues the recognition of superior ability and attainments.

ALBERT ALONZO AMES.

ALBERT ALONZO AMES.

Albert Alonzo Ames is one of the best known names in the city of Minneapolis, and at various time during his career has been the leader of a larger and more enthusiastic following probably than has ever been attached to the fortunes and person of any single citizen on that city. He was born at Garden Prairie, Boone County, Illinois, January 18, 1842. He was the fourth son of a family of seven boys. His parents were Alfred Elisha Ames, M. D., who died in Minneapolis in 1874, and Martha A. Ames, who still resides in Minneapolis. Dr. Alfred Elisha Ames came with his family to Minneapolis in the spring of 1852, before the locality had a name and while it was still a portion of the Ft. Snelling reservation. The subject of this sketch was then a lad of ten years. He attended the public schools until sixteen, graduating from the high school, which was at that time a department of the Washington school, then located on the block now occupied by the new court house and city hall. In 1857, while still attending the high school, he served as "printer's devil" and as a newspaper carrier for the Northwestern Democrat, published by Maj. W. A. Hotchkiss, the first paper issued in Minneapolis on the west side of the river. The building where the Democrat was published is still standing on the southeast corner of Third Street and Fifth Avenue South. It was in his capacity as "printer's devil" that Albert Alonzo Ames earned his first dollar. In the summer of 1858 he commenced the study of medicine and surgery with his father, and after attending two preliminary and two regular courses at the Rush Medical College, Chicago he graduated with the degree of M. D., February 5, 1862, at the age of twenty. In the following August, Dr. A. A. Ames, who had returned to Minneapolis to begin the practice of his profession, at the call of President Lincoln helped to organize Company B, of the Ninth Minnesota Regiment, enlisting himself as a private. That was the time of the Indian troubles on the frontier, and the men of the Ninth Regiment, who had been given fifteen days' leave of absence after enlisting, in which to

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return to their homes for the purpose of settling up their affairs, were ordered hurriedly to the front against the Indians, who were rapidly advancing on Minneapolis. Dr. Ames had been appointed orderly sergeant, a musket was issued to him, which he still possesses, and he was ordered to gather up the men of his command for active duty. A few days afterward he was commissioned assistant surgeon Seventh Minnesota Regiment Infantry Volunteers, and was ordered to report to that regiment then en route to Fort Ridgeley, which the Indians were infesting. Dr. Ames served with his regiment during its three years of hard service, and was promoted to the rank of Surgeon Major July, 1864, when he was only twenty-two years of age. Dr. Ames returned to Minneapolis at the close of the war, but being of an adventurous and ambitious spirit he set out for California by way of the Isthmus in 1868. In California he went into the newspaper business and soon became managing editor of the *Alta California*, the leading paper on the Pacific Coast. In the fall of 1874 he was summoned back to Minneapolis to the death-bed of his father, and he has been a resident of the city almost continuously ever since. He was always taken an active interest in politics, his political sentiments being those ordinarily entertained by those who are known as "war Democrats." In the fall of 1867 he was elected a member of the legislature from Hennepin County on what was called the "soldier's ticket." In 1876 he was elected "centennial mayor" of Minneapolis. In 1882 he was again elected to the same office, and in 1886 was for the third time chosen mayor of the city. In the latter year he was nominated by the Democratic party for governor and in the race for the latter office reduced the previous large Republican majorities to only 2,600, the actual result being in doubt for some days. He was also defeated as Democratic nominee for congress and for lieutenant governor, having the misfortune to belong to the minority party in the state. At this writing Dr. Ames maintains an independent stand regarding politics, his Democracy meaning Jeffersonianism and his interest in politics being directed chiefly by his sympathy for the masses. In accepting the nomination for Governor in 1886, Dr. Ames asked the Democratic convention to pledge the party to the support of a bill for the establishment of a Soldier's Home in Minnesota. This resolution was adopted, and, although his party was unsuccessful, the Republicans accepted his suggestions and the

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result is the commodious and well appointed retreat for the aged and indigent veterans on a commanding site at the junction of the romantic Minnehaha with the majestic Mississippi. Dr. Ames served as surgeon of this institution for nearly five years after its establishment when his professional duties necessitated his resignation. Dr. Ames has been Master of Hennepin Lodge, No. 4, of the Masonic order; High Priest of St. John's Chapter, No. 9; Eminent Commander of Zion Commander, No. 2, Knights Templar, and Grand Chancellor of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Minnesota. He has been Chancellor Commander of Minneapolis Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, Grand Chancellor of Minnesota and Supreme Representative to the Supreme Lodge of the world from this jurisdiction. He was on the charter list of No. 44, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the pioneer lodge of the Northwest, and its first Exalted Ruler. He is a member of the G. N. Morgan Post, No. 4, G. A. R.

CASPER ERNST.

Casper Ernst is engaged in the banking and investment business, with offices in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Mr Ernst is a son of Jacob,

CASPER ERNST.

Ernst, who was a surgeon in the German army, and whose wife was Anna Sophia Van Bergen. The subject of this sketch was born in Aacken, Germany, March 9, 1867. He attended the parochial school, which, in this instance, happened to be a very excellent one, until he was ten years old. At that time he went to the gymnasium, which corresponds to the American college, and graduated with honors, August 12, 1884 Casper has a brother in the banking business in Germany, whose business is the care of the large estate left by his father, and after he graduated in 1884, he spent a year with that brother in the banking business. In 1887 he came to America and located in St. Paul. He regarded the outlook there as very favorable, and opened an office in 1888 as an investment banker, with connections in Germany, which enabled him to establish himself in a large line of investment business. He prosecuted this business with great diligence until 1892,

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when its proportions justified him in opening a branch office in Minneapolis, and Mr. Ernst is now conducting the banking and investment business with great success in both cities, giving his personal attention, as far as possible, to both offices, which he has thoroughly organized with competent assistants. He was married in 1894 to Mary Burke, of St. Paul. They have one child, Loretta.

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CHARLES B. ELLIOTT.

CHARLES B. ELLIOTT.

Charles B. Elliott is one of the judges of the district court of Hennepin County, and is now serving his second term in that office. Judge Elliot is a native of Ohio. He was born in Morgan County, January 6, 1861, the son of Edward Elliott, a farmer of limited resources. His ancestry is English, and settled in New England in the early history of the country. Soon after the Revolutionary War the town of Marietta, Ohio, was founded, and Judge Elliott's people were among its early settlers. His education was commenced in the common schools of Morgan County, and continued in the high school of Pennsville, a Quaker village of that county. Before the age of sixteen he had qualified himself as a teacher, and after pursuing that profession for a short time he entered the Preparatory Department of Marietta College. With the exception of short intervals occupied in teaching, in order to earn money to pay his expenses, he continued in school there for three years. In the meantime his father removed to Iowa, and Charles B. Elliott followed him and entered the law department of the Iowa State University, from which he graduated with a degree of LL. B., in 1881, at the age of twenty years. He entered the law office of Barnan & Jayne, at Muscatine, Iowa, where he remained a year. During this time he had become a contributor to the Central Law Journal, of St. Louis, and his contributions were received with such favor that in April, 1882, he was offered a position on the editorial staff and removed to St. Louis. For eighteen months he devoted his time to writing, mainly for the Central Law Journal, the Southern Law Review and the Western Jurist. About this time

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his eyes began to fail him and he was obliged to abandon his editorial work in St. Louis and went to Aberdeen, South Dakota, where he opened a law office and became the representative of the Muscatine Mortgage and Trust Company. January, 1885, found him in Minneapolis engaged in the practice of law, and here he pursued his profession until he was appointed judge of the municipal court, January 15, 1890, by Governor Merriam. During this time he also pursued a post graduate course in history and international law for three years at the University of Minnesota, from which he received the degree of Ph. D., in 1888. In 1892 he was re-elected to the municipal bench by the largest majority given to any candidate on his ticket, and served in that office until January 4, 1894, when he was appointed judge of the district court by Governor Nelson, to fill an unexpired term. He was elected again to the district bench in the fall of 1894, for a term of six years, and is now serving in that capacity. He was lecturer in the college of law at the University of Minnesota from 1889 to 1894, and since September 1, 1894, has been head of the department of corporation and international law in the same school. Judge Elliott is a student and a man of high attainments, and although now but thirty-five years of age, has come to be recognized as an authority on questions of international and public law. He has written extensively on these subjects, and a list of his writings fills two pages of the report of the American Historical Association. Notable among his works were, the treatise in 1888 on the "United States and the Northeastern Fisheries"; "Principles of the Law of Private Corporations," 1894; "Outline of the Law of Insurance," 1895, and a work on "International Law," now in press. His book on the Northwestern Fisheries is regarded as the highest authority on that subject. George Bancroft pronounced it "admirable, exact, 67 thorough and free from prejudice." Henry Cabot Lodge wrote: "It is the best and clearest history of the question I have seen." Political Science Quarterly pronounced it "One of the most exhaustive articles on this question." Judge Elliott, while accomplishing so much in his profession and as an author, has not been a recluse, but has found time to mingle freely among men and is held in high esteem by all, not only on account of his intellectual qualifications, but also on account of his social qualities. He is a Mason, Knight Templar, a member of Zuhrah Temple, also a member of the I. O. O. F. He belongs to the

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Congressional Church and takes an active, practical interest in all current questions, local as well as general. On May 13, 1884 he married Edith Winslow, and has four children. He has recently been complimented by the Iowa State University with honorary degree of LL. D.

HENRY C. BELDEN.

Henry C. Belden is one of the judges of the district court of Hennepin County. He is a son of Haynes W. Belden and Lydia P. Blake (Belden.) His father was a farmer in poor circumstances in Vermont. His father's ancestry was English and was among the early settlers of Connecticut. His mother's family was Scotch, and among the earlier settlers in New Hampshire. Henry C. Belden was born t Burke, Caledonia County, Vermont, on August 30th, 1841. The financial circumstances of his family were such that he could not have the advantage of college training. His early education was confined to the common schools an the village academy. Henry C. Belden, has, however, not depended upon teachers and the class room for an incentive to study. He is widely read, and general scientific studies have been his favorites. He had not, however, neglected the study of politics and current economic questions. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. Thomas Bartlett at Lyndon, Vermont, where he remained from 1861 to April, 1864. He was then admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Lyndon. Subsequently he removed to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, where he remained until December, 1884. He there formed a partnership in 1873, the style of the firm being Belden & Ide. This firm did a very extensive business

HENRY C. BELDEN.

and was one of the strongest law firms in the state. Mr. Belden has always been Republican and served the people of Caledonia County, Vermont, as their representative in the state senate for two terms, from 1876 to 1880. He was also made a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1880 and voted for the nomination of Garfield. In December, 1884 he removed to Minneapolis, where he formed a partnership

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with John B. Gilfillan and C. A. Willard, and continued the practice of his profession with great success. Judge Belden had never taken a very active part in Minnesota politics until 1894, when he was nominated by the Republicans to the office of district judge, and was elected. He owes his choice for the nomination to his recognized ability as a lawyer and to the reputation which he maintains as a gentleman of high character and sterling integrity. Judge Belden is a member of the Minneapolis Club; is a gentleman of broad and liberal views, and possesses those qualities which constitute in largest measure the equipment of a wise and successful judge. He is not a member of any church, as he regards church creeds too narrow to fit his ideas of religion. He is however a man of upright life, and highly honored in the community. He was married April, 1865, to Carrie H. Kimball. They have five children, Mary, George, Helen, Agnes and Harry.

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DONALD GRANT.

DONALD GRANT.

The fame of Donald Grant does not rest upon that fact alone, but it is interesting to note to the beginning of this sketch that to Mr. Grant is due the credit of having, as a contractor and railroad builder, laid more miles of track in one day than were ever built by any other road builder in the country. In the construction of the Great Northern from Minot to Helena, during the year 1887, he laid in one day ten and one-half miles of track and on several occasions laid over eight miles a day the same season. Donald Grant was born December 10, 1837, in Glengarry County, Ontario. His father, Alexander Grant, was for thirty years sheriff of that county. His mother was Catharine Cameron, a native of Scotland. Both father and mother were Highlanders, the ancestors on both sides having come from that sturdy race of people. Mr. Grant is six feet four in height, but so well proportioned that his unusual stature is not often noted except as he appears with men of ordinary size. Donald's first dollar was earned working at seventy-five cents a day on an Ohio farm, where he had gone as a young man in search of his fortune. Carefully

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saving every possible penny he finally accumulated several hundred dollars. He took the money home to his parents in Canada, only to find when he arrived there that it was the issue of "wild cat" banks that had failed before he had the opportunity to use the money. Mr. Grant began the business of railroad building in 1865. His first contract was a small one for ties for the Minnesota Central, now the Iowa & Minnesota Division of the Milwaukee road. He was also engaged in track laying on the same road from Faribault to the Iowa boundary. From that time until the present, over thirty years, he has been a railroad contractor. For the first fifteen years his career was one of varying success. The remaining fifteen years have been attended with remarkable success. Mr. Grant belongs to a class of men now passing away who introduced the railroad into the wilderness and the frontier, the forerunner of civilization. He was engaged in the building of parts of the Iowa & Minnesota road, the Hastings & Dakota, the Minneapolis & St. Louis, the Duluth & Winnipeg, the Southern Minnesota, the Wisconsin Central, the Canadian Pacific, the Mesaba road, the Winona & Southwestern, the St. Paul & Duluth and the Northern Pacific. Mr. Grant is a Republican, but has never sought political preferment. He was, however, induced by the citizens of Faribault to accept the office of mayor. He accepted it for two terms, 1892 and 1893, chiefly from a sense of duty, being indorsed by both Democrats and Republicans for both terms. His business interests are large. The principle of economy and thrift which he adopted at the outset, together with his great business sagacity, has enabled him to accumulate a handsome fortune. He is interested in manufacturing enterprises, and is director in three banks. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of his business connections, he is a man of genial nature, and his success is largely due to his agreeable manners and superior business ability. He enjoys an enviable reputation as a man of integrity, and has the confidence of business men in a large degree. He is the chief owner of the Venezuelan concession to the company of capitalists, known as the Orinoco Company, and is also largely interested in the Rio Verde Canal Company, of Arizona. Donald Grant's wife's maiden name was Mary Cameron. They have had seven children, six daughters and one son. Their names are Samuel, Ellen, Katherine, Isabella, Emma, Mary and Margeret Jane.

DWIGHT MAY SABIN.

Dwight May Sabin, ex-United States Senator of Minnesota, was born at Manlius, Illinois, April 25, 1843. Mr. Sabin was the eldest son of Horace Carver Sabin and Maria Elizabeth Webster (Sabin). The Sabin family were of Scotch descent and came to America in 1740. They settled in New Hampshire and Connecticut, and Horace Carver Sabin was born in Windham County, Connecticut, on a beautiful farm owned by his father, Jedediah Sabin. In early manhood, Horace Carver Sabin moved to the Western Reserve, Ohio, and later came farther West to Ottawa, Illinois, then a thriving trading village at the head of navigation on the Illinois river. Here he engaged in farming and became an extensive breeder of blooded cattle, having the first business of this kind established in the state. He was one of the original abolitionists, and his protection and services were often accorded to fugitive slaves passing through that section on their perilous way towards safety and liberty. The Sabin residence was in fact, one of the important stations on what was known as the underground railroad to which escaped negroes were directed for assistance and where they invariably received help and a hearty "God speed." Horace Carver Sabin was a friend and co-laborer with Owen Lovejoy and John F. Farnsworth, and was an acquaintance and great admirer of Abraham Lincoln. All of these gentlemen were frequently guests at his house when on professional and political trips made in those days generally on horse back, railroads being as yet unknown in that new country. Mr. Sabin, although evincing a deep interest in the affairs of the state and the nation, declined strictly political offices. He held, however, for many years positions of trust and responsibility on county and state boards, and was at one time member of the state canal and land commission. He was also a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln for president. On account of his failing health Mr. Sabin, with his wife and two sons, Dwight May and Jay H., returned to the old home in Connecticut at the urgent request of his father, Jedediah, who in his declining

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years wished for the presence of his only son. Jedediah died in 1864. While living on the Connecticut

DWIGHT MAY SABIN.

farm, Dwight May attended a little district school for three years, when, his own father's health becoming seriously impaired, the care of the farm and the somewhat extended lumber business devolved largely upon the young man. He continued in this work until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Phillips Academy for one year in order to pursue a course of study in higher mathematics and civil engineering, after which he returned to the management of his father's business. His life remained thus uneventful until Lincoln's call for volunteers in 1862, when his patriotism prompted him to offer his services to Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, who sent him to Washington to join a Connecticut regiment. He was unable to pass the medical examination, however, and was rejected for active service on account of pulmonary weakness and his youth. He was then assigned to the quartermaster's department, and was afterwards given a first class clerkship in the third auditor's office in Washington, which position he retained until June, 1863. At that time he was transferred to the commissary department of Beaufort's Cavalry Brigade, and reached the scene of action immediately prior to the battle of Gettysburg. He remained with this brigade during many subsequent engagements, following Lee's retreating army. The following year he was called home by the death of his 70 father, and was appointed executor of the family estate, together with his mother. He was occupied with these affairs and other business enterprises until 1867. In the autumn of that year the delicacy of his constitution becoming more apparent, physicians advised a change of location, and Minnesota was chosen for climatic reasons. He first located in Minneapolis, where, during the ensuing winter, he busied himself investigating the lumber outlook. In the spring of 1868 an opportunity to enter this business in Stillwater presented itself and he settled there, where he has since continued to reside. In connection with the lumber business he carried on other enterprises, building up the manufacture of threshing machines, engines and railway cars. This business gradually assumed immense

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proportions, giving employment at one time to over thirty-five hundred men. He also became a promoter and partner in lumber operations at Cloquet, Minnesota, on the St. Louis river. Mr. Sabin, as his ancestry would indicate, has always been a Republican and in 1870 he was elected to the state senate, where he served until 1883, when he was sent to the United States senate to succeed the late William Windom. While a member of the senate, Mr. Sabin was the chairman of the railway committee, member of the Indian and pension committees, and secured pensions for over eight hundred old soldiers. He made no pretense to oratory, and was not known as a speech-making senator, but rather a hard working member in the interest of his state, especially in the line of transportation. Through his efforts, aided by Senator Palmer, of Michigan, he was able to secure large appropriations for the speedy completion of the new canal at Sault Ste. Marie. He was also instrumental in securing large appropriations from congress for the improvement of the Mississippi and other rivers. Mr. Sabin was prominent in the councils of his party, and for several years previous to his election as United States senator he was Minnesota's member of the Republican National Committee, and at the death of Gov. Jewell, in December, 1883, was elected his successor to the chairmanship, and in this capacity presided over the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1884. Mr. Sabin is married and has three adopted daughters. Since his retirement from the senate he has been actively interested in business, especially in the lines of lumber and iron.

NATHAN PIERCE COLBURN.

The name at the head of this sketch is that of a man who has helped in the upbuilding of this state since its infancy, having served as a member in its constitutional convention and having been a prominent member of the legal profession of the state since 1856. Nathan Pierce Colburn was born at Hebron, New Hampshire, December 22, 1825, the son of Abel Colburn and Deborah Phelps (Colburn.) His ancestors on his father's side were of English descent, and on his mother's, English and Irish. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Phelps, was one of the first settlers of Hebron, New Hampshire, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a skilled worker in wooden ware. Abel Colburn, the father of the subject of this

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sketch, was a farmer and stone cutter, in moderate financial circumstances. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Nathan holds the memory of his mother in filial reverence. She was a woman of strong mental and physical powers, well informed and reared a family of nine children. She died at the age of ninety-three, retaining her mental faculties to the last. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Hebron, Campton and Plymouth, New Hampshire. He was obliged to discontinue his studies, however, at the age of fourteen. When he was about fifteen he removed with his parents to Quincy, Massachusetts, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to learn the cabinet trade at Reading. He followed this line of business for nearly twelve years, a part of the time working at the bench, and for a time engaged in business for himself. The latter five years of this time he resided at South Reading (now Wakefield), and while there was made justice of the peace and twice elected a member of the board of select men, assessor and overseer of the poor. In the early part of 1854 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, and held that office he came West. He located at Waukego, Fillmore County, Minnesota, in October, 1855, where he and his brother Joseph erected a steam sawmill, one of the first in that part of the country. He sold out his interest to his brother in March, 1857, and entered the law office of the late H. C. Butler, of Rochester, then located at Carimona, and resumed the reading of law, which he had pursued while deputy sheriff in Massachusetts. In the fall of 1857 he was 71 admitted to the bar. In June, 1858, he removed to Preston and commenced the practice of his profession. He has since practiced in the state and United States courts up to five years ago, when he retired from active business. From 1865 to 1870 he was in partnership with Judge H. R. Wells; from 1881 to 1883 with Judge Henry S. Bassett, and from 1883 to 1888 with his son, Warren E. Colburn. He removed to Rushford, Minnesota, in September, 1883, where he has since resided. In his early life Mr. Colburn took a great deal of interest in military affairs. He was elected first lieutenant of an independent company when twenty-two years of age at Reading, Massachusetts; at twenty-four was elected major of the Fourth Regiment, and at twenty-five was elected colonel of the Seventh Regiment, which regiment he commanded five years, and up to the time of his removal to Minnesota. The

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Seventh being one of the best regiments in the state was ordered out on most public occasions, and had the honor of escorting Daniel Webster through the city of Boston on the occasion of his last speech in Faneuil Hall on his return from Washington in 1852. In the summer of 1862, at the time of the Indian outbreak, Mr. Colburn was in St. Paul, and at the request of Gov. Ramsey returned home and organized a company of one hundred and twenty mounted men, which started west, making headquarters at Winnebago City. For five weeks the company was engaged in scouting and building earthworks, and was then relieved by a company of regulars; but they had no skirmish with the Indians, as they kept beyond their reach. On March 2, 1863, at the request of Hon. William Windom, President Lincoln commissioned Mr. Colburn as paymaster in the army, and he joined the Department of the Missouri. He served in that department about one year, when failing health made his resignation necessary, and he returned to Minnesota and resumed his law practice. Mr. Colburn followed in the footsteps of his father and affiliated with the Democratic party when he first became a voter, but being opposed to the extension of slavery he left the party during the administration of Franklin Pierce. For a time he acted with the Free Soil party, but in the summer of 1855 he assisted in organizing the Republican party in Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

NATHAN PIERCE COLBURN.

Although always interested in politics, Mr. Colburn has never sought office; what official honors he has received have come to him unsought. In 1857 he served as a member of the constitutional convention. In the following year he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, but the former legislature having provided by law that no session should be held the next year unless called together by the governor, no session was held. He served as a member of the house in the legislatures of 1866 and 1871, at both sessions serving as chairman of the judiciary committee. He has also served ten years as county attorney, twenty-four years as a member of the board of education at Preston and Rushford, and one year as mayor of the latter place. Mr. Colburn is a Master Mason, a member of the Eastern Star, and has belonged to the Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance and Good

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Templars. He is a Universalist in belief, but not a member of any church. In April, 1850, Mr. Colburn was married at South Reading, Massachusetts, to Mary Jane Eames. Four children were born to them, only one of whom is now living, Warren E. Colburn senior member of the firm of W. E. Colburn & Co., of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, South Chicago, Illinois. Mrs. Colburn died at Preston, July 9, 1874. September 16th, 1877, Mr. Colburn was married to Mrs. Helen M. Tinkham, his present wife, at Batavia, New York.

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ANDREW H. BURKE.

ANDREW H. BURKE.

The subject of this sketch is in the truest sense of the word a self-made man. Born in New York City, May 15, 1850, of humble parentage, he was left by the death of both father and mother at the age of four years a homeless and friendless child in a great city. That beneficent institution which has done so much for unfortunate childhood, the Children's Aid Society, took him in charge, and at the age of eight years he was sent West, where a home had been found for him with a farmer who lived near Noblesville, in Indiana. Here he lived and developed into a promising lad of exemplary habits until he reached the age of twelve years. In 1862 he ran away to enlist in the service of his country as a drummer boy in the Seventy-fifth Indiana volunteers. After serving in the war he returned home to take advantage of such educational facilities as he was able to procure, with the money he had saved from his pay as drummer. He was enrolled as a student at Asbury, now De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana. From lack of means, however, he was unable to pursue his studies there as long as he desired, and was obliged, therefore, to lay aside his books and seek employment in business channels. Among his important business engagements was that of business manager of the Evansville, Indiana, Courier. Subsequently he removed to Cleveland, where he was employed in the service of a commercial agency. In 1877 he came to Minneapolis and was for two years employed as a bookkeeper by N. B. Harwood & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants. He was a

fellow employe with S. E. Olson, now one of the prominent department store merchants of Minneapolis, and formed a close personal friendship with that gentleman which has continued ever since. Later he was employed by a lumber firm at New York Mills. In 1880 he removed to Casselton, North Dakota, where he was for a time engaged in commercial business, and subsequently became cashier of the First National Bank at that point. While holding this position he was elected treasurer of Cass County, and was twice re-elected and resided at Fargo, the county seat, during his six years incumbency of said office. In 1890 he was nominated by the Republicans for governor of North Dakota and elected, being the second officer of that rank in the new state. His administration was a very successful one, highly creditable to himself and advantageous to the state. Upon the expiration of his term as governor he removed to Duluth, where he now resides, and is engaged in the gram commission business. In this he has been highly successful, his honorable record both public and private in North Dakota having served to bring him business in his chosen line in larger volume than he would otherwise have enjoyed. Governor Burke, as he is still known, is a gentleman of high character, genial manners, and creditable literary attainments, and is held in great esteem by the people of North Dakota and Minnesota, who admire him for his sterling qualities and his native ability, and the distinguished success which he has achieved in spite of the adverse circumstances of his youth. He was married in Minneapolis in 1880 to Miss Carrie Cleveland, who was then a teacher in the public schools, of that city. He has two daughters, who are twins, born in October, 1885. Governor Burke is a thirty-third degree Mason, and, although not a member, is a liberal supporter of the Episcopal church, to which his wife and daughters belong.

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CYRUS NORTHPROP.

It is but a moderate statement of fact and but a just recognition of worth to say that to Cyrus Northrop, more than to any other one person, is due the wonderful success of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Northrop was elected president of the university in

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1884. At that time the institution had less than three hundred students, counting a large number in the preparatory department and in almost entirely detached classes of evening technical study. In 1896 the enrollment of the university will reach two thousand and six hundred. When President Northrop took up the management of the university it had but one important building; it now has a score of well equipped structures adapted to the needs of a modern institution of learning. In 1884 the school was a university only in name; now its colleges embrace all the departments usually deemed essential to a university in fact. But more than all this, the university in the past twelve years has risen from the position of an unknown Western college to the second rank among state universities in point of attendance and to an equal rank with the leading educational institutions of the country in scholarship. Dr. Northrop brought to the work of building up a Western college an experience of twenty years in a leading professorship at Yale, a mind ripened by long study not only of books, but of men and affairs, and genial, engaging traits of character and the faculty of making friends everywhere. From the moment he entered the university he has been its leading spirit. From the first he has been loved and respected by students and faculty. President Northrop is a native of Connecticut. He was born on September 30, 1834, at Ridgefield. His father, whose name was also Cyrus Northrop, was a farmer. His mother, whose maiden name was Polly B. Fancher, was a native of New York. He attended the common school in Ridgefield until he was eleven years old, and then went to an academy in the same town. This school was held in a building which was the birthplace of Samuel G. Goodrich, commonly known as Peter Parley. At this academy he was under the instruction of H. S. Banks and Rev. Chauncey Wilcox, both graduates of Yale. In 1851, at the age of seventeen he entered Williston Seminary,

CYRUS NORTHROP.

Easthampton, Massachusetts, then under the principalship of Josiah Clark, and graduated at the end of the year. The next fall he entered Yale. During his college life he lost one year by illness, so that his graduation did not occur till 1857. His rank upon graduation was third in a class of one hundred and four. During his college life he was a member of

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Phi Beta Kappa, Skull and Bones, Delta Kappa Epsilon and Alpha Sigma Phi. He was first president of the "Brothers in Unity," one of the literary societies, which embraced half the students in the college. In the fall of 1857 he entered the Yale Law School and graduated in 1859. While in the law school he taught Latin and Greek in the school of Hon. A. N. Skinner in New Haven, and fitted two classes for Yale. At this time Dr. Northrop had no other career in view than that of the law. Upon completing his course at the law school he entered the law office of the Hon. Chas. Ives in New Haven. But the stirring times just before the breaking out of the war were at hand, and the young man was irresistably drawn into the political battle for the Union and freedom, which had as its visible object the election of Lincoln. Dr. Northrop took an active part in the campaign, speaking in many places in Connecticut and New York. In the spring of 1860 he was elected assistant clerk of the Connecticut House of Representatives, 74 the next year was made clerk, and in the following year he was chosen clerk of the senate. He had opened a law office in Norwalk in 1861, and expected to return to it, but in 1862 he was called to the editorial chair of the New Haven Daily Palladium, and for a year wrote all the editorials and had entire charge of that paper. This year, President Northrop admits, was one of the hardest of his life. The paper was a prominent one and at times required extensive and unceasing editorial comment on the great events then transpiring. Papers had not then the modern conveniences and facilities now thought essential, and the mechanical details of the work of an editor were exhausting. In 1863 Dr. Northrop was called to the chair of rhetoric and English literature in Yale, a position which he held till 1884, when he was called to the presidency of the University of Minnesota. Neither of these positions was sought by him, and he was not aware that he was under consideration as a candidate for either position until it was actually tendered to him. He visited Minnesota with his family in 1881, but had, at that time, no thought of becoming a resident of the state. While a professor at Yale, during the war and the subsequent agitation respecting reconstruction, Dr. Northrop took an active part in politics, making many addresses, and in 1867 he was a candidate for Congress in the New Haven district. Since 1876 he has not taken any part in politics except to cast his ballot. During the administrations of Presidents Grant

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and Hayes he was the collector of customs of the port of New Haven. During the twelve years in which President Northrop has lived in Minneapolis, though devoting his time and energies to building up the university, there have been many demands for his presence on the public platform, and he has made many addresses, delivered numerous lectures and has frequently occupied leading pulpits. He is a direct, straight-forward speaker, using no tricks of oratory to make his points, but often making an almost homely phrase or a humorous statement of a proposition count for more than studied eloquence. As an after dinner speaker he is easily the foremost in the Northwest, and has been so much sought after in this capacity that he has been obliged to refuse all but a very few invitations for such occasions. Though not, as he asserts, in politics, President Northrop, through his influence on hundreds of young men who have graduated from the university and become voting citizens almost at the same time, has exerted an influence on the standards of citizenship which will be far reaching in its effects. President Northrop was married September 30, 1862, to Miss Anna Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Joseph D. Warren, of Stamford, Connecticut. Their eldest daughter, Minnie, died at the age of ten years and six months. Their son, Cyrus, Jr., is a graduate of the University of Minnesota. Their daughter, Elizabeth, entered the university, but on account of ill health, did not graduate. President Northrop is a Congregationalist, and has been very prominent in the affairs of that denomination. In 1889 he was moderator of the National Council, held that year in Worcester, Massachusetts. He was also a delegate to the International Congregational Council, held in London, England, in the summer of 1891, and he was one of the two vice-presidents appointed from America.

JOHN QUINCY FARMER.

John Quincy Farmer, of Spring Valley, Minnesota, has cut an important figure in the history of Southeastern Minnesota during the last thirty years. He was born in Burke, Caledonia County, Vermont, August 5, 1823. The family residence was a log house on Burke Hill. The Farmers were of English descent. The grandfather, Benjamin Farmer, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and his grandson, the subject of this sketch, recalls

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having heard him describe several battles in which he participated, among them being the battle of Lexington. On his mother's side the descent is from a Scotch family by the name of Snow, and Grandfather Snow was engaged in the mercantile business. John Quincy was the son of Hiram and Salina Snow (Farmer), who removed from Vermont to Madison, Lake County, Ohio, in 1833, and settled on a farm near the shore of Lake Erie. His opportunities for education were quite limited, his father being unable to afford him any other facilities than those of the district school during the winter months. When he arrived at the age of seventeen, however, he began to realize that he was deficient in the matter of schooling, and, having obtained permission from his father to attend an academy, set about earning money to pay his expenses, receiving only about fifty cents a day. He first attended an academy in the neighborhood, next at Painsville, and finally at Grand River Institute, Ashtabula, County, Ohio. But the most important part of his education was received at Twinsburg, Summit County, Ohio, at an academy conducted by Rev. Samuel Bissel, a man who has probably assisted more young people to acquire an education than any other man in Ohio. John Quincy taught a district school for several terms, his compensation being ordinarily \$14 a month, with the privilege of boarding around among the parents of the scholars. He began the study of law at Painsville with Perkins & Osborn. He afterwards attended the law school of Prof. Fowler, at Balston Springs, New York. After graduating there he came West and spent some time in looking up a location in Wisconsin. In 1850 he settled at Omro and went into practice. In December of that year he returned home with the intention of getting married and returning in the spring, but while at home he was persuaded by Brewster Randall, of Conneaut, Ohio, to go into his law office and take up the practice which Mr. Randall wished to lay down. This proved a very profitable arrangement, and on the 17th of November, 1852, Mr. Farmer married Maria N. Carpenter, daughter of Dr. Joseph R. Carpenter, of Painsville, Ohio. He remained in practice at Conneaut about six years, then removed to Ashtabula, where he formed a partnership with Hon. L. S. Sherman. He remained there about six years, having in the meantime served one term as county attorney. The health of his wife failing he came West again, locating in Spring Valley, Minnesota, where his father's people had already

preceded him. The benefit to his wife's health did not prove to be permanent, however, and she died March 6, 1866, leaving two sons, George R. and Charles J., who still live, and a daughter, Carrie M., who died at the age of five years. On his arrival in Minnesota, Mr. Farmer gave up the practice of law and engaged in farming, but his brother, James D., who was engaged in practice at Spring Valley, gradually interested him in his practice and it resulted in Mr. Farmer's returning to his profession. In 1865 he was elected a member of the lower house of the legislature from Fillmore County, and was re-elected in the

JOHN QUINCY FARMER.

fall of 1866. He became a candidate for speaker of the house and was elected. In 1867 he was again elected to the house and re-elected speaker without opposition. In 1870 he was elected to the state senate for two years, but the new apportionment law having been passed that winter he stood for re-election in 1871 and was successful. He was chairman of the judiciary committee both terms while in the senate. In 1879 he was elected district judge of the Tenth judicial district, and was re-elected in 1886 without opposition. Prior to the expiration of his second term he announced his purpose not to be a candidate for re-election. Nevertheless the Republican convention nominated him for a third term, but he absolutely refused to run. Mr. Farmer was president of the Minnesota Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association for about twelve years, an association organized for the purpose of giving farmers safe insurance on their property at first cost. He was a Henry Clay Whig in his politics and helped to organize the Republican party, with which he has always been identified. He is a firm believer in protection to American industry and sound money. Four years after the death of his first wife, already noted, he married Susan C. Sharp, January 13, 1869, who has become the mother of six boys, John Frederick, John Coy, Daniel Elwin, Ernest Melvin, Frank C. and James Duane, all of whom are living.

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FRANCIS IVES.

FRANCIS IVES.

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The subject of this sketch while an occupant of the district bench in the Fourteenth Judicial district brought upon himself considerable opposition by his vigorous enforcement of the law against violators of the statutes relating to gambling and the liquor traffic. This opposition undertook to secure his impeachment in the legislature of 1895, but without success. Francis Ives was born in Orange County, Vermont, July 16, 1831, the son of Warren and Louisa B. Ladd (Ives.) His father was a lumber manufacturer in comfortable financial circumstances. Francis was educated in the common schools and academies. He began the study of law in New York in 1852 and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He came to Minnesota in June, 1856, and settled in Red Wing, where he practiced law until the spring of 1859. He then made a tour of Texas, Arizona and Mexico, and was absent as a newspaper correspondent until the spring of 1861. At the outbreak of the war he was on his way home from the South. In June, 1861, he married Miss Helen M. Many, a native of Vermont, and again located at Red Wing for the practice of his profession. His wife died in 1868, and in the year 1878 he removed to Crookston, the change being made largely on account of his failing health. The years between 1870 and 1878 spent mostly out of doors to regain health. In his new location he formed a partnership with John McLain, which partnership continued until August, 1881. The firm of Ives & McLain was, at the beginning of the last decade, one of the best known legal firms in Northern Minnesota. After the dissolution of the partnership, Mr. Ives continued alone in the practice of law until 1888, when, for a short period, he was associated with the late D. E. Hottlestad. In June, 1883, he was married to Miss Cornelia E. Brigham, of Boston. Mr. Ives had always been a republican in his early years, but in 1890 believing that the republican party was no longer in sympathy with the political principles upon which it was founded, he transferred his connections to what was then known as the Alliance. In February, 1891, when the People's party was formed, he joined that organization, and in 1891 was nominated by it for the office of judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District, and was elected. He took his seat in January, 1893. He soon found several towns in his district under the control of gamblers and keepers of houses of ill-fame, and soon afterwards inaugurated a movement which subsequently resulted in the eradication of these forms of vice and crime to a very

considerable extent. This was not accomplished, however, without vigorous opposition. The grand jury, which met in December, 1894, having failed to indict violators of the law, although urged to take such action, Judge Ives denounced their course as in violation of plain duty, and discharged them with a reprimand. He then directed the clerk to call another jury for the term beginning January 15, 1895, which found fifty-six indictments and four presentments on practically the same evidence that was presented to the previous jury. This vigorous action on Judge Ives's part led to the presentation of charges before the grand jury and proceedings of impeachment, but the legislature declined to sustain the charges. As the result of his vindication a much more wholesome respect for law and the better observance of its requirements has been the rule in that district ever since. Judge Ives has one child living, the son of his first wife, Harry E. Ives, who now resides at St. Hilaire.

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A. L. MOHLER.

A. L. Mohler has probably been connected with the railroad service in the Northwest as long as any other man now engaged in that line of business. His business career has been a continual advance from the bottom to the top. A record of his career shows that he has earned his promotion from one stage of responsibility to another by fidelity to his trust and the possession of superior business ability. A. L. Mohler is of Swiss descent on his father's side, and on his another's side of Welsh origin. His father's ancestry came to Pennsylvania in 1650 and his mother's to Maryland in 1692. Both families were members of that persecuted and yet starting people, the Quakers. The subject of this sketch was born in Euphrata, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1849. His educational advantages were those of the common school, supplemented by a business training in a commercial college. He grew up on the farm and entered the railroad service as a warehouse office clerk for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad at Galt, Illinois, in 1868. In 1870 he was made station agent of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railway at Erie, Illinois. His business methods attracted the attention of his superiors and the next year he was given a clerkship

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in the department of operating accounts in the auditors office of the same road. Soon afterwards he transferred his services to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota, now the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern and was employed in the service of that company from 1871 to October, 1882. During that time he served two years as pioneer agent and traveling agent, two years as chief clerk in the general freight department, from which he was promoted to the position of assistant general freight agent. After one year in that office he was promoted to the position of general freight agent and continued in that office for six years. In 1882 the old St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, now the Great Northern Railroad, was extending its business rapidly into the Northwest and needed just such men as A. L. Mohler for the best promotion of its interests, and October 9, of that year, he was offered the position of General Freight Agent. He occupied this office until March 1, 1886, when he was transferred to the position of land commissioner; a very important office in the service of that company, as

A. L. MOHLER.

it had large tracts of land to dispose of. The tide of immigration poured in the Northwest and settled along the lines of the Greek Northern Railroad. Mr. Mohler continued in this position until January 15, 1887, when he was returned to the freight department as General Freight Agent and held that position a little over a year. April 1, 1888, he was appointed General Superintendent of the whole line and in October of the same year was promoted to the position of Assistant General Manager. A year later, or September 1, 1880, he was promoted to the position of General Manager of the Great Northern and Montana Central Railroads as successor to Allen Marvel, the deceased president of the A., T. & S. F. He held this position until December 1, 1893. In July, 1894, the Minneapolis and St. Louis reorganized and, restored from the hands of the receiver to its stockholders, called Mr. Mohler to the position of general manager, the office which he now holds, and under whose direction this excellent property is enjoying a constantly increasing prosperity, and has paid the first dividend in the history of the old or new organization. Mr. Mohler is a splendid example of a self-made man, one who has demonstrated his ability to

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seize the opportunities which come to men of industry and merit, and by an exhibition of self-reliance and perseverance he has achieved the best which his chosen profession has to offer.

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ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS GRAY.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS GRAY.

A. D. Gray, of Preston, Fillmore County, Minnesota, is a native of state of New York. His father, Alonzo G. Gray, was a farmer, the son of Elias Gray, a soldier of the War of 1812. His wife was Miss Lucy Ann Murch. At the time of the birth of their son, which occurred on November 13, 1845., they were living in Chenango County, New York. During his childhood the family was in poor circumstances. When he was nine years old the family moved to Newburg, Fillmore County, Minnesota, where Mr. Gray, Sr., continued to reside upon a farm until his death in 1896. Archibald lived with his parents on the farm, attending school in an old log school house shingled with shakes and equipped with puncheon benches and tables. To complete his education he attended, during one winter, the select school in Hesper, Iowa, and supplemented this with two years at the Upper Iowa University, located at Fayette. When quite young he became a student of law, using at first the old law books belonging to his father, and afterwards receiving the assistance of Cyrus Wellington, who was for years a member of his father's family. After leaving school, he began teaching school during the winter season, working on the farm in the summer and running a threshing machine in the fall. About this time he was married, in March, 1868, to Miss Emma W. Seelye. For a number of years he continued school teaching. But in the fall of 1877 he was elected Clerk of the Court of Fillmore County. For the next four years he held this office and studied law night and day. In November, 1881, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession. He at once formed a partnership with R.E. Thompson, with whom he had studied law, and who was admitted to the bar at the same time as himself. This partnership has continued to the present time. Mr. Gray has

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tried and assisted in the trial of a great many important cases. In the prosecution by the government of Drs. Philips, Jones and Love, for alleged pension frauds, Gray & Thompson assisted in securing the acquittal of these gentlemen. In the fall of 1894, the firm assisted the county attorney of Winnesheek County, Iowa, in the trial of what is known the Carter murder case. The defendant was found guilty of murder in the first degree. This was one of the greatest murder trials in the history of Iowa. But their practice is by no means entirely in the criminal line. The name of the firm may be found in the state reports, connected with some of the most important cases recorded. Mr. Gray has always voted the straight Republican ticket. From the time he was twenty-one years old until he went to Preston, he held the office of Justice of the Peace, and for many years he was County Commissioner and chairman of the board, which he resigned when elected Clerk of the Court. The latter office he held until January, 1891. In 1892 he was nominated and elected Republican presidential elector for Minnesota and cast his vote for Harrison. He represented the First congressional district in the National Republican Convention at St. Louis in June, 1896. He is now chairman of the Republican county committee, a post which he has frequently held in previous years. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have six children, Miss Stella E. Gray, a student at the University of Minnesota; Archie D. Gray, who is studying law with his father; Mrs. Lucy Rasmussen, the wife of Rev. Henry Rasmussen, of Lanesboro; Nettie M. Gray, who is a teacher of music, and Andrew G. and Alton E. Gray who are both attending school at Preston.

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LARS O. THORPE.

Lars O. Thorpe, cashier of the Kandiyohi County Bank at Willmar, is a type of the successful Scandinavian-American settlers frequently found in state of Minnesota. He was born in Vikor Parish, Hardanger, Norway, on December 24, 1847. His father, Ole Thorpe, was a teacher in the common schools and owned a small farm. He was in moderate circumstances. His wife was Miss Britha Skaare. Both were well connected and religious people. Young Lars attended the common school near his home for a few months, but

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after his father's death, when he was but five years old, he received little schooling. His step-father owned a freighting vessel, and Lars made several trips as cook on this ship. For three years he was employed on a fishing vessel. When seventeen years of age the poor prospects for the future suggested to the young man immigration to America, and, with the help of his step-father and his own little savings, he managed to come as far as Detroit, Michigan. From that point a fellow passenger assisted him to Sharon, Wisconsin. Here Mr. Thorpe worked on farms and attended the common schools for about three months during the succeeding winter. In the spring of 1865 he came to Winona and worked in a planing mill and later on a farm. The next winter he went to Dodge County, and was employed as teacher in a parochial school. In the following spring he followed a company of land hunters, and traveled with oxen and covered wagons along the Minnesota river as far as Chippewa County, where they settled. He returned to Dodge County during that summer, and in the fall of 1867 left for Norway to fulfill a promise given his parents, that he would return in four years. In the spring of 1868 he returned to America with a brother and sister, and they all located in Dodge County. The next year found Mr. Thorpe contracting for railroad work in Meeker County, and in the same summer he located a homestead in Kandiyohi County. At this time he concluded to learn the printers' trade and came to Minneapolis and commenced type setting on the Nordisk Folkeblad. But printing did not agree with his health, and he accepted an offer from A. J. Clark, who had just established the Kandiyohi Reveille, and went to Kandiyohi County in the spring of 1871. In the

LARS O. THORPE.

fall of that year the county seat was established at Willmar, Mr. Clark's paper suspended and Mr. Thorpe was thrown out of employment. He located on a farm in Dovre, Kandiyohi County, and tried to combine farming in a small way with teaching and the duties of Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk. In 1875 he was elected Register of Deeds of the county, which office he held for three terms. In 1881 the directors of the Kandiyohi County Bank tendered Mr. Thorpe the position of cashier. He accepted the offer and has occupied

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the position ever since. During the next year the Willmar Seminary was established and Mr. Thorpe took an active part in putting the institution on its feet. As a member of the republican party Mr. Thorpe has taken an active part in the county and state elections. He was presidential elector in 1884 and was elected state senator in 1894. He has held numerous local offices. As a member of the Lutheran Synod, he has been a member of several important committees, and is now alternate for the member-at-large of the Church Council. One of Mr. Thorpe's hobbies has been practical temperance work. On June 6, 1870, he was married to Martha Qvale, of Dodge County. They have had nine children. Six are now living, Dorethea, now Mrs. J. O. Estreem, of New London; Edward Lawrence, Christian Scriver, Edith Beatrice, Jane Olea, Bertha Herborg.

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DWIGHT MAJOR BALDWIN.

DWIGHT MAJOR BALDWIN.

Dwight M. Baldwin is one of the oldest and most substantial citizens of Red Wing, Minnesota. He is a transplanted Yankee of the type which has given the Northwest so many excellent business men. Hart B. Baldwin, Mr. Dwight M. Baldwin's father, was born at Woodbridge, Connecticut, on April 15, 1814. He was married to Miss Rebecca Barnum on May 6, 1835. She was a native of Bethel, Connecticut, and a cousin of Phineas T. Barnum, the famous showman. Mr. Baldwin still lives at Red Wing, a retired business man, and "well fixed" financially. Mrs. Baldwin died January 5, 1870, at Red Wing. Their son Dwight was born at Woodbridge, Connecticut, on August 26, 1836. He was the oldest of six children, five sons and one daughter. Two of his brothers are still living. Young Dwight finished his school days at the "Connecticut Literary Institution" at Suffield in 1853. He learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade with his father, then a contractor and builder, and at the lighter work could keep up with the most of the men when he was only fourteen years old. At eighteen he was a full-fledged journeyman, working at the business in New York City. Later he went to Danbury, Connecticut, and clerked in his

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father-in-law's grocery store. In April, 1862, he moved to Red Wing, bringing with him the young wife, whom he had wedded at Danbury on October 30, 1860, and their first child. Mrs. Baldwin was Miss Susan Holmes, of Danbury. Upon his arrival in Minnesota Mr. Baldwin became warehouse clerk for Sheldon and Hodgman. His next employment was that of steamboat clerk for the old "Davidson" line between St. Paul and La Crosse. After several years of river life, he went into partnership with his brother George W. in the drug and grocery business, but was not altogether successful. He then turned his attention to insurance and real estate business and still has an office in the same line, having built up a competence, and become interested in many of the business enterprises of Red Wing. Mr. Baldwin is president of the North Star Stoneware Company and Vice-President of the Union Stoneware Company, of Red Wing. Mr. Baldwin was not engaged in the War of the Rebellion, but was commissioned by Gov. Ramsey, Captain of Company A, Tenth regiment, Minnesota State Militia, organized under the act of the special session of the legislature convened in 1862-3. The company was fully armed and equipped and was ready for service, but was never called out. A Democrat on general principles, Mr. Baldwin is at the same time a "sound money" man. His religious affiliations are with the Episcopal church. He is very prominent in the Masonic order, and is a member of Red Wing Lodge, No. 8, A. F. & A. M.; La Grange Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M.; Tyrian Council, No. 4, R. & S. M.; Red Wing Commandery, No. 10, K. T.; Red Wing Chapter, No. 88, O. E. S., and Osman Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of St. Paul. He is a past officer in all these divisions of the order and has been representative in its highest councils. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have had six children, three of whom are living. Mrs. Mary Estelle Fuller was born at Danbury, December 31, 1861, and is now living in Minneapolis. Dwight Major Baldwin, Jr., was born at Red Wing on May 28, 1867. He is a resident of Minneapolis, and is proprietor of the "Dwight Flour Mills" at Graceville, Minnesota, and is doing a very successful business. He was married on September 18, 1889, to Miss Edith E. Sheehan, at Fargo, North Dakota, and they have two children, Rose Estelle and Dwight Major III. Alfred Holmes Baldwin, born at Red Wing. February 17, 1877, is now living at home.

CHARLES JOHN TRYON.

Charles John Tryon is a lawyer practicing his profession in Minneapolis. He is descended from old Colonial stock. His father, A. D. Tryon, of Batavia, Genesee County, New York, was in active business as druggist and bookseller in that place for about thirty-five years, and in fairly comfortable circumstances for the greater part of that period. After closing out his business he made Western investments at Spokane Falls, which, however, have not proven very profitable. He was an enthusiastic supporter of Republican principles, being repeatedly chairman of county committees, but has never held any office. He was born in Montgomery County, New York, in 1824, and is still living. His wife, Amanda Hatch Shepard (Tryon) was born in the first log house built in her town in Genesee County, New York, removing to Batavia shortly after marriage. William Tryon, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and lived in early life in Connecticut, and was among the New England levies who took part in the campaign ending in Burgoyne's surrender. His son, John Tryon, grandfather of Charles, served in the militia in the war of 1812. They and their ancestors were all farmers living in Connecticut, the vicinity of Wethersfield, for many generations, being descended from William Tryon who came from England in 1640 and settled in Connecticut. The paternal grandmother of Charles was of pure French blood, of Huguenot stock, her family having settled in Connecticut during the revolutionary period. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch on his mother's side was a physician and farmer, being one of the first settlers in the western part of Genesee County, New York, having come overland with his wife from Vermont, where both were born. They were connected with the Phelps and Graham families of that state. Charles John Tryon was born at Batavia, Genesee County, New York, September 8, 1859. He was educated at the Batavia Union school, which was then as now under the control of the regents of the University of New York, and which was superior to the ordinary academy of to-day. He was compelled, however, to leave school at the age of fifteen to aid in support of the family, after the business collapse of 1873. He worked as a clerk in his father's store for four years, when, having, procured

CHARLES JOHN TRYON.

a clerkship in the first auditor's office in the treasury department, he left for Washington in 1878. He held this position until April, 1886, when he came West and located at Minneapolis. He had commenced the study of law before going to Washington, and continued its study while in that city. He received the degree of LL. B. from the law school of the National University, and LL. M. at the Columbian Law School. On his arrival at Minneapolis he entered the law office of Kitchel, Cohen & Shaw. Shortly afterwards he was made examiner for the Minnesota Title Insurance and Trust Company, was soon made assistant counsel, and on October, 1892, was made counsel of the company. In the fall of 1895, retaining his position as counsel for the trust company, he opened offices for general law practice, giving special attention, however, to real estate, corporation and insurance law. Mr. Tryon is also a director of and attorney for the Northern Standard Telephone Company. In politics Mr Tryon has always been a supporter of the Republican party, but has held no political offices. He is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, and of the Plymouth Congregational church. June 10, 1891, he was married to Miss Isabel Gale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harlow A. Gale. Mr. and Mrs. Tryon have three children, Frederick Gale, Elizabeth Gale and Phillip Van Dorn.

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D. S. B. JOHNSTON.

D. S. B. JOHNSTON.

D. S. B. Johnston is the president of the land mortgage company, of St. Paul, which bears his name. He was born at South Bainbridge, now Afton, Chenango County, New York, May 17, 1832. His father, Levi Johnston, was a farmer in the Susquehanna Valley near Afton, until 1886, when he came to St. Paul to reside with his son, and where he died in 1890 in the eighty-ninth year of his age. His father, William Johnston, was a captain in the Revolutionary War. Evaline Buck, wife of Levi Johnston, was a daughter

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of Daniel Buck, who located in Afton about the year 1800. As a hunter he was the Daniel Boone of Southern New York and Northern Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch began his education in the common schools in his native place and afterwards prepared for the sophomore year in college at the Delaware Literary Institute, of Franklin, New York, intending to enter Hamilton College, but finally concluded to teach school instead, believing that the experience would be as good a preparation for active life as a college course. He relied upon his own resources after the age of fifteen. In 1849, at the age of seventeen, he began teaching, and kept at it in district and select schools until 1854, when he became principal of the Union School, in Greene, Chenango County, New York. The following year he abandoned teaching in the East and started West, with Galena, Illinois, as his objective point, but not liking the appearance of things there, he at once took a steamboat for St. Paul, where he arrived on the evening of July 20, 1855. Two days later he set out for St. Anthony on foot, the possessor of two cents, which was all the money he had left. He at once began to look for a chance to open a private school and soon obtained permission to use a portion of a vacant two-story building, standing where the Exposition Building is now located. The lower story contained two rooms, one of which had been seated for school purpose. Here, in August 1855, he opened a select school with the sons and daughter of Capt. Rollins, Leonard Day, Dr. Ames, Mr. Stanchfield, Mr. Libby and other prominent pioneers for pupils. In the spring of 1856 Mr. Johnston was employed by Hon. Isaac Atwater, then editor and proprietor of the St. Anthony Express, and assisted him in editing and managing the newspaper until the following winter. Mr. Johnston then joined a company organized to select town sites on the Minnesota side of the Red River at the North. The expedition set out from St. Cloud, January 1, 1857, with five yoke of oxen drawing two loaded sleds, and guided by Pierre Bottineau, the famous Hudson Bay scout, and his brother Charles. It required thirty days to make this distance between the Mississippi and the Red River, and the explorers nearly perished in snow storms. Four buffalo were killed out of a herd of about one hundred north of the Otter Tail river, near the present site of Breckinridge. The winter was long and severe and the snow was so deep that no relief could reach the party until late in the spring. The flour was soon exhausted,

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and the cattle, unable to obtain anything but willow twigs to feed upon, were killed to save them from death by starvation, and were mostly eaten without salt. And, not only that, but other supplies having been exhausted before spring, the party was finally compelled to subsist upon boiled, saltless Red River cat-fish and tea until other supplies could reach them across the flooded streams and swamps in that memorable spring of 1857. From this adventure Mr. Johnston accumulated a large amount of experience, but not much else. He returned to St. Anthony in June, and the following July, in connection with Charles H. 83 Slocum, he bought the St. Anthony Express and became its editor. His competitors at that time were William S. King, of the Atlas, and W. A. Croffut, of the News. The Express was the up-country organ of Senator Henry M. Rice, and, during Buchanan's administration and the subsequent triangular contest of Lincoln, Douglas and Breckenridge, politics and newspaper rivalry were lively. With the outbreak of the war, Mr. Johnston abandoned the newspaper business and thought of joining the First Minnesota regiment, but upon examination by Dr. A. E. Ames was found to be disqualified. In 1864 Mr. Johnston went into the insurance and investment business at St. Paul. In 1874 he dropped insurance and has since devoted his attention entirely to real estate and mortgage investments. His business was finally merged into a company, organized in 1885, under the name of the D. S. B. Johnston Land Mortgage Company, of which he is president, and which has a capital stock of \$500,000, nearly all of which he and his two sons own. It has handled nearly seven thousand mortgages and bought and sold a great deal of property. Since the war broke out Mr. Johnston has been a Republican, although he has never held any political office or been possessed of any such desire. He is one of the most ardent advocates of the union of the two cities, especially along the lines of commercial effort. He says he expects to live to see the time when Minneapolis and St. Paul will be consolidated under one name and government, and he desires to do all he can to bring about that result. He is a member of the People's Church, of St. Paul. On January 1, 1859, he was married to Miss Hannah C. Stanton, daughter of Dr. Nathan Stanton, one of the Quaker pioneers of St. Anthony. His first wife died in January, 1879, leaving two sons, Charles L., now Vice President, and A. D. S. Johnston, Secretary of the mortgage company which bears his

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name. In May, 1881, Mr. Johnston again married, his second wife being Miss Marry J. King, of Canandaigua, New York, daughter of Rev. David King, a Presbyterian minister of New Jersey in the early fifties.

JULIUS H. BLOCK.

The parents of Julius H. Block, the sheriff of Nicollet county, emigrated from Germany in

JULIUS H. BLOCK.

1854. William Block, the father, became a farmer. He settled in Ohio where, at Galion, Crawford County, his son Julius was born on March 30, 1860. In 1870 Mr. Block brought his family to Minnesota. They lived first at St. Peter in Nicollet County and later moved to a farm in Le Sueur County. In the fall of 1875 they moved to Lake Prairie, Nicollet County, where Mr. and Mrs. Block still reside. Young Julius attended the public schools at Galion, Ohio, and at Ottawa, Le Sueur County, Minnesota, dividing his time between his studies and work on his father's farm. When he reached the age of nineteen years he obtained a position as yard-master at the Minnesota Hospital for the Insane at St. Peter. After a year's efficient service in this capacity, he was appointed store keeper and supervisor at the Hospital and retained the position for six years. For three years following he was connected with the city government of St. Peter and in the fall of 1888 was elected sheriff of Nicollet County. He has since been re-elected for the succeeding terms and still holds the office, managing the affairs of the post in a creditable manner. Mr. Block is at the present time a member of the board of trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane. He was married on February 12, 1885, to Miss Sarah West, of St. Peter, Minnesota.

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WILLIAM EDWARD HALE.

WILLIAM EDWARD HALE.

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The founder of the family in this country to which Mr. Hale belongs was Samuel Hale, who settled in Glastenbury, Connecticut, in 1637, where many of his descendants still reside. Samuel, with his brother Thomas, served in the Pequot war, and other members of the family in the Revolutionary War. Among those who achieved distinction in later years were the late James T. Hale, member of congress in Pennsylvania; Reuben C. Hale, of Philadelphia; Gideon Wells, late Secretary of the Navy, and Rev. Albert Hale, of Springfield, Illinois. Moses Hale, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, emigrated to Rutland, Vermont, about a hundred years ago, and afterwards moved to Norwood, New York. His son, Isaiah Byron Burr Hale, father of the subject of this sketch, subsequently located in Wheeling, Virginia, and engaged in the practice of law. He married Mary E. Covey, October 12, 1841, at McConnellsville, Ohio, and William Edward was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, May 11, 1845. Up to his sixteenth year William received but a common school education. He first came to the state of Minnesota in 1858 on a prospecting tour with his father, returning a few months later to his home in Wisconsin, where his parents had removed from Ohio some years previous. He came to Minnesota again in the fall of 1860, locating at Plainview. He enlisted from this point as a private in the Third Minnesota in the fall of 1861, serving three years in the defense of his country and was honorably discharged. On his return home Mr. Hale entered Hamline University, then at Red Wing, Minnesota, in order to complete his education. He took a collegiate course at this institution of three years, but did not graduate, lacking one year's course. He then took up the study of law in the office of Judge Wilder, at Red Wing, and was admitted to practice at St. Paul in 1869. Mr. Hale then moved to Buffalo, Wright County, where he commenced the practice of his profession. He was elected county attorney of Wright County, which office he held for two years. In the spring of 1872 he moved to Minneapolis, where he has lived ever since. He was elected county attorney of Hennepin County in 1878, and re-elected at the end of his first term, serving altogether four years. Mr. Hale first became associated with Judge Seagrave Smith in 1877, under the firm name of Smith & Hale, which partnership continued until 1880. He then connected himself with Judge Charles M. Pond, the firm being known as Hale & Pond. Later he associated

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himself with Charles B. Peck, the firm known as Hale & Peck. The firm with which Mr. Hale is now connected is known as Hale, Morgan & Montgomery. In his practice Mr. Hale has been highly successful, having been prominently identified with much of the heavy litigation before the bar in the Hennepin County for the past fifteen years. Several times he has been tendered and urged to accept the appointment of judge of the district court, but on each occasion he has declined, preferring to devote himself to the practice of his profession. Although his father was a Democrat, and a co-laborer, politically, for a time, with Silas Wright, of New York, Mr. Hale has always been a staunch Republican and has always taken an active part in politics. He has, however, never been a candidate for any office, except that of county attorney, already mentioned. His church connections are with the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in 1870 to Ella C. Sutherland, who had been a student with him at Hamline University. They have had three children, Helen V., Frank C. and Florence L.

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WILLIAM JAMES MUNRO.

W. J. Munro is a prominent business man of Morris, Minnesota. Like many successful Minnesota men he is a native of Canada. His father, Hugh Munro, was born in Rosshire, Scotland, but he left the land of his birth when a young man and went to Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. He was superintendent of schools of that province for some years; later he was in the mercantile business at Sydney; while there was elected member of the House of Assembly of the Provincial Parliament. In this honorable position he served twelve years. His wife was Miss Hannah Croll, a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia. In 1860 Mr. Munro was made chairman of the Board of Public Works of Nova Scotia, and removed to Halifax, the capital. He held the position until the change of government in 1864. Two years later he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, and in 1873 he came to Minnesota, locating first in St. Paul and afterwards, in 1876, at the town of Morris, where he resided until death in 1886. Mrs. Munro died in 1878. W. J. Munro was born at Sydney, on June 1, 1850. He was educated at private schools at Sydney and Halifax, and graduated from

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the St. Johns Academy in the latter city. He came to Minnesota in 1872, and was first employed by the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, in St. Paul. After a time he took charge of grain elevator owned by the company and remained in that position until the fall of 1875, when he removed to Morris. At Morris he engaged in the grain business and has almost continuously been interested in that line ever since. He has, however, had many other important interests. During 1876 and 1877 he was in the hardware business with A. A. Stone, and in the latter year he purchased the Stevens County Tribune. He changed the name of the paper to the Morris Tribune and kept the editorial chair until 1882, when he sold out. Then, in company with H. H. Wells and others, he organized the Stevens County Bank, and was its cashier for twelve years. In 1894 he disposed of his interest in the bank and purchased the Morris Sun, which he now controls. Since 1890 he has been a member of the firm of House & Munro, dealers in agricultural implements. Since 1886 he

WILLIAM JAMES MUNRO.

has been a member of the firm of Wells, Pearce & Co., grain dealers. Mr. Munro is a member of the Republican party, and has taken an active interest in the local affairs. He has been called upon to serve his city as treasurer for four years, and he has held the office of mayor for four terms, the last three being in succession. Like most progressive business men he has become identified with various social and secret organizations, and he is past master and charter member of Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 133. A. F. & A. M., a member of Mount Lebanon Chapter, No. 47, Royal Arch Masons, Past Eminent Commander Bethel Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar. In 1875 Mr. Munro was married to Miss Mary A. Golcher, daughter of Wm. Golcher, of St. Paul. She died the following year. In April, 1878, he was married to Miss Ida A. Stone, daughter of the Hon. H. W. Stone, of Stevens County. They have five children, Beatrice C., Hugh S., Ida Blanche, William J. and Katherine C. During his early life Mr. Munro had considerable experience at sea. He was for two summers on board of the Dominion revenue cutter "Daring." In 1866 he went to Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, and was for four years in the mercantile and shipping trade, during that time making several trips as supercargo.

WALLACE GEORGE NYE.

WALLACE GEORGE NYE

Wallace George Nye is the comptroller of the city of Minneapolis, the duties of which position he has discharged with ability and fidelity for two terms. The end he has aimed at as the occupant of that has been to simplify the methods by which the public business is transacted and to reduce to the lowest practicable limit the expense of the municipality. Mr. Nye's ancestors, so far as he knows, have been natives of this country. His father was a farmer boy who grew up in Ashtabula County, Ohio, but when only twenty years of age he moved to Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, and continued the business of farming. Here he was married in 1850 to Hannah A. Pickett, and two years later settled near the village of Hortonville, Wisconsin. Four years ago that farm, after being developed into one of the best in that section of Wisconsin, and after having been the family home for thirty-nine years, was sold and a home purchased in the village where Mr. Nye's father still resides. His mother died in October, 1893. Wallace was the third of seven children. His father served as a private soldier in the civil war and is now passing his declining years in comfort and ease. Wallace G. Nye was born on the farm of Hortonville, October 7, 1859. He attended the district school until the winter of 1875 and 1876, when, at the age of sixteen, he engaged in teaching in a neighboring district. With the money thus earned he began a course at the State Normal School at Oshkosh, and continued there until the fall of 1879. He was then employed as principal of the high school at Plover, and also in the same capacity at Hortonville. After two years at Plover and Hortonville he abandoned the profession of teacher and took up the study and practice of pharmacy in Chicago. In September, 1881, he left Chicago to find a suitable location for his business in some Wisconsin town, but on the train he heard a good deal about Minneapolis and its promising future and concluded to visit it. He was so pleased with its activity and thrift that he decided to locate there, establishing a drug business. He took an active interest

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in politics, and, also, a particular interest in the affairs of the northern portion of the city, where he assisted in organizing the North Minneapolis Improvement Association, which has rendered much valuable service in building up and beautifying that section. He was its first secretary. In the campaign of 1888 he represented his ward on the county campaign committee, and the following January was chosen secretary of the board of park commissioners, which position he held for four years, being elected annually. In 1892 he was nominated by the Republicans for city comptroller, was elected, and was re-elected in 1894, receiving the highest vote of any candidate on the city ticket. In 1893 he was chosen to fill the vacancy on the park board caused by the resignation of Hon. C. M. Loring. Mr. Nye is a member of the Board of Trade, Union League, the Commercial Club, the I. O. O. F., and A. F. and A. M., the K. of P., and the A. O. U. W. He has been honored with various offices by the Odd Fellows; was elected Grand Master of the order in Minnesota in 1890, Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge for two years and in 1894 was made Grand Patriarch of the Encampment branch of the order in the state, from which position he was again promoted to the office of Grand Representative, which position he now holds. He is an attendant of the Baptist Church, and was married in 1881 to Etta Rudd, at New London, Wisconsin.

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CHRISTOPHER FRANCIS CASE.

The Lyon County Reporter, of Marshall, is published by C. F. Case. For a score of years Mr. Case has been identified with Lyon County journalism, and has been unusually successful. He comes of good old New England stock with ancestral lines running back to the revolution and before. Ashbel W. Case, his father, was descended from Richard Case, who had an estate in South Manchester, Connecticut, as early as 1671. He married Dorothy, daughter of Rev. Mr. Spencer, of East Hartford. The Cases were among the earliest settlers in that part of New England. A. W. Case married Miss Eleanor D. Hollister, of South Manchester. She was also of a very old family. A connected line of ancestry is traced by the family back to Lieutenant John Hollister, who was born in England in

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1612 and who came to Connecticut and had large landed interests in Wethersfield and Glastonbury. Several of his descendants were officers in the wars which followed. Thomas, Gideon, Asahel, Jonathan and Elisha Hollister were in the Revolutionary War. Other members of the family were in that and other wars and several were taken prisoners by the Indians, two being carried into long periods of captivity. Mr. Case's father was a teacher and farmer and later a paper manufacturer in Rockton, Illinois. He moved from there to Waterloo, Iowa, where he died in 1856, his wife having died the year previous. His mother lived to the age of ninety. Christopher was born at South Manchester, November 1, 1839, and received his early education in the public schools of that place and in Illinois and Iowa. He spent one year at Beloit College in Wisconsin and finished his education at the University of Michigan with the class of '68. After leaving college he went to Clarkesville, Iowa, and commenced the publication of the Clarkesville Star. Five years later he went to the Pacific coast and spent a year there and in Mexico. Returning to Iowa he published the Waverly Republican for two years and then moved to Marshall, Minnesota, in 1874. He bought a paper called the Prairie Schooner and changed its name to the Marshall Messenger. In 1882 he published a history of Lyon County with a sectional map locating residents. In 1883 Mr. Case went out of

CHRISTOPHER FRANCIS CASE.

the newspaper business for a time and spent several months in the south, but the climate did not agree with him and he returned to Marshall. It can be said of the newspaper profession, "Once a newspaper man, always a newspaper man." This has proved the case with Mr. Case. In 1890 he went back in the newspaper field with the Lyon County Reporter and has continued its publication ever since. Mr. Case worked his way through college and has practiced and qualities of self reliance which he developed when a young man. This with industry and fairly good fortune have made him a competence. He is owner of lands and buildings worth probably \$40,000. Mr. Case was a member of the Fortieth Wisconsin Infantry. He was married in Iowa on November 6, 1874, to Miss Caroline F. Waller, and they have three children, Frank Waller Case, aged twenty-one, now a junior

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in the University of Minnesota; Frederick Hollister Case, aged fourteen, and Dorothy Alice, aged twenty-two months. Mr. Case has been a life long Republican and has taken an active interest in politics ever since he cast his first vote for Lincoln. He has held town offices, was Mayor of Marshall in 1894, was postmaster under appointment from Hayes for five years and has been president of the school and library boards of his town.

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JENS KRISTIAN GRONDAHL.

JENS KRISTIAN GRONDAHL.

Jens K. Grondahl enjoys the distinction of being one of the youngest men in the state to serve in the legislature. He was elected in 1894 when but twenty-five years of age. He is a newspaper man and a resident of Red Wing, where he came with his parents from Norway in 1882. His father, Lars Grondahl, was a farmer of limited means but with advanced ideas as to the education and training of his children; a man of warm heart and generous disposition. Mr. Grondahl died in 1895 at the age of seventy-two. His wife, whose maiden name was Marthe Margrete Julsrud, is still living aged sixty-seven. She is a woman of most estimable character. Their son Jens was born at Eidsvold, near Christiania Norway, on December 3, 1896. He attended the public schools at the place of his birth and, after coming to America, at the age of thirteen, at Red Wing. He graduated from the Red Wing Seminary in 1887 with high honors. Later he attended the University of Minnesota for one year. Shortly before graduating from the seminary in 1887 he won the oratorical prize of fifteen dollars. This, rather oddly, led him into the newspaper business. He invested the money in the confectionery business, starting a tiny shop, where he soon accumulated enough debts to last him for several years. To mend the failing fortunes of his enterprise he carried papers and later acted as correspondent for some of the city dailies. When the "Red Wing Daily Independent" was started in 1891 he was engaged to conduct the paper—a post which proved to consist in preparing all the local and editorial "copy," distributing it among three printing offices, and, after the matter was set up, collecting

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the type and carrying it to the office where the paper was printed. Occasionally these manifold duties were supplemented by the light work of running off the edition on the cylinder press and delivering the paper to the waiting subscribers. During the summer of this year Mr. Grondahl made a brief excursion into the lecture field, assuming the role of humorous lecturer—an experience which he now looks back upon as one of the most humorous in his career, whatever the public may have thought about it. A one-night stand, and an audience of one, discouraged the building lecturer, and he has since devoted himself to journalism and politics. The campaign of 1892 found Mr. Grondahl an active worker in the Republican ranks. Two years later he was a candidate for the legislature to represent Goodhue County in the lower house. A bitter campaign against the “boy” candidate ended in his election by a large majority. During the succeeding session he took an active part in the affairs of the house and made some very effective speeches on prison labor reform, the training school bills and other measures which he regarded especially worthy of support or denunciation. He was also successful in securing various important legislation for the benefit of his own county. He was one of two men who were present at every session of the legislature. With this record behind him, Mr. Grondahl went into the representative convention in 1896 and received the re-nomination by acclamation. In 1892 he became connected with the “Red Wing Daily Republican,” and in 1894 assumed charge of “Nordstjernen,” a Norwegian weekly which was then started by the same company. In the spring of 1896 he was elected secretary of the Minnesota Republican Editorial Association. Mr. Grondahl has taken an active part in the Republican state conventions for the past two years. He was chosen as one of the delegates to represent Minnesota in the national convention of Republican clubs at Milwaukee, in August, 1896. Mr. Grondahl is unmarried. He is a Lutheran.

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WALTER SHERMAN BOOTH.

Walter S. Booth, author and publisher, was born on September 28, 1827, on his father's farm on the banks of the Housatonic River, in Bridgewater, Connecticut. The family is an

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old and distinguished one, which traces its line back to the year 1200. Richard Booth, his first American ancestor, came from England and settled in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1640. Daniel Booth, his father, lived on the homestead near Newtown, Connecticut, which has been kept by the family since 1706. His mother was Sabra Sherman, who was descended from Samuel Sherman, one of the first settlers of Stratford, Connecticut, and an ancestor of Gen. W. T. Sherman and Senator John Sherman, as well as Honorable William Evarts and Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts. Walter S. Booth was educated at Newtown Academy and Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, and stood high in his classes. In 1848 he married Miss Catherine Eliza Peters, of Kent, Connecticut, who was also descendant of an old colonial family. Her father died in 1892 at the advanced age of ninety-five. After his marriage Mr. Booth taught classical schools in Connecticut, fitting young men for college, until 1855, when he removed to Fillmore County, Minnesota, and subsequently studied law with Hon. Thomas H. Armstrong, and was admitted to the bar at Austin in March, 1861. He removed to Rochester in October, 1862, taking charge of the Rochester City Post, then owned by Hon. David Blakely, secretary of state, and continued in charge till the close of the Civil War, in 1865. He then, with Maj. J. A. Leonard, just returned from military service in the South, purchased the City Post of Mr. Blakely, and the Republican of Shaver & Eaton, publishers, uniting the two papers under the name of the Rochester Post, which still continues, under Mr. Leonard. Mr. Booth was also for many years court commissioner, and city and ward justice of Rochester. During his connection with the Post he wrote the Justice's Manual and the Township Manual for Minnesota, which have since passed to the thirteenth editions and become standard for the use of officers throughout the state. In 1876 Mr. Booth sold his interest in the Rochester Post to Mr. Leonard to engage exclusively in the publication of township and law blanks, books and manuals, assisted by his

WALTER SHERMAN BOOTH.

son, Walter S., Jr. The new business of editing and publishing elementary works of instruction for township and other officers, and supplementing them with well-prepared

blanks and record books, proved a great success, and during the succeeding eight years Booth's publications became standard throughout the state. Needing larger facilities for publishing and a more central point distributing their publications, Messrs. Booth & Son removed their establishment and families to Minneapolis in 1884 and extended their field to embrace the entire Territory of Dakota also. Their extensive establishment was entirely burned up in the disastrous Tribune fire of 1889, but they recovered from their unfortunate loss in a few years, and prepared and published Justices' and Township and Notaries' Manuals for each of the new states of North and South Dakota, as well as the same class of publications for use in Minnesota, so that in 1896 the house of Walter S. Booth & Son were the editors and publishers of twelve different standard law manuals and over twelve hundred different kinds of standard law and township blanks. Mr. Booth is a member of the Episcopal church. His children were Harriet Gertrude, who died in Milwaukee in 1879, John Peters, Walter Sherman, Jr., Henry Whipple and William Hull. The last two died before reaching maturity.

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FREDERICK VON BAUMBACH.

FREDERICK VON BAUMBACH.

"The flower-loving auditor of Douglas County" is the title by which the Hon. Frederick von Baumbach is known among many of his friends in and about Alexandria. Mr. von Baumbach secured this appellation through the beauty of his home and grounds on the shores of Lake Agnes, in the outskirts of Alexandria. It is a model country home, and the grounds are made very beautiful by the profusion of flowers, shrubs and trees. Mr. von Baumbach is of a distinguished German family. His father, Lewis von Baumbach, was a wealthy and distinguished member of the German parliament in 1848. He had been a soldier and officer in the Prussian army and president of the diet of Hesse-Cassel, of which province he was a citizen. Espousing the cause of German unity he was, in 1848, obliged to fly from his native country, as were many other prominent people about that

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time. He came to Ohio and became a farmer. Later he moved to Milwaukee and was for years German consul. He died in 1884. His wife, who was Minna von Scheuk, a daughter of one of the oldest families of Hesse-Cassel, and which is still prominent there, had died fourteen years previously. Frederick was one of the youngest of a large family. His brothers and sisters all live in Milwaukee and are people of prominence. Born on the family estate August 30, 1838, Frederick was but ten years old when the family came to America. There was always a private tutor for the children but Frederick also attended the public schools of Elyria, Ohio, near his father's farm. In Milwaukee he acted as clerk in a store and was for two years employed in the office of the city treasurer. In 1860 he went South and was employed in a store at San Antonio, Texas, when the war broke out. His northern sympathies led him to start for home at once, and he had some very exciting adventures before he reached the Union states. As soon as he reached Milwaukee he enlisted in Company C, Fifth Wisconsin infantry and served during the war, participating in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, the Seven Days' Battle at Richmond, second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Mobile and others. He was promoted successively to the rank of corporal, sergeant, sergeant-major, second lieutenant and first lieutenant of his company, and in 1863 was made captain of Company B, of the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin and later major. He was not mustered out until April 16, 1866. As soon as he was mustered out Major von Baumbach went to Chippewa, in Douglas County, Minnesota, and looked over the ground. He was delighted with the country but returned to Wisconsin, where he engaged in the drug business in Fond du Lac. A fire, a year later, took everything he had, and with less than \$100 in his pocket he returned to Douglas County and took up land. Since that time he has been closely identified with the affairs of the county. In 1872 he was elected county auditor and served until 1878, when he was elected secretary of state. After seven years of service for the state he returned to the auditor's office and has continued to serve his home county ever since. For many years he has been a village alderman and school director. Mr. von Baumbach was married Milwaukee in 1863 to Miss Sarah J. Decker. They have had no children, but have raised two orphans, Jacob and Julia, whom they adopted, and are now caring for two younger children. Mr. von Baumbach is a Mason,

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Knight of Pythias and Odd Fellow. He has taken special interest in the latter order, and has filled all the chairs in the local lodge. He is also a member of the G. A. R. and Loyal Legion.

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WILLIAM DREW WASHBURN.

William Drew Washburn is a member of the celebrated Washburn family of Maine, a family whose members have included a secretary of state, two governors, four members of congress, a member of the United State senate, a major-general in the army, two foreign ministers, two state legislators, one surveyor general and one second in command in the United States navy—a family of which three members, from three different states, were in congress at the same time. But William Drew does not owe his claim to distinction to the attainments of his brothers. He has made his own record. His birthplace was Livermore, Androscoggin County, Maine, where he was born January 14, 1831. His early advantages, though limited compared with those enjoyed by the sons of parents in ordinary circumstances in these days, were after all favorable to his development along the line which he afterward followed. He attended the district school and had for his teachers Timothy O. Howe, afterwards United States senator from Wisconsin, and Leonard Swett, afterward a prominent lawyer in Chicago, and the man who nominated Lincoln for president in the convention of 1860. He also attended the high school in the village and finally prepared for college at Farmington, Maine. He entered Bowdoin College in the fall of 1850. Upon the completion of his college course he began the study of law in the office of his brother Israel, from there he went into the office of Honorable John A. Peters, in Bangor, present chief justice of the supreme court of Maine. It was in the winter of 1856 and 1857 that Mr. Washburn determined to go West. He selected as his location St. Anthony Falls, and reached that village May 1, 1857. He opened a law office, but pursued his profession only about two years. In the meantime he had perceived that there were better opportunities in other lines of effort, and in the fall of 1857 he was elected agent of the Minneapolis Mill Company and began improving the Falls of St. Anthony

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on the west side of the river. He served in that capacity for ten years. About this time he engaged in the lumbering business and built the Lincoln saw mill on the falls, and also an extensive mill at Anoka. He also became interested extensively in the

WILLIAM DREW WASHBURN.

manufacturer of flour, and was the principal owner of flouring mills which were afterwards incorporated with the Pillsbury properties and consolidated under the name of the Pillsbury-Washburn Milling Company. Mr. Washburn has always been active in the promotion of important public enterprises, and it was due to his energy and enterprise that the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad was built, commencing in 1869. Mr. Washburn was made president of the road, and retained that position for a number of years. But, perhaps, the most conspicuous example of his services to the public in that direction was projecting and constructing the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, built originally from Minneapolis to the Sault Ste. Marie, where it connected with the Canadian Pacific, forming an independent competitive line to New York and New England, and rendering a service of incalculable benefit to the whole Northwest by the great reduction in rates which it secured on all traffic between Minneapolis and the Atlantic Coast. This road was completed on the 1st of January, 1888. It has since been extended westward to a connection with the Canadian Pacific, near Regina, and constitutes an important link in the transcontinental Canadian Pacific system. Mr. Washburn has always been at an active and consistent Republican, and has served his city and state 92 in various important positions. He was elected to the Minnesota state legislature in 1858 and again in 1871. President Lincoln selected him for surveyor general of the district of Minnesota in 1861. In 1878 he was elected to Congress, and again in 1880 and in 1882, serving six consecutive years. He took high rank in that body, and was regarded as one of its most influential and successful members. After his retirement from Congress he devoted his time for a number of years to the diligent prosecution of his extensive private business, and it was during this time that the road to the "Soo" was built, with Mr. Washburn serving as president of the company, and managing the finances of that important enterprise. In 1888 he was

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elected to the United States senate, and served six years in that capacity. His previous experience in national legislation, his wide acquaintance and his grasp of affairs soon secured for him recognition as one of the half dozen leading members of that body. He was made chairman of the committee on the improvement of the Mississippi river, and was thus enabled to exercise an important influence in the protection and completion of an important work undertaken by him when a member of the lower house. It was while he was a member of the house that he secured appropriations for the construction of reservoirs at the head of the Mississippi river, a piece of public work which has contributed enormously to the improvement of navigation and the prevention of the disastrous floods which, for many years, wrought such havoc along the line of that great river. Probably no man has served his state in a public capacity who has more to show for his efforts in the public behalf than has W. D. Washburn. Always among the foremost in the promotion of every kind of enterprise tending to benefit his city and state, the three most conspicuous monuments to his sagacity and public spirit are the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad and the reservoirs at the head waters of the Mississippi. Another enterprise which promises to be of equal importance with any of these, if not greater, is the construction of government dams and locks at Meeker Island, between Minneapolis and St. Paul, by which the river is to be made navigable for the largest river boats to the Falls of St. Anthony, and by which an enormous water power will be developed. The inauguration of this enterprise is due to Senator Washburn, the appropriations for the initial work having been obtained by him during his term in the senate. This important public work is now in progress of construction. Although well advanced in years, Mr. Washburn is a well preserved man, and is still in possession of all his faculties, and in the enjoyment of the most perfect physical health, with the prospect of many years of usefulness yet to come. Mr. Washburn was married April 19, 1859, to Miss Lizzie Muzzy, daughter of Hon. Franklin Muzzy, a prominent citizen of Maine. He has provided for his family of sons and daughters an elegant home in the city of Minneapolis. The house is one of the most stately and imposing in the country, and occupies a commanding site near the center of the city, where it is the pleasure and

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privilege of his hospitable wife to entertain, liberally and gracefully, their many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Washburn are members of the Church of the Redeemer, Universalist, and are liberal in their public and private charities.

CHARLES ARNETTE TOWNE.

Mr. Towne is the representative in Congress of the Sixth District of Minnesota. Until the adoption of the money plank of the platform at St. Louis, June 18, 1896, he was an ardent Republican, cherishing as one of the proudest events in his family history that his father cast his first ballot in 1856 for Fremont and Dayton, the first standard bearers of the Republican party. Mr. Towne was born November 21, 1858, on a farm in Oakland County, Michigan, the son of Charles Judson Towne and Laura Ann Fargo (Towne). His father was a farmer, whose life was uneventful and devoted to the rearing of his family and the faithful performance of his duties as a citizen. The American line of the Towne family is traced to John William and Joanna Blessing Towne, who landed at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1636. Among their numerous descendants have been Salem Towne, the author of school text books in general use a generation or two ago, and Henry M. and A. N. Towne, both of whom became prominent in the present generation as railroad men. On the mother's side the ancestry 93 embraced branches of the Mason and Lawrence families, prominent in the Colonial history of this country. Charles Arnette began his education in the common schools of Michigan, and is a firm believer in the value of influences which that democratic institution exerts in the shaping of motives and sympathies and in the formation of character. He entered the University of Michigan in 1875, but was not able to pursue his studies continuously on account of poor health. He was graduated, however, in June, 1881, from the academic department with the degree of Ph. B. He belonged to no secret college societies. He was elected orator of his class in our senior year, and delivered in that capacity at graduation an address on civil service reform. He also lectured on that subject in the winter of 1880 and 1881 at the university, as part of the lecture course in which ex-Governor Austin Blair, Professor Moses Tyler, Judge T. M. Cooley and Hon. Sherman S. Rogers participated. After graduation Mr. Towne declined several offers

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of professorships, but accepted an appointment as chief clerk in the department of public instruction at Lansing, Michigan. In that capacity, and in a similar one in the state treasury department, he remained until the fall of 1885. In the meantime he had prosecuted the study of law, and with a natural aptitude for public speaking, had participated in state and national campaigns, an experience which he began as early as the campaign of 1876. In 1884 he was talked of by the newspapers and politicians as a suitable candidate for congress from the Fifth District of Michigan. He made no effort to secure to nomination, however, regarding himself on account of his youth as not properly equipped for the office. He was then twenty-five. In April, 1885, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Marquette in March, 1868. In March, 1889, he moved to Chicago, where he continued the practice of law until June, 1890. He was then much impressed with the future of Duluth, and in August of that year located in that city, where he still resides. His professional career has not been long, but it has been a successful one, involving various important litigations. He is a member of the firm of Phelps, Towne & Harris, formed January 1, 1895, and composed of H. H. Phelps, L. C. Harris

CHARLES ARNETTE TOWNE.

and himself. Mr. Towne never held any office prior to his election to Congress, although at different times solicited to become a candidate. He was elected to Congress in 1894, and his career as a member of that body has been a brilliant one. Mr. Towne has been an ardent advocate of bimetallism, and no speech delivered in the House of Representatives on that side of the money question during the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress attracted nearly as much attention as his, an effort which at once aroused interest in him as one of the most brilliant orators in the house and among the foremost advocates of the financial views which he holds. Mr. Towne is largely a self-made man, for, while his father, out of the scantiness of his limited resources, and out of his great genius for economy, furnished from the proceeds of his labor a large part of the money necessary to pay college expenses, and while some assistance was received from Dr. C. P. Parkill, of Owosso, Michigan, whom Mr. Towne honors in memory as one of the grandest and

noblest characters he ever knew, much of the money necessary for the prosecution of his studies was earned by himself as a school teacher and in other ways. Mr. Towne was married April 20, 1887, to Maude Irene Wiley, at Lansing, Michigan. They have no children.

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FRANCIS BENNETT VAN HOESEN.

FRANCIS BENNETT VAN HOESEN.

Minnesota has comparatively few people of the old Dutch stock, but wherever they are found they are valuable citizens and men of affairs. One of these, of almost unmixed Holland blood, is the Hon. F. B. Van Hoesen, of Alexandria, banker, legislator, lawyer and capitalist. The Van Hoesens came from Holland and settled in what is now Columbia County, New York about 1650. They bought a tract of several hundred acres of land, on a part of which the city of Hudson now stands. Mr. Van Hoesen's great grandfather, Garrett Van Hoesen, emigrated to Cortland County, New York, in 1806 and purchased a tract of land in the Tioughinoga Valley, in the town of Preble. This tract, with certain additions which the thrifty settler acquired, came into the possession of his three sons, Garrett, Francis and Albert, who all married and reared large families. They and their descendants were respected citizens, filling offices of trust and acquiring large properties. Garrett, Mr. Van Hoesen's great grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolution. His grandson, John Van Hoesen, father of the subject of this sketch, came west. He is now retired from business in moderate financial circumstances. His wife was also of direct Holland descent. She was Rhoda Bennett, daughter of Gershom Bennett, a farmer of Onondaga County, New York, whose ancestors came from Holland to Green County, New York, and later came to Onondaga County to the town of Tully, where Mrs. Van Hoesen was born in 1814. Francis Van Hoesen was born at Tully on January 8, 1839. When he was fifteen years of age his parents came to Hastings, Minnesota, then but a frontier village. His early schooling was obtained at the common schools of New York and Minnesota. Later he went for two

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years to the Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, Madison County, New York, and to the Law School of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1864. This education was not obtained without much hard work. Mr. Van Hoesen taught school and engaged in other employment as he could in order to obtain the funds to maintain himself at college. After being admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Michigan in 1864 he read law for a short time at Hastings and then commenced practice on his own account at Owatonna, Minnesota, with Julius B. Searles, brother of J. N. Searles, of Stillwater. Being offered an attractive partnership by T. B. Waheman, of McHenry County, Illinois, he went there in 1865, but his health failed after a few months and he was obliged to give up office work for a time. He returned to Minnesota and spent the following year in the woods and on the prairies most of the time engaged in examining government lands for entry by private parties. On one of his visits to St. Cloud then the location of the United States land office, he became acquainted with T. C. McClure, one of the famous triumvirate of Clark, Wait & McClure, who for many years were dominant spirits in the business and politics of the northwestern part of the state. Mr. McClure offered young Von Hoesen a place in his bank. The offer was accepted and the position was held until 1867 when he went to Alexandria and branched out for himself. Mr. Van Hoesen attributes much of his success to the influence and training of Mr. McClure, for whom he has always had the greatest regard and respect. At Alexandria, then but a scattered village, eighty-five miles from a railroad, Mr. Van Hoesen recommenced the practice of his profession. He was almost immediately elected county attorney, but his services to the public consisted largely in keeping the county out of litigation rather than 95 trying cases. The country filled up rapidly after the war, and in 1869 Mr. Van Hoesen interested other parties and started the Bank of Alexandria. He was cashier and manager and so continued until 1883 when the bank was reorganized into the First National Bank of Alexandria, of which he became president. He has continued to hold that position. Though brought up a Democrat, Mr. Van Hoesen says that in the second year of the war he saw that the only political party which was trying to save the nation's life was the Republican party. So he came to believe in its principles. Since locating in Alexandria he has taken an active part in political affairs. He

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has been county attorney, clerk of the district court, register of deeds, first president of the village council, member of school board and its treasurer for a dozen years, member of the legislature in the house of 1872 and 1881, and in the senate in 1883 and 1885. He has been a Mason since 1866, and has held prominent offices in the local lodge. In 1879 he was married to Miss Mary C. Gunderson, daughter of James Gunderson, a farmer, and sister of C.J. Gunderson, of Alexandria. They have no children.

FRANK M. PRINCE.

The above name is that of a man who has grown up with the state, and by his strict fidelity to business and persevering industry has won for himself a place among the financiers of this commonwealth. F. M. Prince is vice-president of the First National Bank of Minneapolis. He is the son of George H. Prince and Sarah E. Nash (Prince). George H. Prince is at present not engaged in active business, being in comfortable circumstances financially. Frank M. was born at Amherst, Massachusetts, July 23, 1854. He received a good common education in the public schools of his native town and the high school. The first money he ever earned was carrying mail while attending school from twelve until he was sixteen years of age. He worked in general store after that age until he was twenty years old, when he came to Minnesota, in December, 1874, settling at Stillwater. He was for a year employed in the general store of Prince & French in that city, and in the winter of 1875 taught school. In April of that year he obtained employment

FRANK M. PRINCE.

in the First National Bank of Stillwater, working as an office boy and general clerk. He continued in this position until July, 1878, when he obtained employment in the First National Bank of Minneapolis, as correspondent and teller. He held this position until November, 1882, when he returned to the First National Bank at Stillwater, taking the position of cashier, January 1, 1883. He remained in this position for nine years. On August 1, 1892, he entered upon his duties as secretary and treasurer of the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, of Minneapolis. He held this position, however, only two years,

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when he returned to the First National Bank of Minneapolis, August 1, 1894, taking the position of cashier. He was holding this office when was elected vice-president of the bank, January 1, 1895. Mr. Prince is held in high esteem by all his business associates for his sound judgment and his qualifications as a shrewd and conservative financier. He is also interested in other business enterprises, being a director in the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, of Minneapolis; the Stillwater Water Company, the C. N. Nelson Lumber Company and the Merchants' Bank at Cloquet. Mr. Prince's political affiliations are with the Republican party. He is a member of the Minneapolis and Commercial clubs. He was married April 26, 1883, to Mary Bell Russell. Mrs. Prince died July 27, 1888. They had no children.

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WILLIAM WIRT PENDERGAST.

WILLIAM WIRT PENDERGAST.

William Wirt Pendergast, superintendent of public instruction of the state of Minnesota, comes from a long line of New England ancestry, the first of whom, Stephen Pendergast, the great-great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from Wexford, Ireland, in 1713, and settled at Durham, New Hampshire. He built a garrison house at Packer's Falls, where his son Edmond, his grandson Edmond, his great grandson Solomon and the subject of this sketch were all born. Stephen Pendergast's wife was Jane Cotton, a relative of John Cotton. Edmond Pendergast, grandfather of William Wirt Pendergast, served in the Revolutionary War and was at the capture of Burgoyne. Mr. Pendergast was born January 31, 1833, the son of Solomon Pendergast and Lydia (Wiggin) Pendergast. His father was a farmer who had a large family and was in rather straightened circumstances. He was, however, a man of education, having fitted for Dartmouth College at Hampton Academy. The subject of this sketch attended district school, Durham Academy, Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered Bowdoin College Brunswick, Maine, in 1850. He was a classmate of ex-Senator W. D. Washburn. Within the last two years he has received

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the degree of A. M. from his alma mater. Mr. Pendergast was obliged to pay his own way through college, and during this time taught school more or less, at the same time carrying his studies and keeping up with his class. His salary for the first term of school was \$15 a month. After leaving college he taught in graded schools in Amesbury and Essex, Massachusetts, and gained the reputation of being a very successful teacher. In 1856 he came to Minnesota and took up a homestead at Hutchinson, McLeod County. The following year he taught the first public school opened at Hutchinson. For twenty years he was identified with the Hutchinson schools as principal, and was superintendent of schools for McLeod County for eight years. In 1862 he, with eight other men from Hutchinson, were at Fort Snelling to enlist in the army when news was received of the Sioux outbreak. They all returned immediately to defend their homes against the Indians. Mr. Pendergast was placed in command of a squad of home guards and constructed a fort which was just completed when an attack was made. About three hundred Indians surrounded the village, half of which, including Mr. Pendergast's house and an academy building which he had just built, were burned. The three hundred Indians, however, were driven back by the eighty home guards, and the settlers were protected from their assaults. Mr. Pendergast sent his family to Essex, Massachusetts, and continued in the service as a member of the home guards. When discharged he followed his family to Massachusetts and remained three years, as superintendent of the Salisbury Mills High School. Returning again to Hutchinson he resumed his work in the schools of Hutchinson and McLeod County. In 1881 he was appointed assistant superintendent of public instruction with Superintendent D. L. Kiehle. He held that position for seven years, when he was made principal of the school of agriculture at the experiment station, a department of the state university. He held this position until September 1, 1893, when he was appointed state superintendent of public instruction. His work in connection with the schools of Minnesota has been crowned with great success. He is a man of broad sympathies, of wide reading and sound judgment. He is thoroughly devoted to the interests of public education and profoundly interested in all that stands for the intellectual development of the masses from the little red school house to the 97 state university. Professor Pendergast is a Republican, and

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has been since the party was organized, but he has never been a partisan in politics as that would often be inconsistent with his school work to which he is thoroughly devoted. He is a member of the Masonic order and was the first W. M. of Temple No. 49 in Hutchinson, in 1866. August 9, 1857, he married Abbie L. Cogswell, of Essex, Massachusetts and has had nine children, seven of whom are living, Elizabeth C., Edmond K., Mary A., Perley P., Sophie M., Warren W. and Ellen M.

WILLARD JAMES HIELD.

Willard James Hield, general manager of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, has earned the desirable position which he holds by the faithful and efficient discharge of his duties in the less responsible positions through which he has passed in the service of that company. Mr. Hield is a native of Wisconsin. He was born at Janesville, May 19, 1863, the son of George Hield and Mary H. Rhodes (Hield). His parents were both of English descent and came to America in 1845. They located in Wisconsin before there was a mile of railroad within the state. George Hield settled on a farm in Rock County, from which he afterward removed to Janesville, where he engaged in business as a contractor and a wholesale dealer in grain and other agricultural products. More recently he and his wife, both of whom are still living, have moved to Minneapolis, where Mr. Hield is enjoying a comfortable old age without the burden of any business cares. Willard James was given a high school education at Janesville, and in 1887 came to Minneapolis and entered the service of the street railway company in October of that year. His business experience prior to that consisted of four years in the employment of Bassett & Echlin, of Janesville, jobbers in saddlery and hardware. He was employed in various capacities by the railway company, first in office work, and then, during the strike of 1889, he was assigned to outside work, assisting somewhat in the opening of the lines, and at the close of the controversy was appointed superintendent of the Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka Railway, a steam road known as the motor line, which was absorbed by

WILLARD JAMES HIELD.

the street railway company. Later, when this line was abandoned, or rather when it was changed from a steam and horse car line to an electric road, Mr. Hield was put in charge of its construction and for two years acted as superintendent of that work. Before this undertaking was fully completed, in July, 1891 he was appointed superintendent of the entire street railway system in Minneapolis. Six months later, during the prolonged absence of Vice President and General Manager Goodrich, Mr. Hield was elevated to the office of manager, and on the consolidation of the lines in Minneapolis and St. Paul in the spring of 1892, he was appointed general manager of the entire consolidated system. This position he now holds. Mr. Hield was married in Minneapolis, December 24, 1885, to Miss Ena P. Freeman. They have two children, Clifford Chase, born July 15, 1888, and Willard Freeman, born December 19, 1895. Mr. Hield's highly successful career illustrates the fact that capability and devotion to business win the best rewards in commercial and industrial life. Such success as he has attained, and which is by no means inconsiderable, he owes to no one but himself, his advancement to his present responsible position having come as a result of his faithful performance of his duties in less prominent positions. Mr. Hield resides in Minneapolis.

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CHARLES d'AUTREMONT, JR.

CHARLES d'AUTREMONT, JR.

The story of the origin of Charles D'Autremont, Jr., of Duluth, has all such elements of romance and tragedy as are expected in the lives of descendants of participants in the affairs of France at the time of the revolution. Duluth is indebted to the Reign of Terror for one of her most prominent citizens. Mr. d'Autremont's great grandmother was Mme. Jeane d'Ohet d'Autremont. She was the widow of Hubert d'Autremont, and with her three sons, Louis Paul, Alexander Hubert and Auguste Francois Cecile, escaped from France in 1792, and settled on a tract of land previously acquired on the Chenango River, in the state of New York. They had been there but a short time when they removed to a colony called

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Asylum, established by French Royalists in Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, near the present town of Towanda. A few years later the oldest son, Louis, returned to France with Talleyrand in the capacity of secretary to that great statesman. He afterwards visited England and Portugal as a representative of the French government. When Napoleon in 1800 granted amnesty to the emigrants who left France during the "Reign of Terror," the colony of Asylum was abandoned, nearly all its inhabitants returning to France. But Mme. d'Autremont, with her two remaining sons, went back to the Chenango, where they remained until 1866, when, having purchased a tract of land on the Genesee river, they moved to Angelica, New York, where many of their descendants have since lived. The subject of this sketch was descended from Alexander d'Autremont, whose son Charles retired from business at an early age and continued to reside at Angelica until his death in 1891. Mr. d'Autremont's mother was a daughter of Judge John Collins, of Angelica. Judge Collins was a native of Connecticut. His wife was Ann Gregory, an English woman. He was a lieutenant in the army in the war of 1812. After the close of the war he, with others, purchased a large tract of land in Allegheny County and moved there, to practice his profession, and dispose of his land. Charles d'Autremont, Jr., was born at Angelica, on June 2, 1851. He commenced his education at Angelica Academy, and in 1868 entered the freshman class at Cornell University. On account of ill health he left college at the end of his junior year and went to Lausanne, Switzerland, and entered the Academy there. Upon his return to America in 1872 he commenced the study of law in the office of his uncle, Judge John G. Collins, at Angelica. After reading with Judge Collins for a year Mr. d'Autremont went to New York and entered Columbia Law School, from which he graduated in the spring of 1875. After a summer in Europe he entered the law office of Hart & McGuire, at Elmira, New York. Two years later he opened an office of his own. In 1879 he again visited Europe. The fall of 1882 found Mr. d'Autremont a resident of Duluth. It came about by chance. On his way east from a hunting trip on the Little Missouri, Mr. d'Autremont happened to miss the steamer at Duluth, and was compelled to wait over several days. This delay afforded an opportunity of meeting the people of the town, and he was so pleased with them, and so favorably impressed with the place that, immediately

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upon reaching home, he packed up his belongings and returned with his family to Duluth. In politics Mr. d'Autremont has been steadfastly and consistently a Democrat. While at Elmira he was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Chemung County. In 1884 he was elected county attorney of St. Louis County, Minnesota. Four years after he was 99 the Democratic nominee for attorney general of Minnesota, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. He was elected mayor of Duluth in 1892, and in 1896 was a Democratic presidential elector for Minnesota. He participated actively in the Greeley campaign of 1872, the Tilden campaign of 1876 and the Hancock campaign of 1880, and was president of Tilden and Hancock clubs at Elmira. In the Hancock campaign he spoke in both New York and Pennsylvania, and since coming to Minnesota has been in demand as a political speaker. On April 21, 1880, Mr. d'Autremont and Miss Hattie H. Hart were married at Elmira, where Mrs. d'Autremont's father, E. P. Hart, was a long distinguished member of the bar. They have five children, Antoinette, Louis Paul, Charles Maurice, Hubert Hart and Marie Genevieve. Mr. d'Autremont is a charter member of the Kitchi Gammi Club, of Duluth, and belongs to St. Omar's Commandery at Elmira, and a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity.

J. H. THOMPSON.

J. H. Thompson is one of the pioneer settlers of Minneapolis, having been engaged in business in that city for over forty years as a merchant tailor and dealer in gents' furnishing goods. He was born in South Berwick, Maine, August 17, 1834, the son of Daniel G. Thompson and Dorca Allen Hayes (Thompson.) His father was well-to-do farmer in the state of Maine. In September, 1843, the family removed from South Berwick to a farm in North Yarmouth, Maine, where the subject of this sketch worked on the farm and attended the county school until he was fifteen years of age. He was then engaged as a clerk in George S. Farnsworth's store at North Bridgton, Maine. A year later, in March, 1850, he commenced to learn the tailor's trade with Nathaniel Osgood. He here attended the North Bridgton Academy in the winter of 1851. In July, 1853, he removed to Augusta, Maine, and was employed as a clerk and cutter by Richard Bosworth. In March, 1855, he was

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employed in the same capacity by J. H. and F. W. Chisam, of the same city. In the winter of 1856 he came West, looking over several locations in order to find a suitable location to open business, finally deciding to try what was the St. Anthony. He

J. H. THOMPSON.

started in the tailoring business in this town in the winter of 1856-57, being the first tailor in Minneapolis. He has continued in the same line of business ever since and has enjoyed a large and profitable trade. In connection with his tailoring business he had for years the first express office in Minneapolis, and also sold the first railroad tickets to the East via steamboats and by rail from Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. In August, 1862, he was a volunteer in Captain Anson Northrup's company for the relief of the threatened settlers at Fort Ridgely. He is a Republican in politics and takes an active part in party affairs. He served as supervisor of the town of Minneapolis for several years, and also as alderman. In the fall of 1856, when only twenty-one years of age, he took considerable interest in the election of John C. Fremont, Republican candidate for president. In September of the same year he was elected and took the three degrees in Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry, in Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35, jurisdiction of Maine. In November of the same year he was elected Senior Deacon of the lodge. He has held several other offices in the Masonic fraternity, more especially that of the grand treasurer's office consecutively for the past nineteen years. On September 18, 1860, he was married to Miss Ellen M. Gould, at Minneapolis, and has two children living.

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BENJAMIN B. SHEFFIELD.

BENJAMIN B. SHEFFIELD.

Mayor B. B. Sheffield, of Faribault, is one of the younger and at the same time one of the very successful business men of Minnesota. He has lived in Faribault since he was a boy, and has grown up among its people, and made a remarkable success of what promised

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at the outset to be a losing business. He is very popular in his home, and has been twice elected mayor, the second time by a combination of both parties and without opposition. Mr. Sheffield comes of good stock. His father M. B. Sheffield, a well-known business man, was of a family which has always had the reputation of unimpeachable integrity and honesty. His wife was Miss Rachel Tupper, a daughter of a prominent family in Nova Scotia, a first cousin to Sir Charles Tupper, now secretary of the Dominion of Canada. B. B. Sheffield was born at Aylesford, Nova Scotia, on December 23, 1860. His parents moved to Minnesota in 1865, Mr. Sheffield becoming a retail merchant at Faribault. Benjamin grew up at Faribault and attended the public schools, and later spending five years at the Shattuck Military school, from which he graduated in 1880 with honors. He took the first oratorical prize, a gold medal, in 1877. He passed the examination for Yale College soon after his graduation from Shattuck, but for financial reasons did not enter college, but immediately went into business. Though only thirteen years of age he assumed the management of the Walcott Flour Mills for his father. These mills were at that time four miles from any railroad, and had been a losing business for all previous owners. There was at that time an indebtedness of \$15,000 on the plant. In spite of the obstacles young Sheffield made the project go. For two years he actually did the work and took place of three men. At the end of that time he had the satisfaction of seeing the property on a sound financial basis, and in succeeding years developed the business, brought railroads to the mill doors, and increased the capacity of the plant to one thousand barrels a day. On November 31, 1895, the Walcott mills were burned. While the mills were still burning Mr. Sheffield telegraphed for contracting agents to immediately plan new mills of one-thousand barrels capacity. He formed the Sheffield Milling Company with a paid up capital of \$200,000 had the new mill completed and in operation in about six months. In addition to the milling interest Mr. Sheffield is president of the Crown Elevator Company, owning and controlling a line of thirty elevators in North and South Dakota and Minnesota. Mr. Sheffield has been identified closely with the progress of Faribault. He has always been ready to foster any industry which might advance his city, and he has helped public enterprises with his personal office and his private funds. He is president of the Security

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Bank of Faribault. In politics he has been consistently a Republican, and served as vice president of the city council for two years. He was elected mayor for the first term by the largest majority in the history of the city, and upon his second candidacy there was no opposition. Mr. Sheffield was married on July 18, 1889, to Miss Carrie A. Crossette. They have had two children, one of whom, Blanche aged five, is living. During his busy business life Mr. Sheffield has acquired the art of speech making and when occasion demands can deliver a graceful, scholarly address. At the time of the visit of the Episcopal Convention to Faribault in 1895 Mayor Sheffield who is also vestryman in Bishop Whipple's Union Cathedral Parish, made the address of welcome which was regarded as a model of its kind.

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JAMES J. HILL.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad, was a farmer's boy, born September 16, 1838, near Guelph, in Ontario, where his grandfather was one of the earliest settlers and made his home on the Canada Company's lands in 1826. James attended Rockwood Academy, a Quaker school, near his home, from his seventh to his fifteenth year, acquiring a good knowledge of mathematics and a fair start in Latin. About this time his father died and he left home to make his own way in the world. For two years he was clerk in a mercantile house and then, in 1856, he left Canada to take advantage of the larger opportunities offered to young men in the United States. In July he arrived in St. Paul, then a town of about six thousand inhabitants. That was the day of the river steamboat and the river bank was the center of activity. He secured employment with J. W. Bass & Co. agents of the Dubuque and St. Paul Packet Company as a shipping clerk. This firm was succeeded by Bronson, Lewis & White, for whom young Hill served as shipping clerk for three years. He was subsequently one year with Temple & Beaupre, and four years with Borup & Champlin, agents for the Galena Packing Company and the Davidson line. At the outbreak of the rebellion Mr. Hill assisted in raising a cavalry company for the war, but it was not accepted and Mr. Hill, disappointed in his military

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aspirations, went back to his river position. In 1865 he took the agency of the Northwestern Packet Company and continued in that capacity until 1867. From 1867 to 1869 he was engaged in general transportation and fuel business and was the agent and consignee of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. In 1869 he formed a partnership, known as Hill, Briggs & Co., for the carrying on of the fuel business and also the transportation business. It was this firm which brought the first coal to St. Paul. This firm for the first time opened regular and direct communication between St. Paul and Fort Gary, now Winnipeg. In 1871 he consolidated his Red River interests with those previously organized by Norman W. Kittson, agent of the Hudson Bay Company, at St. Paul. The Hudson Bay Company was operating a steamboat line between Moorhead and Winnipeg. This company, of which Donald A. Smith was chief commissioner,

JAMES J. HILL.

owned some stock in the Kittson Company, and as a result of the consolidation of the companies Mr. Smith became associated with Mr. Hill. In 1873 the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad became embarrassed and defaulted the interest on its bonds. Mr. Hill had watched the development of the Northwest very closely and foresaw the time when a dense population would be spread over the Red River Valley which should be rendered accessible by railroad. When the St. Paul & Pacific went into bankruptcy in 1873. Mr. Hill had not lost his faith in the value of the property and was determined to obtain control of it. It was a splendid dream, but he set about to make it a reality. There were \$33,000,000 of principal and interest outstanding of the defaulting bonds of the company, held mostly in Amsterdam. They had become so thoroughly discredited that it was possible to buy them at a low figure. Sir Donald A. Smith, who is now High Commissioner from Canada to Great Britain, was at that time the Chief Executive of the Hudson's Bay Company and was anxious to open up the Canadian Northwest by a railway connecting with the rest of the world. In 1876 negotiations commenced with the Dutch bondholders and in the following year George Stephen, president of the Bank of Montreal, was also interested in the enterprise. The negotiations culminated in February, 1878, in the purchase of 102 nearly

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all the bonds outstanding. The road was still in the hands of a receiver, but under orders from the circuit court was extended from Melrose to Alexandria, and subsequently to St. Vincent. In May and June, 1879, the mortgages securing the bonds were foreclosed. The property was acquired and a new company, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, was organized with George Stephen as president and Mr. Hill as general manager. He served in this capacity till 1882. He was then made vice president, and in the following year was elected president, which office he has held ever since. While these operations were going on in 1875, in connection with E. N. Saunders, C. W. Griggs and William Rhodes, Mr. Hill organized the Northwestern Fuel Company. In 1878 when he had come into virtual possession of the railroad property, he sold his interests in the fuel company and the Red River Navigation Company. From 1880 to 1882, in connection with his associates, George Stephen and Donald A. Smith, and also with R. B. Angus, Morton, Rose & Co., of London, and other capitalists, Mr. Hill engaged in the organization and construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but in 1883 he sold out his interests in the Canadian Pacific enterprise and since that time has devoted his entire attention to the affairs of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Company, more recently designated as the Great Northern. The policy he has pursued has been an aggressive one, and it is under his vigorous management that this magnificent property has been brought to its present proportions, comprising about 4,500 miles, and reaching from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Puget Sound, and from Duluth to Yankton on the Missouri River. With the exception of about 400 miles of the original line, lying within the state of Minnesota, it has been built entirely without the aid of land grants, and with a capitalization in stocks and bonds not to exceed \$28,000 per mile. This achievement is without a parallel in the history of other great railroad enterprises in this country. Further than that, since he took control of the company not a dividend has been passed. In connection with his railroad Mr. Hill has established a line of freight and passenger steamers on the lakes, which include among their number the magnificent floating palaces, the "Northwest" and the "Northland," two of the finest steamships ever constructed for any water. These vessels ply between Duluth and Buffalo. While burdened with the responsibilities of these great enterprises, Mr. Hill has also found

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time to interest himself in other enterprises. One of these, which may possibly be counted as one of his recreations, is the purchase and improvement of his large stock farm, North Oaks, eight miles north of St. Paul, where he has gone extensively into the breeding of fine stock. It was from this farm that he supplied a large number of choice animals free to farmers along the line of his road for the purpose of encouraging the raising of live stock of the best kind. He has also contributed liberally to various educational and other philanthropic enterprises, perhaps the most notable instance of his liberality in this respect being his donation of half a million dollars to found a Catholic college in the outskirts of St. Paul. Mr. Hill married early and has a family of nine children, for whom he has provided one of the most stately and elegant homes in the country. He has always been a student, a great reader, and is a man of surprising breadth of culture and information for one who has been so actively engaged in business from his boyhood. His home contains one of the finest collections of works of art owned by any private individual in the country.

WILLIAM BELL MITCHELL.

William Bell Mitchell has, until recently, been identified with journalism in Minnesota since 1858. His father, Henry Z. Mitchell, came to Minnesota from Pennsylvania and by appointment of Governor Ramsey was made commissary general of Minnesota during the time of the Indian troubles. He located in St. Cloud in May, 1857, was appointed postmaster of that town by President Lincoln, and was deputy provost marshal for a time during the war. His wife was Elizabeth A. Canon, whose ancestors were Scotch Covenanters, and among those who suffered many privations and persecutions in Scotland for the sake of their faith. Her only sister was the celebrated Mrs. Jane Gray Swisshelm, who cut a large figure in the anti-slavery movement and in Minnesota journalism in the early history of the state. The subject of this sketch was born May 14, 1843, at Wilkinsburg, 103 now a part of the city of Pittsburg. He attended a local academy and spent a year in the mathematical department of Duff's College, Pittsburg, before moving to Minnesota. After his arrival in St. Cloud he attended an academy in that town for a short time, and for a year or more took private lessons in such time as his work

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in a printing office would permit, but by the time he was eighteen his school days were over. Mr. Mitchell recalls that his first dollar, which he received in depreciated county orders, was earned in the spring of 1858, when he was only fifteen years of age. He was a member of a surveying party under T. H. Barrett, afterwards Gen. Barrett, to locate the state road from St. Cloud to Breckenridge, through a country then unsettled. This work occupied nearly six weeks. The following winter Mr. Mitchell obtained employment in the office of the St. Cloud Visiter, a paper published by Mrs. Swisshelm, intending to remain at first but a short time. He learned to set type, was afterwards made foreman of the office, then local editor and news editor of the paper, did a little general editorial work and so on, with the result that the engagement which was intended to be but temporary, became permanent. The Visiter was the red-hot anti-slavery paper which fought the battle of abolition so vigorously that one night the type, and part of the press, was thrown into the Mississippi River. After the war broke out Mrs. Swisshelm went to Washington to devote herself to hospital work. Mr. Mitchell continued to run the paper, and in 1864 purchased the plant. Mrs. Swisshelm had changed the name of it to the Democrat. This was a political misnomer, and Mr. Mitchell named it the Journal. In 1876 he purchased the Press, which had been started four years before, and consolidated the two papers under the name of the Journal Press. He continued the publication of this paper as a straightout Republican weekly, and made it one of the best country weeklies in the whole country. In 1892, having become interested in a pulp mill and other manufacturing enterprises, Mr. Mitchell sold the paper on September 1 to Alvah Eastman, of Anoka, still retaining, however, a business interest in and having editorial connection with the paper. Mr. Mitchell's manufacturing

WILLIAM BELL MITCHELL.

business was destroyed by fire in August, 1893, and since that time he has been engaged in the real estate and loan business. He has been for a long time active in promoting the best interests of the city of St. Cloud, and was an active member and director of the St. Cloud Waterpower Company which constructed the dam across the Mississippi River at that point. Mr. Mitchell has always been a Republican, and while he was never a candidate

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for any elective office, has held several appointive offices. President Lincoln made him receiver of the land office of St. Cloud in 1865. He was removed for political reasons by President Johnson, was re-appointed by President Hayes in 1878 and by President Arthur in 1882, and was removed by President Cleveland for "offensive partisanship" in 1885. He has been a member of the state board of normal school directors, and has been resident director of the Normal School of St. Cloud since 1887. He has taken an active interest in politics and has served on various party committees. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married December 7, 1870, in Marietta, Ohio, to Miss Emily Whittlesey. They have eight children, Carrie T., Mildred W., Eleanor, Leslie, Jane W., Henry Z., Ruth H. and Dorothy.

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WILLIAM H. DUNWOODY.

WILLIAM H. DUNWOODY.

William Hood Dunwoody, who has long been identified with the flour milling interests of Minneapolis, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Chester County, on March 14, 1841. His father was James Dunwoody, whose father, grandfather and great grandfather lived in the same vicinity in Chester County and were all engaged in agricultural pursuits. The family is of Scotch ancestry. Mr. Dunwoody's mother was Hannah Hood, the daughter of William Hood, of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, whose ancestors came to this country when William Penn founded the colony which took his name. Mr. Dunwoody's early life was passed upon the farm where he was born. After a period of schooling in Philadelphia, he, at the age of eighteen, entered his uncle's store in Philadelphia, and commenced what proved to be the business of his life. His uncle was a grain and flour merchant. After a few years Mr. Dunwoody commenced business for himself as a senior member of the firm of Dunwoody & Robertson. After ten years of practical experience in Philadelphia flour markets, Mr. Dunwoody came to Minneapolis in 1869, and, for a time, represented several eastern houses as flour buyer. Milling at Minneapolis was then in a state of transition. It

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was the time when the old-fashioned mill stones were giving place to the modern steel rollers and the middlings purified. With keen perception Mr. Dunwoody saw that a great advance in the milling business was at hand, and in 1871 he embarked in milling as a member of the firm of Tiffany, Dunwoody & Co. He was also a member of the firm of H. Darrow & Co., and the business of both concerns was under his personal management. Early in his career as a Minneapolis miller Mr. Dunwoody distinguished himself among his associates by devising and organizing the Minneapolis Millers' Association, which was for a long time a most important organization, its object being co-operation in the purchase of wheat throughout the northwest country. It had an important part in the building up of the Minneapolis milling business. Its work was discontinued when the general establishment of elevators and the development of the Minneapolis wheat market made it no longer necessary for the millers to work in co-operation in buying their wheat. Another important work which Mr. Dunwoody early attempted was that of arranging for the direct exportation of flour. It had been the custom to sell through brokers and middle-men of the Atlantic sea ports. In 1877 Mr. Dunwoody went to England and, though he met with a most determined opposition, succeeded in arranging for the direct export of flour from Minneapolis, a custom which has since continued without interruption. Shortly after the great mill explosion of 1878 Governor C. C. Washburn induced Mr. Dunwoody to join him in a milling partnership with the late John Crosby, and Charles J. Martin. The firm thus formed, Washburn, Crosby & Co., continued for many years and was succeeded by the Washburn, Crosby Co., a few years since. Since Mr. Dunwoody's connection with the Washburn mills in 1879 he has been uninterruptedly identified with the conduct of this famous group of mills. It was natural that Mr. Dunwoody, as a prominent miller, should take a large interest in the management of elevators. He has invested largely in elevator properties, and was one of the organizers of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Company, the St. Anthony Elevator Company, and the Duluth Elevator Company. In addition to these 105 interests, Mr. Dunwoody holds other important interests, and is connected with a number of the strongest financial institutions of Minneapolis. He is a director of the Northwestern National Bank and also of the Minneapolis Trust Company. Before coming to

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Minneapolis, Mr. Dunwoody married Miss Kate L. Patten, the daughter of John W. Patten, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. Their home is a handsome dwelling on Tenth Street at the corner of Mary Place. Mr. Dunwoody's refined tastes have been gratified in late years by extensive travel.

EDWARD G. ROGERS.

In the veins of E. G. Rogers, Ramsey County's Clerk of the District Court, runs the blood of the heroes of '76. Mr. Rogers takes a just pride in the fact that his grandfather was an officer in the Continental Army and assisted the famous Ethan Allan in the capture of Ticonderoga. Mr. Rogers' father, J. N. Rogers, of Berlin, Wisconsin, is a lawyer in comfortable circumstances. His wife was Miss Esther E. Hager, who, like himself, was from a prominent Vermont family. Their son Edward was born at St. Joseph, Michigan, on December 8, 1842. The family moved to Wisconsin, and Edward attended the Berlin schools, graduating finally from the excellent high school of that town. Subsequently he attended the law school of Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and was a member of the Webster Law Class at Ann Arbor. When twenty-one years of age he was admitted to the bar in Green Lake County, Wisconsin, and he practiced law at Berlin for a time after being admitted. While residing at Berlin he became a candidate for County Attorney on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by the narrow of twelve votes. In November, 1866, Mr. Rogers moved to St. Paul, where he has since lived and practiced his profession. At the time he came to St. Paul the town was still dependent upon the river for transportation facilities. Mr. Rogers recalls the fact that he came up from La Crosse on the last boat of the season. In 1869 Mr. Rogers formed a partnership with his brother, J. N. Rogers, as Rogers & Rogers. This partnership was dissolved in

EDWARD G. ROGERS.

1872, but Mr. Rogers continued under the same firm name with another brother—F. L. Rogers—until 1886. After a short period of practice by himself Mr. Rogers formed a partnership with Emerson Hadley, as Rogers & Hadley. The firm enjoyed a very large

practice and engaged in many important suits in the federal and state courts. The firm afterwards became Rogers, Hadley & Selmes. Mr. Rogers is a life-long Republican. He voted for Lincoln for his second term, and has since supported the party with his voice and influence. For years he has been a prominent stump speaker in Ramsey County ad throughout the state. During the years 1878 and 1879 his services were remembered by election to the office of County Attorney of Ramsey County, and to the lower house of the state legislature as a representative for Ramsey County for the year 1887. In 1894 he was elected Clerk of the Ramsey County District Court for the four years' term, which has not yet expired. Among the organizations to which Mr. Rogers belongs are the Minnesota Club, the St. Paul Commercial Club, the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. He is identified with the Presbyterian denomination. On November 12, 1878, Mr. Rogers was married at New Albany, Indiana, to Miss Mary E. McCord, of that city. They have one daughter, Miss Julia McCord Rogers.

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WILLIAM SULLIVAN PATTEE.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN PATTEE.

Dean W. S. Pattee, of the College of Law of the University of Minnesota, was born at Jackson, Waldo County, Maine, on September 19, 1846. His father, Daniel Pattee, was of English descent. The first representatives of the family came to this county in about 1660, settling in Massachusetts. The Pattees were among the early settlers of Maine, as were also the Bixbys, from which family came Mrs. Pattee, the mother of the subject of this sketch. Daniel Pattee died at the age of thirty, leaving his wife the care of the two children, Helen and William. She was a woman of great strength of character, and for five years supported herself and children. She then married Isaac Cates, a farmer, living in the town of Jackson. Her son William grew up on the farm, remaining at home until he was twenty-one years of age. During his boyhood and youth he attended the common schools of the vicinity somewhat irregularly. When he was seventeen he spent one term at the

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Bucksport academy. He then taught school for a term, and afterwards, in 1865, went to Kents Hill, where he attended the Maine Wesleyan Seminary for parts of three years, at the same time supporting himself by teaching, working on the farm, and doing whatever he could find to do. While there he decided to prepare for college, and he entered Bowdoin in the sophomore year, and graduated with honor in 1871. Mr. Pattee attributes his first impulse toward a college education to the influence of Mr. James Crawford, principal of the Bucksport school, who fired the young man with a desire for a broader education. This desire was increased by the influence of Henry P. Torsey, the president at Kents Hill. In Bowdoin Mr. Pattee was under the influence of President Samuel Harris, who did much to awaken his mind to the benefits of philosophical study, and to stimulate him to research in that direction. While in the preparatory schools and in college, Mr. Pattee excelled in debate, and he took several prizes for excellency in oratorical work. He was orator of his class in 1871, and delivered the oration on class day. His education was the result of steady perseverance and continuous hard work, both at his books and at manual labor, and other employments which were necessary to furnish the means for his education. He received no financial assistance whatever, but on the contrary was able, by strict economy, to render his people much assistance. He early adopted a habit of systematic reading, which he has continued during life and which has been, in a large measure, the secret of his success in self-education and in his profession. Immediately upon his graduation from Bowdoin, Mr. Pattee became the principal of the public schools in Brunswick, Maine, and held the position until March, 1872, when he became professor of Greek in Lake Forest University, Illinois. At Lake Forest he also lectured upon botany and other branches of natural science. In June, 1874, he accepted the superintendency of the schools of Northfield, Minnesota, where he organized the very excellent system which has continued ever since. During all these years Mr. Pattee was a systematic student of law, and in 1878 he was admitted to the bar in Rice County, and began the practice on July 1, of that year. He entered at once upon a successful and lucrative practice. For ten years he devoted himself untiringly to the practice of his profession, being interrupted only by his election to the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, in the autumn of 1885.

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While in the legislature, Mr. Pattee was recognized as an able-debater, and was employed particularly in fashioning 107 the important legislation of that session regarding the railroad and warehouse commission, the incorporation of villages, and various other matters of importance. In 1888 Mr. Pattee was chosen by the Regents of the University of Minnesota, as Dean of the faculty of the new College of Law, which position he has since held. He organized the law department and it is largely due to his efforts and wise management that the law school of the University of Minnesota has been the most successful, during its brief history, of any of the law schools of similar institutions in the country. Its success has, in fact been phenomenal. For thoroughness and general excellence it is now quite the equal of Yale, or any other Eastern institution of the kind. During his active work in the law school, Dean Pattee has found time to write and compile, with the assistance of his associates, no less than a dozen text books in law, which have been widely introduced into the law schools of the country. Mr. Pattee has always been a Republican in politics. He cast his first vote for Joshua L. Chamberlain for governor of Maine, and at the same time a ballot for General Grant for President. He was married in 1871 to Miss Julia E. Tuttle, of Plymouth, Maine. They have three children, Charles Sumner, Rowena and Richard. Mr. Pattee is a member of the First Congregational church of Minneapolis, where he has resided ever since he became Dean of the Law School.

J. FRANK CONKLIN.

J. Frank Conklin has been prominently identified with the dramatic state in Minneapolis for a number of years, his chief connection with that profession having been as manager of the Grand Opera House during nearly the entire time of its existence as a play house. Mr. Conklin was born August 14, 1852, at Newburgh, New York. His father James O. Conklin, was a well-to-do farmer of Orange County. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca Purdy. His ancestry on his father's side were well-to-do farmers, and the line is traced to prominent characters in the war of 1812. On his mother's side he is descended from a family of merchants in New York City. Mr. Conklin was educated in the common schools of Orange County, and at Sigler's Newburgh

J. FRANK CONKLIN.

Institute. In 1880 he came West, locating in Minneapolis, where he became assistant manager of the old Academy of Music. On the completion of the Syndicate Block, of which the Grand Opera was a part, Mr. Conklin was appointed manager of the whole property, a position which he still holds, although recently the Grand Opera House has been closed as an amusement house. Mr. Conklin's superior business qualifications have placed him in charge of a large amount of property in Minneapolis and St. Paul, including besides the Syndicate Block, the Guaranty Loan building, Temple Court and other important buildings in Minneapolis, and the Lowry Arcade and Globe Building in St. Paul. Mr. Conklin began his business career at the age of twenty. His first year, for which he received the munificent sum of fifty dollars and board, was spent in the produce business in New York City. Later he opened a store in New York on his own account, and also one in Jacksonville, Florida. He had disposed of his business prior to his removal to the West. In politics Mr. Conklin is a Republican, although he has never sought any office or taken a very active part in political affairs. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club. On September 11, 1878, he was married to Miss Lizzie Merritt, of Marlborough, New York. They have four children, Margaretta B., Clara Ilsamine, J. Frank, Jr., and Edwin Herrick.

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RICHARD W. JOHNSON.

RICHARD W. JOHNSON.

General R. W. Johnson was born in Livingston County, Kentucky, on February 7, 1827. His ancestry on his father's side is English. The family came from England in 1645. His grandfather was major of the Virginia forces in the War of the Revolution. A distinguished member of the family was Richard M. Johnson, once Vice President. He was a distinguished soldier in the War of 1812; this officer was a cousin of General Johnson's father, James Johnson, who was a physician, and also served in the War of 1812 as

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assistant surgeon. James L. Johnson, General Johnson's brother, was a member of Congress from 1840 to 1851. Two other brothers were prominent in the profession of law and medicine. General Johnson received his early education at the common schools of Livingston County, Kentucky, and graduated at the United States Military Academy, and was at once appointed brevet, second lieutenant of the Second Regiment of Infantry, and a few months later on October 4, 1849, he reported for duty at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. During the next two years he commanded several expeditions against the Indians, and while in the service, established the post on the Des Moines river, subsequently named Fort Dodge, and which has since become a flourishing city in northern Iowa. On June 10, 1850, he was promoted to be second lieutenant, and assigned to the First Regiment of Infantry, then stationed at Fort Duncan, Texas. The next ten years were spent in the army service in the South. During this time he was promoted, and in 1861 held the rank of captain. He was in Texas at the time General Twiggs surrendered the United States troops to the Rebel authorities. With his company he escaped and arrived at Carlisle Barracks in April, 1861. In August of that year he accepted the position of lieutenant colonel of the Third Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, but before the regiment was completely organized he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers. Reporting to General Anderson he was put in command of a brigade. After the capture of Nashville he was stricken with fever and ordered to the hospital at Louisville, but on hearing of the battle of Shiloh he hastened to the front, joined his command and assisted in the siege of Corinth. Under the command of General Buell he participated in the subsequent marches in Alabama and Tennessee. In December, 1862, he was assigned to the command of a division and participated in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and in the marches and skirmishes which culminated in the capture of Chattanooga. He was engaged in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and all the battles preceeding Atlanta, including that of New Hope Church, in which he was wounded on May 27, 1864. This wound incapacitated him for full service for the time, but he was with Thomas in the battle of Nashville, where he look an important part. After Hood was driven from Tennessee General Johnson was put in command of the middle district of that state. At the close of the war he was mustered out of the volunteer

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service. He then came to Minnesota and settled in St. Paul, engaging in the real estate business, which he has since continued. Since the breaking up of the Whig party General Johnson has been a Democrat. He was nominated for governor of Minnesota in 1881, but was defeated by L. F. Hubbard. He was one of the first members of the Minnesota Historical Society, and has taken a great interest in historical literature. He has written and published two books, one the "History of General George H. Thomas," and the other "Reminiscences of a Soldier in Peace 109 and War." He has made contributions to the newspapers and magazines. General Johnson has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Rachel E. Steele, a sister of Franklin Steele. They had three children, Alfred B. Johnson, captain in the United States Army; R. W. Johnson, Jr., assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and Henry Sibley Johnson, who is treasurer of the Winona & Southwestern railroad. The second marriage was to Miss Julia M. Corsan, who is mother of John M. Johnson, General Johnson's youngest son.

MILTON DWIGHT PURDY.

Milton Dwight Purdy is assistant city attorney of Minneapolis. He was born November 3, 1866, in the village of Mogadore, Summit County, Ohio, the son of Milton Cushing Purdy and Sarah Jane Hall (Purdy). Milton Cushing Purdy resides at Whitehall, Illinois. His occupation during his whole life has been that of manufacturer of stone ware, except a few years in which he was engaged in the manufacture of matches at Akron, Ohio. He built the first match factory that city, but subsequently sold it to the Barber Match Company, which is now one of the largest concerns in the United States. Milton Dwight removed with his parents to Illinois in 1870 and located at Whitehall. He was educated in the public schools in Whitehall, and graduated from the high school at the age of seventeen in the class of 1884. Two years after his graduation were occupied in teaching in Greene County, the first year at the town of Patterson, the second year in the public schools of Whitehall, as principal of the grammar department. For several years prior to this time Mr. Purdy, during his summer vacations, worked and learned the potter's trade in his father's factory. This work at first brought him about forty cents a day until he became old enough to have a

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wheel of his own when he made all the way from two to five dollars a day. In this manner and by teaching school for two years he acquired sufficient funds to enable him to go to college. In the fall of 1886 Mr. Purdy came to Minnesota for the purpose of entering the State University. He remained in that institution for six years, in which time he completed the full classical course and was graduated in 1891 from

MILTON DWIGHT PURDY.

the collegiate department, and in the class of 1892 from the law school. In the second year at college he joined the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. He took an active part in two oratorical contests for the Pillsbury prize at the university. In the first contest he received third place, and in the second contest was awarded first place. During his last year in college he received an invitation from the Union League, of Chicago, to represent the colleges of the state of Minnesota at the annual banquet of the Union League given on Washington's birthday. This was in the spring of 1892. Mr. Purdy was there as the guest of the Union League, and delivered an address in the Unity church of that city. During the summer of 1890 he entered the law office of Judge R. D. Russell and read law with him until after graduating from the law school. After graduation, in 1892, he located in Minneapolis, and has since been engaged in the practice of law. The first part 1893 he was appointed assistant city attorney by David F. Simpson, city attorney of Minneapolis, and has held that position for two terms. He has always been a Republican and voted and acted with that party. He is a member of the Union League and has membership in a number of such organizations. On January 28, 1893, he was married to Belle M. Morin, of Albert Lea, who was a member of his class at the university, and graduated from that institution in 1891.

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NATHAN RICHARDSON.

NATHAN RICHARDSON.

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Nathan Richardson is mayor of Little Falls and judge of probate of Morrison County, Minnesota. His father, Martin Richardson, was of English-German origin, and his mother, who was Miss Candace Comestock, was of English, German and French extraction. They both resided in Otsego County, New York. Nathan was born on February 24, 1829, near the village of Clyde, Wayne County, New York. He was the second son of a family of nine children. When he was about five years old his parents removed to Michigan and lived in the town of Commerce, Oakland County. Here young Nathan worked on the farm and attended district school during his boyhood. When eighteen he, for one summer, attended an academy at Milford, Michigan, and during the next two summers he attended a branch of the state university at Romeo. In 1851 his father died. Prior to 1854 he taught a district school five terms, in which year with four other young men he set out for Minnesota, intending to go directly to Little Falls, where Nathan's cousin, Lewis Richardson, was employed. But upon arriving in St. Anthony they found an opportunity to secure employment with Whipple & Tourillotte, who were then conducting logging operations on Bogus Brook, a branch of the Rum River, and they went into the woods for the winter. Upon returning in the spring they found that their employers had failed. Mr. Richardson then set out on foot for Little Falls, where he secured work. Soon after his arrival he, with his cousin, commenced the erection of a hotel in that place. Richardson himself went into the woods and got out the timbers for the structure. After getting the lumber on the ground and setting the carpenters at work, he returned to Michigan to settle up his father's estate, and purchased furnishings and supplies for the hotel. This was Mr. Richardson's first business venture in Minnesota. He has since been interested in many more extensive enterprises, but none, probably, upon which he looks back with so much pride as to that first frontier hotel. Almost upon his arrival at Little Falls, Mr. Richardson became identified with public affairs, and he has service in some way or other. When the county of Morrison was organized in 1856 he was elected register of deeds by a vote of eighty-six to his opponent's fifty. He was also appointed clerk of court and held the office until the state legislature met and made the office elective. He remained register of deeds for nine years. Since then Mr. Richardson has held the following offices: Chairman of town

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supervisors, town assessor, county surveyor, county attorney, judge of probate, city of attorney, mayor of Little Falls, member of the state legislature for three terms, those of 1867, 1872 and 1878, postmaster eleven years, and a number of minor offices. During the war he was enrolling officer, and traveled all over the northern part of the state finding out the names of persons who were liable to draft. In December, 1876 he was admitted to the bar, but has not practiced much outside of his service as county attorney, except as a pension attorney. He was first elected judge of probate in 1884 and held the office for eight years. He was defeated for the office in 1892, but ran again in 1894 and was elected; and he expects to be a candidate again in 1896. Upon the incorporation of the city of Little Falls in 1889 he was elected mayor, and was re-elected for five consecutive years. In 1894 I.E. Staples defeated him by thirty votes, but in 1896 Mr. Richardson went in again by a plurality of 148 votes over two opposition candidates. 111 At each election as mayor, the office sought him and not he the office. While in the legislature Mr. Richardson was instrumental in securing the passage of bills for the building of the Little Falls & Dakota railroad, and for the enlargement of Morrison County to nearly double its original area by the acquisition of territory from Todd County. He has been very much interested in the Mille Lacs Indians and has frequently represented them as their attorney. His views upon matters pertaining to religion are decidedly agnostic. Mr. Richardson was married on June 21, 1857, to Miss Mary A. Roof. They have four children living, Martin M., Raymond J., Francis A., and Mary A. Richardson. Mr. Richardson is the author of a history of Morrison County.

EDWIN GRAHAM POTTER.

Edwin Graham Potter is a successful merchant, having been engaged in the wholesale commission business in Minneapolis for the last fifteen years. Mr. Potter is a native of New York. He was born at Adams, October 26, 1852. His father was G. N. Potter, a successful grain merchant and dealer in live stock. His great grandfather was Maj. John Potter, who served in the Revolutionary War, and his grandfather, Edwin Potter, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Edwin Graham attended the common schools until fifteen years of age,

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when he left school and went into business, and ever since he was eighteen he has been engaged in the wholesale produce trade. He came to Minnesota in 1881, and located in Minneapolis, where he formed a partnership with H. L. Beeman. Two years later he bought out Mr. Beeman, and his first year's business thereafter amounted to \$60,000. He has since handled as high as half a million dollars worth of goods in a single year. His business brought him into close relations with the dairy interests of the state and he has taken an active interest in promoting that industry, having served as president of the State Dairy Association. He prepared and procured the passage by the legislature of the first law governing the sale of bogus butter and cheese, the same law which, with a few amendments, is in operation now. Mr. Potter is a Republican and takes an active interest in politics. He has served the Fourth ward as alderman for four years, and during two years of

EDWIN GRAHAM POTTER.

that time was president of the city council. He declined a renomination to the council, but was nominated by the Republicans for mayor in 1890, and went down with the rest of his ticket in the political landslide of that year. He served as the Hennepin County member of the state central committee during two of the most fiercely contested campaigns in the history of the state. In 1894 he was elected by the Republicans as senator from the Thirty-first District to the legislature, defeating J. H. Paris by 2,125 plurality. He introduced a number of important bills during the session, among which the following became laws: A bill for a constitutional amendment, providing for the loaning of the permanent school fund of the state to cities, counties, towns and school districts within the state. A bill allowing Minneapolis to issue and sell bond for school purposes. A bill for the inspection of milk and dairies by the health departments of cities. A bill prohibiting the adulteration of candy. A bill providing for "struck" juries in certain cases, and a bill limiting the time for beginning action in personal damage suits. Mr. Potter is a member of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis, of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Pythias. He was married in 1876 to Lena

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Northey and in 1894 to Anna Keough. He has two children, a daughter six, and a son four years of age.

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FRANK HENRY CARLETON.

FRANK HENRY CARLETON.

Frank Henry Carleton is a lawyer in Minneapolis, a member of the firm of Cross, Hicks, Carleton & Cross. He was born October 8, 1849, at Newport, N. H. His ancestry on his father's side was English, and the family line is traced back to Sir Guy Carleton. On his mother's side his descent is also from English stock, going back to Joseph French, a leading citizen of Salisbury, Mass., of a generation prior to the War of the Revolution. Frank Henry is the son of Henry G. Carleton, now and for many years president of the Savings Bank at Newport, N. H. For forty years he was one of the editors of the New Hampshire Argus and Spectator. He was for many years one of the leading Democratic editors of New Hampshire, and a personal friend of John P. Hale and Franklin Pierce. He has now retired from active business and is in good financial circumstances. He has served as a member of the legislature of the State of New Hampshire, has been register of probate, and has filled other important public positions. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Newport, and prepared for college at Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, New Hampshire, where he graduated in June, 1868. He then entered Dartmouth College and completed the course there with the class of 1872. He took the first prize for English composition during the senior year and wrote the class ode for Commencement Day. During his academic and college days he was obliged to absent himself at different times while he was engaged as a teacher, and in 1870 he was for a time principal of an academy for white pupils in Mississippi. Mr. Carleton also varied his experience by assuming the duties of city editor of the Manchester Daily Union, after his graduation from college, which position he held for several months. He then decided to carry out an early plan to seek a location in the West and accordingly came to Minneapolis

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where he was engaged as a reporter for the Minneapolis News, then edited by George K. Shaw. This position he held for several months at the same time serving as Minneapolis correspondent for the St. Paul Press. Subsequently he was appointed city editor of the St. Paul Daily Press under Mr. Wheelock. After a year's service on the St. Paul Press, Mr. Carleton determined to carry out his original plan of preparing for the practice of law and accordingly commenced his study for that purpose in the office of Cushman K. Davis and C. D. O'Brien. While pursuing his studies he served as clerk of the municipal court of St. Paul, and after holding this position for five years he resigned owing to ill-health and took a six months' trip to Europe. On his return from Europe he was appointed secretary of Governor John S. Pillsbury, and rendered important services in connected with the settlement of the repudiated Minnesota railroad bonds. For several years he was the Minnesota correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean and the New York Times. In 1882 he removed to Minneapolis and formed a legal partnership with Judge Henry G. Hicks and Capt. Judson N. Cross. These legal relations still exists, the only change being the addition of Norton M. Cross, the son of Capt. Cross. From 1883 to 1887 Mr. Carleton was assistant city attorney of Minneapolis. These were important times in the history of the city, bringing into active operation the principle of the "patrol limits," and witnessing the inauguration of important litigation in the interests of the city. Mr. Carleton and the firm with which he is connected has a large and varied practice in 113 real estate law, probate law and financial adjustments in which it has had much experience. In politics he is a Republican, although not an active participator in party affairs, preferring to devote his leisure time to scientific research and literary pursuits. Mr. Carleton is a Mason and a member and one of the trustees of the Park Avenue Congregational Church, and is one of the directors of the Minnesota Home Mission Society. In 1881 he was married to Ellen Jones, the only daughter of the late Judge Edwin S. Jones, of Minneapolis. They have had five children, Edwin Jones, Henry Guy, George Pillsbury, Charles Pillsbury, who died in infancy, and Frank H. Mr. Carleton is a lover of nature, a great cultivator of flowers, an enthusiastic angler, and much given to the pursuit of this fascinating sport in the picturesque regions of this generally celebrated fishing ground of northern Minnesota.

GEORGE REINARD KLEEBERGER.

George Reinard Kleeberger, of St. Cloud, was born at Monticello, Lafayette County, Wisconsin, February 25, 1849. His ancestry was German on his father's side, and on his mother's, Scotch and Irish. His parents were farmers and pioneers of Southern Wisconsin. Mr. Kleeberger lived on the farm until seventeen years of age, attending the country schools in the winter and working on the farm in the summers, as farmers boys usually did at that time. His educational advantages were meager, but he made the best of those which the time and place afforded. From the time he was twelve until he was seventeen he attended various town academies during the winter and imbibed an ambition to acquire a higher education. He began teaching school in his home district when seventeen years of age, the salary being forty dollars a month, at which he earned the first money he ever acquired. From seventeen to twenty-one he was occupied most of the time teaching in the country schools, but managed to complete the course at the normal school at Platteville, Wisconsin, where he graduated in 1870 as the valedictorian of his class. He was then elected principal of a ward school at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, which he held for a year, and then principal of the high school

GEORGE REINARD KLEEBERGER.

at Green Bay, during the school year of 1871 and 1872. In 1872 he entered Yale college and took three years in the Sheffield Scientific School, graduating there in 1875. On his return to Wisconsin he was elected to the chair of science at the state normal school at Whitewater, and occupied that position from 1875 to 1878. Mr. Kleeberger then went to California, where he continued his calling as a teacher; the first year as principal of the schools of San Diego; the next year, 1879 and 1880, as principal of the schools at Weaverville; the following years, 1880 and 1882, as principal of the high school at Marysville, and from 1882 to 1888 he held the chair of science in the state normal school at San Jose. In 1888 he was elected vice-president in the same institution, and was also a teacher of pedagogy and psychology until 1895. In the latter year he was elected

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president of the state normal school at St. Cloud, Minnesota, and is now at the head of that institution. Mr. Kleeberger is a Democrat in politics, and believes fully in the principles of free trade and tariff for revenue only. He is a member of the Congregational church and occupies an enviable and influential position in the community in which he lives. He was married in 1879 in San Francisco, California, to Miss Mary Allen, of Minneapolis. They have three sons, only one of whom is living, Frank Louis.

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JOHN SCHOCK HUNTSINGER.

JOHN SCHOCK HUNTSINGER.

John S. Huntsinger, register of deeds of Hubbard County, Minnesota, is a native of Indiana. His father, Joseph Huntsinger, was a farmer of Wayne County, Indiana, who combined with his occupation as a farmer, a thorough knowledge of the carpenter's and joiner's trade. By descent a German, he inherited the thrifty characteristics of that race, and with the aid of his wife, who was also of German origin, though born in Pennsylvania, he became independent. The education of his son John was obtained, as was that of many of the boys of the early times, in the log school house and from books borrowed or bought and read during the long winter evenings before the open fire. John never went to college but, fitting himself as well as he could, commenced at last to study medicine under the direction of Dr. John Ulrich Frietzsche. He commenced to practice medicine in Noblesville, Indiana. In 1856 he moved to Greenfield, Indiana, and after practicing there for four years he set up again in Cambridge, Wayne, County, where he continued to practice until he entered the army. Enlisting in 1862, Mr. Huntsinger rendered valuable aid in the organization of the Twenty-second Indiana Battery. In July, 1863, he assisted in organizing the "Colvin's Battery, Illinois Light Artillery," and served with this noted battery during the remainder of the war. He commenced as an orderly sergeant. In December, 1863, he was promoted to the post of second lieutenant and a year later to first lieutenant. When the battery went into service it was ordered across the Cumberland Mountains to join

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Burnside's Corps, then investing Knoxville. They had the honor of assisting in the capture of that place and were then ordered east into Virginia. On this raid through the mountains of East Tennessee the company had the usual experiences of soldiers on a raid in the heart of the enemy's country. Several months elapsed before the division returned to Knoxville. They had done some hard fighting and were classed as veterans. They rejoined Burnside in January, 1864, and fought under that famous general and Generals Sturgis and Shackford during the remainder of the war, participating in the lively campaigns of the western army. Captain Huntsinger was finally mustered out in July, 1865. He has, of course, retained his interest in the affairs of the veterans, and is a prominent member of E. S. Frazier Post, No. 147, G. A. R., of Park Rapids. Minnesota. Mr. Huntsinger settled in Park Rapids in June, 1882. He erected the Colvin House, which he conducted successfully for some time. He took an active part in politics, and during his residence in Park Rapids has been frequently called to serve the public in positions of trust. He was town clerk for four years, was deputy clerk of court from 1884 to 1887, and court commissioner from 1886 to 1894. In the year 1886 he was elected register of deeds and has held that office ever since, being again re-elected at the last election. During this period he has been prominent in the local councils of the Democrat party, to which he belongs, and has several times represented the county in state conventions. He is also a prominent Odd Fellow. In 1852 Mr. Huntsinger was married to Miss Martha I. Galbraith, who was a native of the same county in Indiana in which he himself was born. They have four children, Josie Near, who lives at Park Rapids; Nancy M. Addison, living at Greenfield, Indiana; Bell Downer, living at Osage, Minnesota, and Alice C. Horton, whose husband is clerk of the district court at Park Rapids.

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ALEXANDER T. ANKENY.

Alexander Thompson Ankeny is of German and French extraction on his father's side, while his maternal ancestry was English and Scotch. The traditions of the family run back to the days of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The ancestors on his father's side were

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Huguenots, and some of them are said to have suffered the loss of life and property. The name, Ankeny, is supposed to have been derived from the word Enghien, the name of what was originally a strip of high-land in Flanders, the inhabitants of which were known as sword-bearers to the reigning Duke. The earliest record of the family in this county begins with the name of Dewalt Ankeny, who, about 1740, tired of the religious wars of the old world, sought refuge in the new settlement in Maryland, near Clear Springs, Washington County. He became the owner there of some eight hundred acres of land, portions of which are still occupied by members of the family. Among his seven sons, Peter Ankeny, the second, was married in 1773 to Rosina Bonnet, daughter of John Bonnet, who settled in Maryland about the same time. This young couple set out with pack horses to explore the new country to the West, crossed the Allegheny Mountains and located at what afterwards came to be known as the Glades of Somerset," Pennsylvania, December 27, 1837. His early educa-mostly upon their land, some of which is still owned by their descendants. Isaac Ankeny, the fourth son of Peter, was married in 1820 to Eleanor Parker, daughter of John Parker. He lived continuously at Somerset, with the exception of a few years in Ohio, until his death in 1853. He was a man of influence and an active spirit in he early development of western Pennsylvania. His wife died in 1879. They had four boys and six girls, six of whom are still living. The subject of this sketch is the youngest son in that family. He was born at Somerset, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1837. His early education was obtained at his wife town, and on the death of his father, in 1853, he was sent to the Disciples' College at Hiram, Ohio, where President Garfield was then a tutor. In 1856 he attended the Monongalia Academy at Morgantown, West Virginia, then under the direction of Rev. J. R. Moore. Judge William Mitchell, of

ALEXANDER T. ANKENY.

Minnesota, was then one of the instructors. From 1857 to 1858 he attended Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, when he was offered a position in the department of justice at Washington by Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, the attorney general of the United States. He remained until the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration having in the

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meantime prepared himself for the practice of law. In April, 1861, he was admitted to the bar in his native town and on the day Fort Sumter was fired upon tried and won his first case. On July 4th, 1861, Mr. Ankeny delivered an address at Somerset which attracted no little attention, foreshadowing the severity of the struggle and its ultimate outcome. When in the department of justice, Edwin M. Stanton was connected with that department, and in February, 1862, Mr. Stanton invited him to a position in the war department which he filled with honor until the close of the war. He sustained a confidential relation to "the great war secretary," and had knowledge of most of the important movements in advance of their execution. In April, 1865, he returned to the practice of law at Somerset, where he was also connected with a private bank. He was one of the promoters and treasurer of the first railroad to Somerset. In 1872 he became ambitious to enjoy the greater opportunities afforded in the West and removed with his family to Minneapolis, where, in partnership with his brother, William P. Ankeny, he engaged in the lumber business. This firm built the Galaxy flouring mill in 1874. On the death of his brother in 1877 he closed up the business of his firm and returned to his law practice. Mr. Ankeny has been an active and public-spirited citizen of Minneapolis, interested in every undertaking for the moral, intellectual and material betterment of the city. In 1877 he was a member of the board of education for the western division of the city, and in the following year was one of the committee of ten who formulated the plan for the complete union of the two divisions. He served from 1878 to 1882 on the state board of equalization of taxes. In 1886 he was again elected member of the Minneapolis board of education, re-elected on both tickets in 1889 and in 1899 was made president of the board and ex-officio member of the library board, which positions he held until January 1, 1895. Mr. Ankeny is a Democrat and exerts a large influence in the councils of his party. In 1886 and 1887 he was president of the Algonquin Democratic Club, of Minneapolis, and in 1886 to 1888 was a member of the state Democratic central committee. In 1888 he was appointed on the executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and still retains that position. In 1886 he incorporated in the state Democratic platform a recommendation for the adoption of the Australian system of voting, being the first public recognition of the system in this

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country, and which is now used in nearly all the states. Probably in no part of his public services, however, has he taken more satisfaction than in his work on the school board, where he has proved a faithful and invaluable officer. He was active in the passage of the free text book law of Minnesota, and in placing the system in successful operation in Minneapolis. Some of Mr. Ankeny's addresses on public education are among the best contributions to the literature of that subject. He was one of the incorporators of the Masonic Temple Association, and a member of the building committee which erected the Masonic Temple. For several years he was vice-president of its board of directors, and on the death of R. B. Langdon was elected president of the board. This temple, the South Side High School building, the Van Cleve and Douglass school building, as well as the North Side Public Library building, will long remain to testify to his high conception of what such public structures should be, whilst the economy practiced in construction will be a witness to his integrity and fidelity. He is a lawyer of high standing, and was made the Democratic candidate for municipal judge in 1885 and for district judge in 1890, but was not elected. In 1896 he received the fusion nomination for mayor on the Democratic-Populist ticket. His family are active supporters of the Portland Avenue Church of Christ of Minneapolis. On May 1, 1861, he was married to Miss Martha V. Moore, daughter of John Moore, of Wheeling, West Virginia. They have a family of five children, all now grown, three daughters being married.

PHILIP BICKERTON WINSTON.

Mr. Winston is the eldest son of William Overton Winston and Sarah Anne Gregory (Winston), both of whom were natives of Virginia and descendants of the early colonists who came over from England in the Seventeenth century. His great-grandfather was a patriot in the War of the Revolution, while his grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812. William O. Winston held the office of County Clerk of Hanover County, Virginia, which his father had also held before him, for many years. The Gregory family were also prominent in the history of the state of Virginia. Philip B. was born at the family home, known as Courtland (which he now owns), near Hanover Court House, Hanover County,

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Virginia, August 12, 1845. His early education he received at home under private tutelage, up to his sixteenth year. He then attended an academy in Caroline County for one year. The death of his father occurred at this time, and Philip returned home and assisted on the farm until the fall of 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, in Company E, Fifth Virginia Cavalry, though at this time only a lad of seventeen. After about a year of hard service he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and assigned to the staff of General Thomas L. Rosser, who commanded a division under General Lee, as an aide-de-camp. He served in this post until the last gun was fired at Appomattox, having experienced a hard service and participated in a great many battles. The list of engagements in which he fought is as follows: Kelley's Ford, Brandy Station, Aldee, Middlesborough, Hagerstown, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Gettysburg, cavalry engagement near Menassas, Mine Run, Sanxter's Station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Tryvillian's Station, Haw's Shop, Hanover Court House, Ream's Station, Mt. Jackson, Back Road, Tom's Brook, Winchester (the latter four in the valley of Virginia); Amelia Springs, Bossoux Cross Roads, Five Forks, High Bridge, Appomattox. After the close of the war Mr. Winston returned to his old homestead and engaged in farming. He remained here until May, 1872, when he started West, arriving in Minneapolis with but little money in his possession. He secured a position in the engineering department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in whose employment he remained for a little over a year. During the winters of 1873, 1874 and 1875 he engaged in government surveying in northern Minnesota with his brother, F. G. Winston. In the spring of the latter year he returned to Minneapolis and associated with his brother, F. G. Winston, under the firm name of Winston Brothers, for the business of railroad contracting. The next year W. O. Winston, another brother, was taken into partnership. The firm of Winston Brothers started out in a small way, but in a short time was able to establish quite a reputation, and is now one of the largest railroad contracting firms in the country. One thousand miles of track for the Northern Pacific Railroad was the first large contract received by them. Most of the track and bridge work of this road, west of Bismarck, was built by this firm. The Winston Brothers have also completed a great many other large contracts for railroad corporations in the Northwest.

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Mr. Winston has always been a Democrat. He was nominated for mayor of Minneapolis in 1888, but was defeated, though he ran 3,000 votes ahead of his ticket. Two years later he was renominated by acclamation and was elected by a plurality of over 6,000. The business interests of the city warmly supported him, and his administration from a business standpoint was a commendable one. He

PHILIP BICKERTON WINSTON.

served in the legislature during the session of 1893, and was renominated in 1894, but failed of election. Since that time Mr. Winston has withdrawn from an active participation in politics, although he attended the last Democratic National Convention in Chicago as a delegate-at-large, and was chairman of the Minnesota delegation. In 1892 he was also chairman of the Minnesota delegation to the National Convention in St. Louis. Mr. Winston has extensive business interests in this city aside from that of the firm of Winston Brothers. He is a stockholder in the Security Bank, the Syndicate Building Company, and a stockholder and director in the Minneapolis Trust Company, all of Minneapolis. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club and the Commercial Club; the Minnesota Club, of St. Paul, and the West Moreland Club, of Richmond, Virginia. Each year he enjoys a few months on the old homestead in Virginia, on which he has made extensive improvements. On March 30, 1876, Mr. Winston was married to Katharine D. Stevens, a daughter of Colonel John A. Stevens, the first pioneer of what is now the city of Minneapolis. Mrs. Winston is prominent in all church and charitable work, and represented this state at the World's Fair as an alternate on the board of lady managers, Mr. and Mrs. Winston have two children, now nearly grown.

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GEORGE DOUGLAS BLACK.

GEORGE DOUGLAS BLACK.

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George Douglas Black is a minister of the gospel and pastor of the Park Avenue Congregational church, in Minneapolis. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, February 12, 1858. His ancestry was German on his father's side, and on his mother's Scotch and French. His home was in Mt. Vernon, the county seat of Knox county, until he was thirteen years old. There he attended the public schools, but at the age of thirteen, went with his parents to live on a farm in the same county. Having decided to make the Christian ministry his calling, he studied literature and theology from 1876 to 1880 with Rev. J. W. Marvin, of Knox County, a man of great ability and of unique magnetic influence over young men. Mr. Black says of this incident in his life: "I have never ceased to be grateful for the years of inspiration and intimacy with Mr. Marvin. After the blessing of a devout father and mother, no good has come to me in this world equal to the friendship and instruction of this man. I can say of him what Garfield said of Mark Hopkins, my conception of a university is a log with a student at one end of it and Marvin at the other. To feed on such a life is an unspeakable good to any young man." Having prepared for the ministry, Mr. Black's first important charge was at the college town of Yellow Spring, Ohio. He had two pastorates there, and impressed himself with special force upon the young men of the college. One of them published a sketch in which he said of Mr. Black: "He was only twenty-six. He came to talk Sunday after Sunday to college men and women, and before hearing him I wondered at his presumption. I felt then as I feel now, that a preacher should also be a teacher, rounded out on all sides; a spiritual and intellectual leader. Among the students he should be able not only to deepen their faith, but to solve their doubts. There was a dignity in this man's bearing, in the richness of his tone that charmed me from the first. As the Sundays went by the charm deepened. I felt sure that God meant him for a preacher. Somewhere he had learned the best and highest things a college can teach—he had learned to be a student. Somewhere, too, he had learned that deeper lesson, what it is to live with God. Although he had spent most of his time on a farm, began preaching at eighteen and prepared for his life work while doing it, he came among us familiar with the best authors and able to interpret them to us in the choicest language. This farm lad under the sun and stars and felt the immensity of the universe and the greatness of the soul

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through which it speaks. This young man was George Douglas Black." Mr. Black resigned his pulpit in Yellow Springs in 1892, to accept the editorship of the Herald of Gospel Liberty, the organ of the Christian denomination, published at Dayton, Ohio. It was while he was thus engaged that Dr. Washington Gladden visited Minneapolis in January, 1893, and was asked by the committee of Park Avenue Congregational church to recommend some one for their vacant pulpit. Dr. Gladden recommended Mr. Black. He came by invitation, preached one Sunday, was called to the pastorate and entered upon his work within a few weeks. Since coming to Minneapolis he has been associated for nearly two years with B. Fay Mills, President George A. Gates, Prof. George D. Herron, Thomas C. Hall, Prof. John Bascom and others in the editorship of the Kingdom, a weekly religious newspaper in Minneapolis. Mr. Black has contributed to the Golden Rule, the Outlook, the New England Magazine and other publications, and is in demand as a lecturer before college societies and other literary 119 bodies. He was married in 1879 to Miss Flora Bell Hanger, daughter of Rev. Andrew C. Hanger, minister of the Christian church in Ohio. They have three children, Georgia Eva, Wendell Marvin and Russell Collins.

ANSON BAILEY CUTTS.

Anson Bailey Cutts, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, is a Southern man by birth, his father Addison D. Cutts, being a physician by profession, a graduate of the University of Virginia, and Wake Forest college, North Carolina. He gave up the practice of medicine, however, soon after graduation, to engage in commercial pursuits. He was engaged chiefly in the manufacture of naval stores in North Carolina and Georgia. On the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate Army and served three years, attaining the rank of senior captain. His wife was Deborah A. Bailey. The family is of Scotch-American stock. The subject of this sketch was born at Lillington, N. C., October 23, 1866. His early education was under the direction of a competent governess whose unusual and peculiar capability for developing the mind and character of children left a deep impression upon her pupil. Afterwards he attended the academy in Savannah, where he prepared for the Middle Georgia military college at

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Milledgeville. He left college, however, at the end of his sophomore year to accompany his family to Chicago, where business changes required his father to locate. Anson was a brilliant student and maintained a high standing in all his classes, and during his two years in college he held the first place. His first business engagement was in the capacity of messenger in the large printing and publishing house of Rand, McNally & Co., in Chicago, where he was employed from June 1 to September 1, 1883. He then entered the service of the Chicago & Alton railroad as a clerk in the auditor's office. He remained in that office in different positions until December 12, 1887, when an offer from the auditor of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, in St. Paul, induced him to remove to that city. He remained in the employ of that company until September 1, 1890, when a

ANSON BAILEY CUTTS.

better position was offered him as chief rate clerk in the passenger department of the Great Northern Railway. He continued in that position until March 4, 1892, when he resigned to accept the offer of the chief clerkship in the general ticket and passenger department of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad in Minneapolis. January 1, 1894, the general ticket and passenger agent of that road resigned, and Mr. Cutts was appointed to fill the vacancy with the title of acting general ticket and passenger agent, and has since been given the full title of his office. Mr. Cutts has been given responsibilities beyond what are usually imposed upon men of his years, but he has demonstrated the possession of unusual business capacity and has won the confidence of his employers and the respect of the business public for his abilities in an unusual degree. His political opinions may be said to be inherited. Born in the South, and a son of a Confederate soldier, he regards himself as a Democrat, but has never taken any active part in politics. He always votes, as every good citizen should, and, also, as good citizens frequently do, casts his vote independently, with a preference rather for the man than the ticket. He became a member of the Presbyterian church in 1886. June 5, 1895, he married Edna Browning Strokes, of Grand Forks, N. D.

HARRY W. JONES.

HARRY W. JONES.

Harry Wild Jones is an Architect in Minneapolis. Mr. Jones is the son of Rev. Howard M. Jones, at present retired and living a Cedar Falls, Iowa. Rev. Howard M. Jones was the son of the late Dr. John Taylor Jones, who was for many years a missionary at Bangkok, Siam, where Howard M. was born, and from which place he was sent to this country when four years old to be educated. He graduated from Brown University in the class of 1853, and from the Newton Theological Seminary in 1857, after which he traveled in Europe and Palestine for several months. He then entered the ministry and served parishes in New York, New England, Iowa and Michigan. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Mary White, the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Francis Smith, the venerated author of the national hymn "America," and many other well-known sacred hymns. Dr. Smith was also a linguist of some note. Harry W., the subject of this sketch, was born in Michigan in 1859, and educated at the University grammar school at Providence, R. I., and Brown University. Leaving there in 1880 he spent two years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston in the study of architecture. At the completion of his course in the institute entered the office of the late H. H. Richardson as a student and draughtsman. Here he remained for a year, and he regards the time spent under the tutelage of this man, one of the greatest of modern architects, as of the highest value to him, and feels that the influence attending the association with so great a master had much to do with moulding his tastes in his chosen art and profession. In 1883 he married Miss Bertha J. Tucker of Boston, and in July of the same year came to Minneapolis to establish himself in his profession. The first year in Minneapolis was spent in the office of Plant & Whitney, architects. He then went to Europe, where he spent several months in travel and study, returning in 1885 and opening an office on his own account as an Architect. During the past eleven years in which he has practical his profession in Minneapolis he has made plans for several hundred buildings

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of both a public and a private nature, and has counted among his clients the Bank of Commerce, the University of Minnesota, the Minnesota Land and Investment Company, of Minneapolis; George A. Pillsbury, H. E. Ladd and S. G. Cook, of Minneapolis, and the Minneapolis Street Railway Company. His work has not been confined to Minneapolis, however, but may be found in New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, the Dakotas and the District of Columbia . For two years he filled the position of professor of architecture in the University of Minnesota, at the same time carrying on the practice of his profession. In 1892 he was elected by the Republicans to membership on the Park Board of Minneapolis for a period of six years. He is a director of the Board of Trade, and also of the Young Men's Christian Association, and holds membership in the Commercial Club. He is also President of the Minnesota Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. In a recent competition for plans for the new Minnesota state capitol, Mr. Jones was awarded the fifth prize of \$500, among forty-two competing architects. Mr. Jones' religious affiliations are with the Baptist Society and includes membership in the Calvary Church of Minneapolis. He has three children living, Harry, Malcolm, Mary White and Arthur Leo.

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CHARLES EUGENE FLANDRAU.

Charles E. Flandrau was born in New York City on July 15, 1828. His ancestors on his father's side were Huguenots, who settled in West Chester County, New York, and founded the town of New Rochelle. Thomas H. Flandrau, father of Charles E., was born at New Rochelle. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Macomb, was a half sister of General Alexander Macomb, who was commander-in-chief of the United States Army from 1828 to 1841. Thomas H. Flandrau was a law partner of the famous Aaron Burr, and for many year practiced with Colonel Burr in the city of New York. Charles E. Flandrau commenced his education at Georgetown, D. C., and when thirteen years old decided to enter the United States Navy, and applied for the position of midshipman. He was, however, too young and the appointment could not be made. He was bent on

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following the sea, and immediately upon discovering that his youth rendered him ineligible for a commission as mid-shipman, he shipped on the United States Revenue Cutter Forward, as a common seaman. After several voyages in various vessels, he gave up the idea of being a sailor and returned to school at Georgetown, but shortly afterwards went to New York and learned the trade of veneer-sawing in the mahogany mills of Mahlon Bunnell. Three years later went to Whitesboro, New York, and commenced studying law with his father. After several years of close study he was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with his father. However, within two years he determined to remove to Minnesota, and in November, 1853 in company with Horace R. Bigelow, Judge Flandrau landed in St. Paul. The young lawyers at once formed a partnership under the firm name of Bigelow & Flandrau. In those early days there was little business in the legal line, and Judge Flandrau had many opportunities of exploring the territory. During one of his trips he was so impressed with the possibilities of the Minnesota Valley that he determined to settle at the village of Traverse des Sioux. While living at Traverse des Sioux, Judge Flandrau held a number of local offices, and was member of the Territorial Council, and of the Constitutional Convention of 1857. In 1856 Judge

CHARLES EUGENE FLANDRAU.

Flandrau was appointed by President Pierce agent of the Sioux Indians. While in this position he took an active part in the punishment of the Indians who participated in the Spirits Lake and Springfield massacres, and was instrumental in the rescue and return of the captive women taken by them on this occasion. On July 17, 1857, President Buchanan appointed him Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Minnesota. At the convention of the Democrats during the same year for the nomination of state officers, under the new constitution, Judge Flandrau was nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. His election to this important office gave him an opportunity to impress his personality and his rare ability as a jurist upon the legal history of the state. His record as a jurist is chiefly to be found in the first nine volumes of Minnesota reports. The first Supreme Court of Minnesota had much important work in formulating a system of practice

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for the state, and the construction of a large number of statutes was also to be judicially determined for the first time, and the labors of Judge Flandrau were necessarily heavy. Judge Flandrau's decisions are describe as being always "plain, simple and uniformly terse, vigorous and decided." While aa justice on the supreme bench, there came to Judge Flandrau the opportunity which has made him most 122 famous in the history of the state. On the morning of August 18, 1862, Judge Flandrau was notified at his home at Traverse des Sioux, that the Sioux had risen and that a terrible massacre was in progress. Before noon the Judge had armed and equipped a company of one hundred and fifteen volunteers and was on his way to the relief of New Ulm, the largest and most exposed town in the region of the depredations of the Indians. On his arrival at New Ulm he was made commander-in-chief of all the assembled forces. The heroic relief and defense of New Ulm under his command is now a matter of familiar Minnesota history. This episode in the life of an active justice of the Supreme Court is probably without precedent. For some time after the relief of New Ulm, Judge Flandrau continued in the service. He was authorized by Governor Ramsey to raise troops and take general charge of the defense of the southwest frontier of the state. In the spring of 1864 Judge Flandrau resigned his position on the supreme bench, and commenced the practice of law in Nevada. Shortly after he formed a partnership with Col. R. H. Musser, of St. Louis, but in less than a twelve month he had returned to Minnesota and formed a partnership with Judge Atwater, at Minneapolis. During the same year he was elected city attorney of Minneapolis, and in 1868 was chosen president of the board of trade of that city. In 1870 he moved to St. Paul and formed a partnership with Messrs. Bigelow and Clark. This firm with various changes has continued until the present time. Judge Flandrau is, in politics, a representative of the old Jeffersonian Democracy. In 1867 he was Democratic candidate for governor, but was defeated by William R. Marshall. In 1869 he was Democratic candidate for chief justice of the supreme court, but was again defeated, the Republican majority in Minnesota being very large. None of these nominations were sought, and were only accepted on account of his loyalty to the Democratic party. He is still an ardent Democrat, but an equally zealous opponent to the free silver coinage movement. Judge Flandrau has been twice married.

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His first wife was Miss Isabella R. Dinsmore, of Kentucky, to who he was married on August 10, 1859. Mrs. Flandrau died June 30, 1867, leaving two daughters, Mrs. Tilden R. Selmes and Mrs. F. W. M. Cutcheon. On February 28, 1871, Judge Flandrau married Mrs. Rebecca B. Riddle, daughter of Judge William McCluer, of Pittsburg. They have two sons, Charles M. Flandrau and William Blair McC. Flandrau.

HENRY GEORGE HICKS.

Henry George Hicks, recently a judge of the district court of Hennepin County, is one of the self-made men of the Northwest, who has impressed himself strongly upon the community in which he lives. He was born at Varysburgh, Genesee (now Wyoming) County, New York, January 26, 1838. His father, George A. Hicks, was a saddler and harness maker by trade at Castleton, New York, a man in moderate circumstances and with no capital but his skill as a workman and his honorable reputation as a man. He died at Freeport, Ill., in 1881. George A. Hicks' wife was Sophia Hall, a native of Rutland, Vermont, who died at the home of her son, Henry, in Minneapolis, in 1885, at the age of seventy. Her father was Asa Hall, who was wounded in the battle of Lake Champlain in the War of 1812. George A. Hicks' mother, Hannah Edwards, was a cousin of the elder Jonathan Edwards. Henry G. Hicks, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools of New York and Pennsylvania, and also enjoyed one winter term at the academy at Arcade, New York. At the age of fifteen he began teaching school. Five years later he entered the preparatory department of Oberlin College, where by intervals of teaching and by employment in a printing office he supported himself until 1860 when he entered the freshman class. He then taught the first ward grammar school at Freeport, Illinois, for a year, and at the close of his engagement enlisted, July 24, 1861, as a private in Co. A, of the Second Illinois Cavalry. He was appointed corporal and sergeant of his company and then sergeant-major of the regiment, August 12. October 15 he was commissioned adjutant, was at the battle of Fort Donelson, and mustered out June 1, 1862. He was then appointed adjutant of the Seventy-first Illinois Infantry, a 123 three months' regiment, and mustered out October 1, 1862, and on the 6th of the following

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November was appointed adjutant of the Ninety-third Infantry Volunteers, which took part in the battles of Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, at the siege of Vicksburg, and the battle of Mission Ridge, where he was severely wounded in the left cheek and nose by a musket ball, and was honorably mustered out of the service February 28, 1864. Mr. Hicks first visited Minnesota in August, 1857, as an agent for D. C. Feeley, of Freeport, Illinois, dealer in lightning rods, and remained here three months and until after the panic of October. He then started home with about six hundred dollars in bills issued by the Citizens' Bank, of Gosport, Indiana, and Bank of Tekama, Nebraska. At St. Paul he could not use it, but secured an exchange of twenty dollars for Eastern money and proceeded to Lake City, where he made other collections in good money and was able to continue his homeward trip. In April, 1865, after leaving the army, Mr. Hicks returned to Minnesota, settled in Minneapolis, engaged in the lightning rod business in the summer, operated threshing machines and sold farm machinery in the autumn and taught school for two winters at a school house still standing at Hopkins, in Hennepin County. December, 1867, he was appointed sheriff of Hennepin County, was elected to that office in 1868, and in 1871 and 1872 was elected city justice of Minneapolis. In 1874 he began the practice of law with E. A. Gove, which partnership continued until October 15, 1875, when he formed a partnership with Capt. J. N. Cross, to which Frank H. Carleton was admitted in 1881. This partnership was continued until 1887 when Mr. Hicks was appointed judge of the district court in Hennepin County, where he served until January, 1895. He then, accompanied by his wife, traveled for nine months in Europe, and on the fourteenth day of October, 1895, just twenty years after coming a partnership with Capt. Cross, he became a member of the firm of Cross, Hicks, Carleton & Cross. Judge Hicks has held a number of other important positions, having been appointed by Gov. Marshall trustee of the Soldiers' Orphans, in 1869, to which office he was three times re-appointed. In 1872 he was elected president of the board and was

HENRY GEORGE HICKS.

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annually re-elected until the board closed the Soldier's Orphans Home, and voluntarily retired, having discharged all orphans committed to their care. He was elected to the lower house of the state legislature in 1877, and returned to that body three times afterwards, serving in his last two terms as chairman of the judiciary committee. He was elected to the legislature for the fifth time in 1896. He was president of the board of managers on the part of the house in the impeachment of E. St. Julien Cox, judge of the Ninth judicial district who was convicted by the senate and removed from office. Judge Hicks was a Republican before he was a voter, and has always adhered to that party. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Khurum Lodge A. F. & A. M., John A. Rawlins Post G. A. R., and was department commander of the Grand Army in 1868, by virtue of which he is a life member of the National Encampment. He is also a member and at present Senior Vice Commander of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion. He was married May 3, 1864, to Mary Adelaide Beede, of Freeport, Illinois, who died July 24, 1870, leaving four children all of whom have since died. November 5, 1873, he married Susannah R. Fox. Judge Hicks resides at 720 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis, which has been in his home for the part twenty-five years.

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TRAFFORD NEWTON JAYNE.

TRAFFORD NEWTON JAYNE.

The success achieved in business and professional life by the subject of this sketch, while yet a young man, is a splendid example of what a man of perseverance and industrious habits can make of himself in the North Star State. Trafford Newton Jayne was born near Lewiston, Winona County, Minnesota, November 3, 1868. Havens Brewster Jayne, his father, was by occupation a carpenter, in straightened financial circumstances. His mother's maiden name was Nellie Victoria Pike. On his father's side Mr. Jayne is directly descended from William Brewster, who came over in the Mayflower. William Jayne came from England to Pawtucket, Long Island, early in the Seventeenth century, and soon after

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connected himself with the Brewster family by marriage. The name was originally "De Jayne," and an officer of that name held high rank in the army of William the Conqueror. During the reign of Cromwell the De Jaynes were found with him, but after the ascension of Charles II. to the throne, in order to hide to some extent their identity, they dropped the "de" from the family name, and that has since been Jayne. Trafford Newton received his early education in the district schools of Southern Minnesota. He lived on the farm near St. Charles until the age of three, when he was taken to Mankato. In his fifth year he was again taken back to St. Charles, returning two years later to Winona. He attended the graded schools of Winona for three years, when he was again taken back to the farm. After two more years of farm life he again returned to Winona, finishing the preparatory school work in the freshman class in the high school proper when only thirteen years of age. He then left school and studied telegraphy and the railroad business at Lewiston, Minnesota. In a little less than five months he was given a position as telegraph operator and worked for about eight months in that way. He was then appointed cashier of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Winona, when only fourteen years of age, at a salary of sixty five dollars a month. He remained in this position only a short time when he was offered a better position as telegraph operator and ticket clerk for the same road there. He retained this position for about ten months, and was then appointed as the assistant city ticket agent of the Chicago & North-Western Railway at Winona. After being in this position about eight months he was given the appointment of cashier for the same road at Mankato. Seeing the importance at this time of further education he commenced preparation for a college course, entering the University of Michigan in the fall of 1886 and finishing in 1889, taking the four years' course in three years' time. While at college he took an active interest in athletics and in 1889 took the university championship at tennis, and shortly after, in the same year, defeated the champion of Ohio in a match game. He was on the university baseball team, was vice president of the bicycle club, secretary and treasurer of the tennis association, and also was secretary and treasurer of the dramatic club, editor-in-chief of the Commencement Annual, and a member of the Beta Theta Pi. On leaving college he returned to Minnesota and accepted a position as chief clerk in

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the office of Williams & Goodnow, at St. Paul, and in January, 1890, was admitted to the bar. Mr Jayne remained in the same position for a short time after admission to the bar, but commenced active practice for himself on May 1, 1890. In November of that year he went into partnership with C.B. Palmer, under the firm name of Palmer & Jayne. This partnership continued until the first of January, 125 1892, when Mr. Jayne was offered the attorney-ship of the Wilbur Mercantile Agency in Minneapolis and accepted it. On April 1, of the same year, he entered into partnership with R.G. Morrison, under the firm name of Jayne & Morrison, which partnership continued until 1897, when the firm was dissolved. Mr. Jayne then formed a partnership with A. L. Helliwell, under the name of Jayne & Helliwell. They enjoy an extensive practice, corporation and commercial law being their specialties. In politics, Mr. Jayne is a Republican. At college he was president of the University Republican Club, numbering six hundred members, and one of the vice presidents of the Michigan State League of Republican Clubs, at the age of twenty. He is at present a court commissioner of Hennepin County. Mr. Jayne is a member of the Commercial Club, and his church affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is not married.

OLIN B. LEWIS.

Among the descendants of the little band of pilgrims which came over in the Mayflower must be counted O. B. Lewis, of St. Paul. His father, Z. D. Lewis, his grandfather, Miner Lewis, and others of the family belonged to the former class—the loyal sturdy yeomanry on which the nation depends for its foremost foundations. Several of Mr. Lewis' forefathers were in the war of 1812. His mother came of German blood. Her name was Rebecka Horning, and she was a member of one of the old families of Pennsylvania. Mr. Z. D. Lewis came West and settled in Wisconsin, where his son Olin was born in the town of Weyauwega, Waupaca County, on March 12, 1861. The boy was brought up on the farm and was accustomed to hard work and out-door exercise. The foundations of his education were laid in the public schools in his native county. He prepared for college in the high schools at Omro, near which place his father had by that time located on a farm. In the

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fall of 1879 he entered the University of Wisconsin, and during his four years' course largely supported himself. During the last year he received an appointment as instructor in chemistry, a position which he held for a year after graduation. Mr. Lewis received his diploma in June, 1884, graduating with honor. For the next few years he divided his time between "earning a living" and studying

OLIN B. LEWIS.

law. Part of this time he taught school; at another time he was in the collection department of the Walter. A Wood Harvester Company. In 1889 he was admitted to the bar and came to St. Paul to practice his chosen profession. He at once formed a partnership with Oscar Hallam under the firm name of Lewis & Hallam. The young lawyers have been very successful and have built up a large practice during their seven years' partnership. At the same time the senior member of the firm has mixed somewhat in local politics. A Republican of the most uncompromising type he received the honor of an election to the city assembly in a distinctly Democratic city. He was first elected in 1894 and was re-elected in 1896, both times without any solicitation upon his part. Being a man of strong convictions and much individuality he has naturally become a leader in the assembly and has taken a prominent part in shaping the actions of that body during his membership in it. His course has won him the approval of many practical citizens irrespective of party, and in 1896 he was elected a judge of the Second Judicial district. In 1885 Mr. Lewis and Miss Della Barnett, of Oshkosh, were married. In matter of religious faith Mr. Lewis is a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of St. Paul. He was brought up in that denomination. He is a member of the Masonic body, of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the A. O. U. W., of which organization he is a past master.

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AMBROSE NEWELL MERRICK.

AMBROSE NEWELL MERRICK.

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Ambrose N. Merrick was born in Brimfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts, February 9, 1827. He comes of Puritan stock. Thomas Merrick, the first of the family to come to America, settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1630, and afterwards became one of the founders of Springfield, Massachusetts. The family name originated in Wales. Mr. Merrick is a son of Ruel Merrick and Marcia Fenton, both of Brimfield, Massachusetts, and was the youngest of seven children. His father died when he was about three years old. After attending the district school until about sixteen years of age, Mr. Merrick spent a few terms at the Westfield Academy and Williston Seminary, where he completed preparation for college. He entered Williams College in the sophomore year and graduated in 1850. From 1850 to 1854 Mr. Merrick managed the farm for his mother, studying law as he had the time. In 1855 he entered the office of the Hon. George Ashmun, of Springfield, then one of the leaders of the New England bar, and remained under Mr. Ashmun's tutelage until his admission to the bar in 1857. For ten years after his admission to the bar Mr. Merrick was actively engaged in practice in Springfield, devoting some time to politics, and being for a long time a member of the executive committee of the republican state central committee of Massachusetts. While in Springfield he was for some time president of the City Council and Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and later served for some time as City Solicitor. In 1867 Mr. Merrick went to California and for two years practiced at Los Angeles. After a winter in San Francisco he went to Seattle, Washington, and with his associates opened the first coal mine on Puget Sound. But the frontier life of Washington was not an agreeable one, and Mr. Merrick, in 1871, moved to Minneapolis. In the spring of 1872 St. Anthony and Minneapolis were consolidated, and Mr. Merrick became the first City Attorney. He held that office for three consecutive terms. He was one of the originators of the present municipal court. From 1873 to 1875 Mr. Merrick, in addition to the discharge of the duties of City Attorney, was engaged with the late H. G. O. Morrison, under the firm name of Merrick & Morrison, in a large general practice. In 1876 Mr. Merrick, owing to the ill-health of his wife, was compelled to seek a different climate, and went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he resided from 1876 to 1880. On leaving St. Louis to return to Minneapolis, he was the recognized leader of the bar of

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the Criminal Court of that city. Upon his return to Minneapolis Mr. Merrick immediately entered upon a large practice which he has actively continued since. During his long term at the bar Mr. Merrick's practice has covered every branch of the law. While in Washington Territory, as attorney of the Indian department, he was charged with the care of the legal relations of the Indians in that territory, and in an action brought by a Chinaman against an Indian for services rendered him, took for the first time the position that an Indian sustaining full tribunal relations was not capable of contracting or being contracted with. The case excited great interest on account of the principles involved. Mr. Merrick during his nearly forty years' practice at the bar has participated in the trial of a very large number of important and interesting civil causes, among them being one involving the constitutionality of the insolvent law of 1881 of this state, which was carried through the state courts successfully by him and on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Merrick's contention was sustained¹²⁷ and the act declared constitutional; another calling on the Supreme Court of his state for the first time to determine the relative rights of the Street Railway Company and travelers upon the public streets after the company had equipped its lines with electrically-propelled cars. In politics Mr. Merrick was by education and surroundings naturally a Whig, casting his first vote for Taylor and Fillmore, and after that time continuing an active worker in the Whig party until its dissolution as a national party, after which Mr. Merrick went with the free soil wing of the Whig party, which resulted in the formation of the Republican party of to-day, in the formation of which he was an active participant and member of the executive committee of the State Central Committee of Massachusetts for eight years, and with the exception of the support which he gave to Horace Greeley in 1872, and Samuel J. Tilden in 1876, his connection with the Republican party has remained unbroken, having been a desired speaker in every national campaign until the campaign of 1896, when he was compelled by his convictions to support bimetallism. In 1858 Mr. Merrick was married to Sarah B. Warriner, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and this union resulted eight children; two sons, Louis A. and Harry H., now being associated with Mr. Merrick in the active practice of the law.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING.

W. A. Fleming is a lawyer and lives at Brainerd, Minnesota. His father, Patrick Fleming, was a prosperous county merchant all his life. He came from Scotland with his parents in 1819. When a young man he settled in Franklin County, New York, where he died at the age of sixty-three. He married Miss Rachel Shaw, a member of an old New England family. W. A. Fleming was born December 28, 1848, at Dickinson Center, Franklin County, New York. His boyhood was spent at home attending the village school. He attended Lawrenceville Academy several terms. He began teaching when only seventeen, and taught school ten years, most of the time at home. By economy he had saved, when he became of age, three hundred dollars, and was then taken into partnership by his father. For a while he served as postmaster at his village, being appointed to this position by

WILLIAM A. FLEMING.

President Grant. But having no taste for mercantile life, he determined to become a lawyer, and in 1878 he graduated from the Albany Law School. Seeing better opportunities for a young lawyer in the west than existed in his native state, he came to Minnesota in 1882 and established himself at Brainerd. During his fourteen years residence in that city he has built up a large practice and has been elected to a number of positions of trust. His early experience in school teaching was recognized by his choice as Superintendent of Schools of Crow Wing County. This position he held five years. He was municipal judge of Brainerd four years, and later was city attorney and county attorney. In 1889 and 1893, he was elected to the State Legislature from Crow Wing County. In the legislature he took an active part in furthering the best measures before the House of Representatives. He has always been a Republican and is a firm believer in the principles of protection, sound finance and reciprocity. Mr. Fleming is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias and of the Red Men. He has no church connections, though he is believer in the essentials of the Christian religion. In 1888 he was married to Miss Florence O. Foster, a daughter of Judge

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George B. Foster, of Peoria, Illinois. At that time Mrs. Fleming was a teacher in the high school at Brainerd. They have one daughter named Geraldine.

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HENRY J. GJERTSEN.

HENRY J. GJERTSEN.

Henry J. Gjertsen is a native of Tromsø, Norway. His father was born in Bergen, Norway, and comes from the well-known Gjertsen family of that city. At an early age he removed to the northern part of Norway, Tromsø County, where he married Albertina, daughter of the Wulf family, and engaged in agriculture and shipping until about twenty-eight years ago, when he brought his family to this country and settled in Hennepin County. The subject of this sketch was born October 8, 1861, and was six years of age when his parents came to this country. Mr. Gjertsen's early education was obtained in the district school in the town of Richfield, Hennepin County, Minnesota, where his father was engaged in farming. He grew up on the farm until he was twenty years of age, working on the farm during the summer season and attending school in the winter. In this way he prepared for the Minneapolis high school which he also attended for a time. Subsequently he took a six years' term in the collegiate department of the Red Wing seminary, a theological institution. His parents had destined him for the ministry, but after completing his collegiate course he took up the study of law in Minneapolis, and at the age of twenty-three was admitted to practice by the district court of Hennepin County. While yet a student of law he became interested in some important and fiercely contested litigation which finally landed in the supreme court and almost before he was regularly admitted to practice he was recognized as an attorney of record in the supreme court of Minnesota. He has also been admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Gjertsen has always been a student and speaks fluently the Scandinavian and German languages. While very successful in his professional work he retains a love for agriculture and prides himself on being a practical and thorough farmer. He has made no specialty of any particular

branch of law but has been engaged in general practice and enjoys a reputation of a successful practitioner, in both lower and higher courts. During the last two years he has been engaged a greater part of the time in prosecuting insolvency cases growing out of the failures of the local banks. Mr. Gjertsen is a Republican and takes an active interest in local and national politics. He has served at different times on county and congressional committees, and takes an active part in the work of the Republican League; was a delegate to the last national convention of the Republican League; has stumped the state in every direction for the last ten years in the interest of the Republican ticket; has been a delegate to several state conventions, but has never held any political office. He is recognized as one of the leading Scandinavians of the state, and his name has been frequently mentioned for judicial honors. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and several other fraternal societies, local clubs and organizations. He has taken an active interest in the promotion of every enterprise inaugurated for the benefit of the city. In his church connections he is an Episcopalian and an active member of that denomination. Mr. Gjertsen was married January 4, 1883, to Gretchen Goebel, daughter of a prominent German family from Hanau, near Frankfort-on-the-Main. He has one daughter living and is thoroughly devoted to his family. He has resided in Minneapolis ever since he was married, and is in every way loyally identified with the interests of the city.

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EDWARD MORRILL JOHNSON.

Edward M. Johnson was born in Fisherville, Merrimac County, New Hampshire, November 24, 1850. In 1854 his parents moved to St. Anthony, now a part of Minneapolis, where they have since continuously resided. His father, Luther G. Johnson is well known to pioneer settlers of this section, having been engaged actively as a manufacturer and merchant until recent years. He was a member of the firm of Kimball, Johnson & Co., and of L. G. Johnson & Co., two of the earliest mercantile and manufacturing concerns of the city, the last named firm having established the first furniture factory in Minneapolis. Mr. Johnson's ancestors upon both his father's and mother's side were among the earliest

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settlers of New England. Among the former were a number of prominent founders of Andover, Massachusetts, and Concord, New Hampshire, as well as members of the Committee of Safety during the Revolutionary War. He first attended the pioneer school, which was kept in a small frame building in St. Anthony, on what is now University avenue, between Second and Third avenue S. E. a building well remembered by the earliest settlers of the city. Later he entered the first high school in the city, which was organized at St. Anthony about 1863. The school year 1866-67 was spent at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester. He then attended for four years the Minnesota State University, which had been reopened in 1867, but left there before any class graduated, and was for some time in his father's employment. In January, 1873, Mr. Johnson went to Europe, where he remained nearly three years. While there he visited nearly all of Central Europe, but spent the most of his time at the universities of Heidelberg and Berlin, where he studied law, including Roman and international law, under Professors Windschied, Bluntschli, Gneist and Bruns. He also attended courses of lectures by Mommsen, Curtius, Grimm, Treitschke, Wagner and other celebrated German professors. At the end of the year 1875 Mr. Johnson returned to Minneapolis and early the following year entered the law offices of judge J. M. Shaw & A. L. Levi; later he attended the law school of the Iowa State University at Iowa City, where he graduated in 1877. Soon

EDWARD MORRILL JOHNSON.

afterward he opened a law office in Minneapolis in partnership with Mr. E. C. Chatfield. Later this partnership was dissolved and for four years he was alone. In January, 1882, Mr. C. B. Leonard entered into partnership with Mr. Johnson. This firm, with the addition of Mr. Alexander McCune, still continues. Mr. Johnson has made a specialty of the law of corporations, real estate and municipal bonds. He has been the attorney and counsellor of the Farmers and Mechanic's Savings Bank of Minneapolis since 1883. For ten years he was clerk and attorney for the Board of Education. In 1883 he was elected to the city council from the Second ward, and served in that body until 1890, when he resigned, being at that time its president. It is generally conceded, that, during Mr. Johnson's term

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in the city council, his views were most frequently the controlling ones of that body. His career during that time was marked with the same steadfastness and fearlessness that has constituted him a leader among men. One of the most important innovations of recent years in municipal taxation originated with Mr. Johnson, and by his unceasing efforts was brought to a successful trial. It is what is known as the Permanent Improvement Fund, by means of which a city is enabled to improve and beautify its streets while the tax upon property owners for payment of the expense is divided into five equal annual assessments. Since the successful operation of this measure in Minneapolis the principle has been incorporated into the laws of some of our surrounding states. By Mr. Johnson's tact the system of street railway transfers was brought about. That Mr. Lowry realized this fact and gave him the credit of forcing the measure upon his company is manifest in a reminder Mr. Lowry presented Mr. Johnson in the form of a transfer check printed upon satin and handsomely framed in mahogany. A few years ago a suspension bridge stood on the site of the present Steel Arch Bridge. The roadway was narrow and was fast becoming inadequate to the demands made upon it, and the strain of projected electric cars would have proved more than the bridge could sustain. With remarkable firmness Mr. Johnson undertook to replace the suspension bridge with one of steel. The cause he so championed created public opposition, but he fought it through to a successful termination, and to-day no one of Mr. Johnson's efforts is more appreciated by the public than that of securing the fine steel arch bridge in place of the old suspension one. One of Mr. Johnson's most valuable services to the public was in connection with the Minneapolis Public Library. Through his efforts the plan finally adopted sprang into vital action. As chairman of the council committee which had that matter under consideration, as well as chairman of the council committee on legislation, he drafted the Library Board charter and urged it through the legislature. Poole, the recognized authority on library matters, said it was one of the best laws for the government of libraries he had ever examined. After securing the passage of the library act he was made one of the directors of the Library Board, and has been and is now one of its most efficient members. As a director of the Society of Fine Arts Mr. Johnson has given it enthusiastic support. In 1887 he was

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appointed one of the commissioners having in charge the erection of the new courthouse and city hall, and was for a number of years its vice-president, chairman of its financial committee, a member of its building committee, and for the past two years its president. In all these positions of responsibility Mr. Johnson has given his time and labor without one thought of pecuniary reward. Through his efforts the Northwestern Casket Company and the Minneapolis Office and School Furnishing Company were established; and of both concerns he has long been president. In politics Mr. Johnson has always been a Republican and actively interested in the success of his party. In 1892 he was chairman of the city committee, and by virtue of such office was a member of the Republican Campaign Committee of that year. In 1894 he was appointed chairman of the County Committee, which made him chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee. In 1896 he was appointed member at large and secretary of the State Central Committee. In 1890 Mr. Johnson married Effie S. Richards, daughter of Mr. W. O. Richards, of Waterloo, Iowa. He has a pleasant home on Fourth street and Tenth avenue SE., in the immediate vicinity of where his parents located in 1854, and still reside.

CLEMENT S. EDWARDS.

The early history of Clement Stanislaus Edwards contains a mystery, which thus far he has never been able to solve. When about fifteen months old he was left by a lady who claimed to be his mother with a family consisting of a widow and three children in Chatham, New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada. The lady who left him there stated that she was his mother; that this family had been recommended by the bishop of the diocese; that she wished good care taken of him until her return, and that she was about to start to India where her husband had gone as an officer in the British army. She stated that her child was born March 4, 1869. She never returned and Mr. Edwards has never been able to secure any further information regarding his parents. He learned to look upon the humble people with whom he had been left as his kinsfolk, and this delusion on his part was encouraged. At the end of six years he was placed at a private school for three years, and later at a day school conducted by the Christian Brothers. The first year Clement won

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a prize providing for a year's tuition and boarding, and all the privileges of the academy on St. Michael's Mount. He spent the next year in that boarding school, where he made such progress that he was allowed to remain a second year. He was now about twelve years of age, and being of an adventurous disposition, he went to New York City whither the children of the widow with whom he had grown up, had preceded him. He found their circumstances such that it was necessary for him to rely upon his own resources, and about this time he learned also of the death of their mother, who had always been the personification of kindness and love towards him. This sad blow took from him his only friend. Alone in the great city, without money or friends, he secured employment as a cash boy in a large dry goods store, his compensation being two dollars a week, upon which he was obliged to live. After a short time he found employment as a clerk for real estate broker with the more liberal compensation of three dollars a week, and correspondingly greater luxury in his mode of living. He remained in this position for about a year, when through a disagreement with his employer he left his service, and finding himself without food or shelter he acted upon the advice given on a street sign, upon which he read, "Children's Aid Society," and applied for assistance. He was informed that this assistance consisted in transportation out West, and a chance to find a home. He, along with a considerable assignment of stranded humanity, accepted this aid, and on the following day started with an officer of the society for Albert Lea, where they arrived November 17, 1881. The children were taken to the court house where was assembled a large company of farmers, some having come a hundred miles to make a selection of a son or a daughter among these waifs. Clement was selected by a man from Caledonia, but he was weary of travel and preferred rather to remain with G. Q. Slocum, of Albert Lea, who proposed to take him into his home to work for his board and schooling. Mr. Slocum's house was his home for a number of years, where he was encouraged in his studies and permitted to make the most of every opportunity. He was an apt scholar, and after passing through the various grades, including one year's attendance at the high school, he secured employment in the office of the Freeborn County Standard, where he learned the art of printing. Later he served an apprenticeship in Minneapolis on the Daily Market

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Record, being employed by Col. Rogers, the publisher of that paper, for about three years. Clement had practiced careful

CLEMENT S. EDWARDS.

economy with a view to taking a college course, and in 1888 entered Parker College, at Winnebago City, where he remained two years, preparing for the ministry. While there he regularly filled the pulpit in the Free Will Baptist church at Janesville. In 1890 he entered Hillsdale College, Michigan, for the purpose of continuing his preparation for the ministry, but, having in the meantime concluded to adopt the legal profession, and an opportunity presenting itself to take up his legal studies, he returned to Albert Lea and began the study of law in the office of Lovely & Morgan, in January, 1891. He was admitted to the bar April 3, 1894, and at once entered into partnership with Hon. John A. Lovely. In the spring of 1895 he was elected city attorney of Albert Lea, which position he now holds. A few months later the partnership of Lovely & Edwards was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Edwards is an active and loyal Republican, was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity in college; also occupied the chair of Chancellor Commander, and is at present District Deputy Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. He is first lieutenant of Company I, National Guards, and is a member of the Albert Lea Presbyterian church. He was married September 12, 1894, to Harriet, daughter of Victor Gillrup, mayor of Albert Lea.

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WILLIAM J. BURNETT.

WILLIAM J. BURNETT.

William J. Burnett, manager and proprietor of the Northwestern Hide and Fur Company, of Minneapolis, was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1843, the son of Virgil Justice Burnett and Harriet S. Burnett. His ancestry on both sides of the family were Scotch-English people, his father's family presumed to have been of the same as that of Bishop Burnett. In 1837 they were engaged in the grocery business in Newark, New Jersey, when their

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business was ruined by the great panic which wrecked so many fortunes. Unable to realize upon their accounts they turned over all their goods to their creditors and started for the far West. It was while they were en route that William J. was born at Pittsburg, then a small but thrifty city. Here the Burnett family halted for a time and the father who was a carriage blacksmith by trade, engaged in his handicraft in order to earn money to pursue the Western journey to Terre Haute, Indiana. They went by boat from Pittsburg to Vincennes and by canal to Terre Haute. When they arrived there the father had just fifty cents left, but having friends, and, more important, having industry and skill he was soon in comfortable circumstances. He was a man of studious tastes, and, like Elihu Burritt, became known as the "learned blacksmith." He was elected to the legislature in 1856, and was one of the prime movers in the passage of the famous Indiana liquor law. He died in 1859, honored by all who knew him and survived by his wife, six boys and two girls. The mother is still living at the advanced age of eighty-eight, and is in the enjoyment of remarkable health and vigor. On November 22, 1890, William J. Burnett commenced business in Minneapolis under the name of the Northwestern Hide and Fur Company at 417 Main street Southeast. In the fall of 1895 he purchased the property at 409 Main Street Southeast, where he provided himself with all modern conveniences for the transaction of his business. His great success is largely due to his progressive methods and to a number of valuable devices of his own invention pertaining to the hide and fur trade, which have proved a source of profit to him. Mr. Burnett has displayed unusual enterprise in the conduct of his business, one exhibition of it being the employment of two men, hired within the past year, to explore on foot from the Deer River to Rainy River, through the great forests of that wild region, the chief purpose of this venture being to find what its resources are for agriculture, hunting, fishing and trapping. This information he has given to the public in various contributions to the newspapers. This section of the country, he believes, needs only transportation facilities to attract immigration, and which he thinks will soon add greatly to the wealth of the state and the growth of the Twin Cities. He has been strongly impressed with the fact that such a vast area of rich country, almost one-third of this great state, should not still lie idle right at the doors, as it were, of the great cities of

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth. He thinks that all that is needed is railroad facilities to create an interest in that section equal to that of the Dakotas in 1880, although the region he regards as superior in resources, as its numerous lakes and streams are abundantly stocked with the choicest fish, and the forests are the home of the finest of game and fur-bearing animals, while in the summer it is the home of millions of waterfowl. Mr. Burnett was married to Miss Alida Suits, of Huron, South Dakota, in June, 1888. They have one daughter, Harriet Alida, age six. They reside in Southeast Minneapolis and are members of the Andrew Presbyterian church.

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FRANK A. MARON.

Frank A. Maron is the proprietor and principal of the Globe Business College in St. Paul. Mr. Maron is a German by birth and was born in Koschmieder, Prussia, March 25, 1863. His father was the village grocer and a man of influence in the community, having served in the capacity of alderman, commissioner of schools, and in other places of trust. His wife, Sophia Krawietz (Maron) was the daughter of a wealthy miller. Frank Maron began his school life when but six years of age. He first displayed a strange repugnance to study, but within a short time began to love his books, and at the age of thirteen was sufficiently advanced to assist his teachers in instructing a class which contained nearly one hundred pupils. Soon after he reached the age of fourteen he graduated with high honors. He at once entered his father's store as clerk, and his father's health failing within a year and the family store being sold, it was necessary for Frank to seek other employment. Young Maron was not afraid of work, and his first engagement was as a helper to a blacksmith. But the time came when he reached the age at which under the German law he was required to enlist for military duty, to escape which he fled with a friend, February 11, 1882, to America. The two boys arrived in St. Paul, March 2, with tickets to Delano, Minnesota, and with anything but a clear idea where they were going. While Frank was passing the night in the railroad depot at St. Paul, a negro entered the room. This was the first colored person he had ever seen and the sight alarmed him not a little. Arriving at Delano young

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Maron obtained employment from the agent of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, and remained for several weeks in that service, receiving at first only \$1.25 a day. Later he secured a position as blacksmith, and shortly afterwards joined his friend on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and was employed for considerable time in the shops of that company. Having been advised to study telegraphy, he gave up his position with the railroad company and devoted his time to its study in June, 1884, at the school of O. M. Stone, in St. Paul. He supported himself by carrying newspapers and doing other odd jobs, slept in a garret and battled with adversity in almost every form in which it could be encountered by a young and friendless man.

FRANK A. MARON.

When he was graduated and about to seek a position as an operator he was asked to purchase a half interest in the school. This he did, and in May, 1885, secured full ownership by transferring to Mr. Stone some property in Minneapolis which he had bought with his earnings. Thus three years after his arrival in this country he found himself at the head of a commercial school. Times were prosperous and the demand for typewriters and stenographers was active. Mr. Maron prepared himself to instruct pupils in these lines, and also continued his operations in real estate with considerable success. He also mastered bookkeeping and had a department of that kind in 1888. Mr. Maron's school is now located in the Endicott building in St. Paul, where all the departments of a business college are conducted, including also instruction in English and German. The graduates of this school include hundreds of young men and women who have gone out into active business life. Mr. Maron is a member of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, of the St. Paul Commercial Club, of St. Clement's Society, and of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is assistant recorder of the German Life Insurance Company, and treasurer of St. Paul Council, No. 2, Ancient Order of Aztecs. He was married April 25, 1882, to Miss Emma M. Persons, who died March 13, 1894. They have no children.

CASS GILBERT.

CASS GILBERT.

Cass Gilbert, an architect of St. Paul, was the son of Samuel Augustus Gilbert, soldier and topographical engineer, and for many years a distinguished officer of the United States Coast Survey, and who was awarded a medal by congress for distinguished bravery in rescuing shipwrecked sailor on the coast of Texas. At the opening of the Civil War has was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fourth Ohio, was later transferred and promoted to colonel of the Forty-fourth Ohio, and received a special letter of thanks from the president for gallant and brilliant conduct in the march on Cumberland Gap whereby 3,000 Confederates were captured. By dispersing a rebel convention at Frankfort, Kentucky, February 18, 1863, he broke up a conspiracy to pass an act of secession and by so doing he saved the state to the Union. In March, 1865, he received the rank of brevet brigadier general. After executing a commission to South America for the government the resumed his service on the coast survey, continuing it until his death, which occurred in St. Paul, June 9, 1868. His wife, Elizabeth Fulton Wheeler (Gilbert), a daughter of Benjamin Wheeler, of Zanesville, Ohio, is a woman of great strength of character and courage, which was exhibited during the war when she made a perilous ride through the mountains to meet her husband, who was reported dangerously wounded. Gen. Gilbert was descended from Hon. Samuel Gilbert, of Gilead, Connecticut, an officer in the Revolutionary Army, whose father was also an officer of the Colonial troops. The subject of this sketch was born at Zanesville, Ohio, November 24, 1859. He attended the county schools near Zanesville, but at the age of eight years removed with his parents to St. Paul, where his education in the public schools was continued. Later he attended Macalester College at the old Winslow house in Minneapolis, under the direction of Dr. E. D. Neil. In September, 1876, he entered the office of A. M. Radcliffe, an architect in St. Paul, where he remained for eighteen months as a student. He then joined a surveying party locating the Hudson & River Falls Railroad line, in Wisconsin. In the fall of 1878 he

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began the special course in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in the spring of 1879 received one of the two prizes given by the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He served on the United State Coast Survey under Prof. Henry L. Whiting, in the topographical survey of the Hudson River from Peekskill to Newburg, and in 1880 went to Europe to pursue the study of architecture. He returned to New York after a year and entered the office of the eminent architects, Messrs. McKim, Mead & White. In 1881 he was sent by them to take charge of their branch office in Baltimore, resigning that position in December, 1882, to come to St. Paul. The following January he opened an office in St. Paul and has remained there in business ever since. It was while in New York in 1881 that Mr. Gilbert suggested the founding of the Architectural League. In January 1886, Mr. Gilbert formed a partnership with James Knox Taylor, which was dissolved in June, 1891. The firm of Gilbert & Taylor were consulting architects and superintendents of the construction of the New York Life building and designed and superintended the construction of the Endicott building in St. Paul. Mr. Gilbert was the architect of the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, and other churches in the city, also a number of mercantile buildings and residences, 135 and among other structures the Hill Theological Seminary. In 1891 he was appointed superintendent of construction of the new government building in St. Paul, and held that position until June, 1893. On the 31st of October, 1895, Mr. Gilbert was declared the successful competitor among a large number of architects for designing the new Capitol building of the state of Minnesota, and was appointed the architect in charge. Mr. Gilbert was elected a director of the American Institute of Architects in October, 1893, at the annual convention in Chicago. In February, 1893, he was appointed a member of the National Jury of Selection for architecture at the World's Columbian Exposition. In the fall of 1893 he was elected president of the Minnesota Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and in the same year was a member of the jury of award for the Rotch Traveling Scholarship in Boston. Mr. Gilbert was married November 29, 1888, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Julia Tappen Finch, daughter of Henry Martin Finch, of that city. They have four children, Emily Finch, Elizabeth Wheeler, Julia Swift and Cass, Jr.

WILLIS EDWARD DODGE.

Willis Edward Dodge is of English descent, his ancestors having come over to this country from England in 1670. Three brothers came together, and their descendants took an active part in the Revolution, in which they were known as "the Manchester men." Andrew Jackson Dodge, grandfather of Willis Edward, settled in Montpelier, Vermont, in 1812. The subject of this sketch was born at Lowell, Vermont, May 11, 1857, the son of William Baxter Dodge and Harriett Baldwin (Dodge). William B. Dodge was a farmer in an ordinary circumstances. Willis Edward began his education in the public schools of Vermont, and continued it in St. Johnsbury Academy, where he took the classical course preparatory for Dartmouth College. He did not, however, take a college, but began the study of law with Hon. W. W. Grout, a member of congress from the Second Vermont district, and also read law with Hon. F. W. Baldwin, of Barton, Vermont, in 1879 and 1880. He was admitted to the Orleans County, Vermont, bar in

WILLIS EDWARD DODGE.

September, 1880. In October of that year he came West in search of better opportunities for a young man of his ambitions and capacity, and settled at Fargo, North Dakota. Subsequently he removed to Jamestown, North Dakota, where he was appointed attorney for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and held that office until July, 1887. He was then appointed attorney for the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company for Dakota, and returned to Fargo, where he lived until August, 1892. At that time he removed to Minneapolis, where he continued to act as attorney for the Great Northern Railway Company, formerly St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company. He is also at the present time attorney for the Minneapolis Trust Company, and other corporations. He has made a specialty of corporation law, and has obtained distinction in that department of legal practice. Mr. Dodge has always been a Republican, and while a resident of Dakota was made a member of the state senate in 1886 and 1887. During his residence in Jamestown he served that city as its corporation counsel for eight years. He is a

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member of the Knights of the Red Cross and the Minneapolis Club. He claims no church membership. On March 27, 1882, he married Hattie M. Crist of Vinton, Iowa. They have two children, Dora Mae, age twelve, and William E., age ten.

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JOHN BACHOP GILFILLAN.

JOHN BACHOP GILFILLAN.

John Bachop Gilfillan is a lawyer in Minneapolis. His grand parents on his father's side emigrated from Balfron, Sterling, Scotland, in 1794, and of his mother from Glasgow in 1795, and settled in Caledonia County, Vermont. As the name indicates the neighborhood was populated by emigrants from Scotland, and here in the town of Barnet the subject of this sketch was born February 11, 1835. His father, Robert Gilfillan, was a farmer, and the early years of his boyhood were spent on the farm, with attendance at the district school in the winter. When he was twelve years old his parents moved to the town of Peacham, and he prepared himself for Dartmouth College at the Caledonia Academy, located in that town. In order to contribute to his own support he began teaching in the district schools at the age of seventeen. His brother-in-law, Captain John Martin, had settled in St. Anthony, Minnesota, and Mr. Gilfillan came to visit him in October, 1855, hoping to obtain a position as teacher, but expecting to return later and enter college. The position as teacher was obtained, and the attractions of the West proved to be so strong that he never returned to college. He began the study of law with Nourse & Winthrop, afterwards with Lawrence & Lochren, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar. He formed a partnership with J. R. Lawrence, which continued until his partner entered the army. Mr. Gilfillan then practiced law alone until 1871, when the firm of Lochren, McNair & Gilfillan was formed. Judge Lochren was subsequently appointed to the district bench, and Mr. McNair died in 1885. In 1885, the present firm of Gilfillan, Belden & Williard was formed. Mr. Gilfillan, and the firms with which he has been connected have enjoyed a large share of the most lucrative and important law practice in the state. Among the important cases in which he was engaged

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were the contested will cases of Stephen Emerson, Ovid Pinney and Governor C. C. Washburn. He has also been engaged as an attorney of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, and the Minneapolis Eastern Railroad. Mr. Gilfillan has always taken an active interest in educational matters. As early as 1859 he helped to organize the Mechanics' Institute for Literary Culture, in St. Anthony. He drew up the bill for the organization of the St. Anthony school board, under which the system of graded schools was introduced, and served as a director for nearly ten years. In 1880 he was appointed regent of the state university, and served in that position for eight years. Mr. Gilfillan has always been a Republican in politics, and has held several offices, beginning with that of city attorney of St. Anthony soon after his admission to the bar. He was elected county attorney of Hennepin County in 1863, and served until 1867; again from 1869 to 1871, and from 1873 to 1875. In 1875 he was elected to the upper house of the state legislature, and served in that capacity for ten consecutive years. In the earlier years of his service in the senate he was chairman of the committee on taxes and tax laws, and raised these laws into a code which constitute the chief body of the revenue system of the state. Perhaps the most important piece of legislation in which he performed a leading part was that providing for the adjustment of the state railroads bonds. He in fact dictated the terms of the compromise bill which became the law upon which the adjustment was made. In 1884 Mr. Gilfillan was elected to congress from the district then including both Minneapolis and St. Paul. At the expiration of his term of office Mr. Gilfillan took his 137 family to Europe and having placed his children in school in Dresden spent nearly two years and a half in travel, visiting every country of Europe except Portugal, and extending his travels into Egypt and the Holy Land. He then returned to the practice of his profession in Minneapolis, in which he is now actively engaged. He is a member and an officer of Westminster Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gilfillan was married in 1870 to Miss Rebecca C. Oliphant, of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. He has four children living. The mother died March 25, 1884. In June, 1893, Mr. Gilfillan was married to Miss Lavinia Coppock, of New Lisbon, Ohio, but more recently of Washington, D. C.

DANIEL SINCLAIR.

The subject of this sketch has been engaged in journalism in Minnesota since 1856, and during all that time has been the editor of the same paper, the Winona Republican. Daniel Sinclair is a native of Scotland, and was born at Thurso, Carthnessshire, January 2, 1833. His father, George Sinclair, was a merchant and a revenue officer under the British government. He died when Daniel was but five years old. The family line is traced directly to the brothers St. Clair, who went over to England from Normandy with William the Conqueror. From them was descended General Arthur St. Clair, a famous soldier of the American Revolutionary War. Daniel's education was limited to the common and grammar schools of his native town in Scotland, and to a few months in a common school in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, after he came to this country, at the close of which term he was elected teacher of the school for six months. Mr. Sinclair came to America in 1849 at the age of sixteen. He located at Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he learned the printer's trade, and at the age of twenty was made editor of the Courier at Conneautville, Pennsylvania, which paper he conducted for about fifteen months. He then resigned his position there and started for the West to find a more promising opening. He arrived in Minnesota June 1, 1856, and took up his residence at Winona. Shortly after settling there he purchased a half interest in the Republican, then a weekly paper, and has been its editor ever since that

DANIEL SINCLAIR.

time. Mr. Sinclair has been affiliated with the Republican party ever since its organization, and through his paper has been an active promoter of the interests of that party. He was appointed postmaster of Winona by President Grant in 1869, and held the office continuously for over sixteen years. He was reappointed by President Harrison in 1889, and held office for four years and two months, thus holding the office for twenty years and four months altogether. He was chairman of the Minnesota delegation to the national convention at Chicago in 1880 and supported Windom until his name was withdrawn,

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and then changed his vote to General Grant. Mr. Sinclair has never been an aspirant for political honors, and has regarded his position on his paper as a superior political office, so to speak, than any which the state could offer him. He is a member of no society organizations, except a social club, the Arlington, of Winona. He is an active member of the Winona Board of Trade, and an active promoter of the interests of that city. He is not connected by membership with any church, but is an attendant of the Congregational. He was married August 26, 1855, to Miss Melissa J. Briggs. They have three children living—Mrs. William E. Smith, and Misses Jessie and Fanny Sinclair. Mr. Sinclair publishes a paper of large influence in its field and its editorial columns are conducted with recognized ability.

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WESLEY M. LAWRENCE.

WESLEY M. LAWRENCE.

Mr. Lawrence was born July 8, 1840, in Eaton, Compton County, Quebec. His father's name was Robert, and his mother's maiden name, Jemima Ashmund. They came from England about the year 1830, and began farm life in the forests a few miles north of the boundary line of Vermont. The subject of this sketch began his education at a school a mile and a half from his father's home, which he attended more or less until about ten years old, when his services were in such demand on the farm that he received very little further education until he was eighteen years of age. During this time, however, he read such books and papers as he could procure and pursued his studies with little or no assistance. At the age of eighteen, dissatisfied with farm life, he obtained his parents' permission to leave home for the purpose of getting an education. In November, 1858, he started for Massachusetts, and after tramping for a week through the towns of Bridgewater, Stoughton and Randolph, he secured a place in East Randolph, now Holbrook, where he was permitted to board in consideration of such services as he could render, and entered the academy in that town. Here he continued his studies for six

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years, and graduated in 1865. During a season of special religious interest, he, with forty other students, made a profession of religion. When he had concluded his course at the academy his health was much impaired and, abandoning his long-cherished plan of going to college, he decided to go West, and in August, 1866, arrived at Red Wing. This was really his wedding trip, as shortly prior to this he was married to Miss Elvira N. Potter, a cousin of Hon. Luke Potter Poland, for twenty years United States senator from Vermont. His health improved in Minnesota, and in the winter of 1867 he began the profession of a school teacher, in the country near Red Wing. During the following ten years he was engaged as superintendent of the public schools at Cannon Falls, Dundas and Owatonna. While engaged in school work at Dundas, he prepared and published a number of county and township maps. Feeling the need of a more remunerative occupation, he removed, in 1877, to Minneapolis, and engaged in the laundry business. At that time the modern steam laundry was a new thing in the West, and he was fortunate in engaging in it during the early stages of its growth. Beginning in a small way at 318 Hennepin Avenue, and using the name of the street, he called it the Hennepin Steam Laundry. In 1884 he moved to the large block known as numbers 120-122 First Avenue North, and fitted up on a much larger scale. Success attended his venture from the first, until now he is the owner of two large establishments in this city and one in St. Paul. Mr. Lawrence has done much to develop the industry in which he is engaged. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Laundrymen's National Association in 1883, and has held various offices in the organization, including that of president. In politics he was a Republican until 1872, when the course of the party with regard to the liquor interests met with his unqualified disapproval and led to his association with the Prohibition party. He has been an earnest worker in the party, has held such positions of official trust as the party had to give, and headed the city ticket in Minneapolis in 1885. He is a member of the Sons of Temperance, the I. O. O. F. and Good Templars. While in Red Wing he assisted in reorganizing the Baptist Church there and became a member; when he came to Minneapolis he transferred his membership to the First Baptist Church, and became an active participant in the work of that church. He is a liberal supporter of his own church and denomination,

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Pillsbury Academy, the temperance cause, all benevolent objects, and has done much to help the needy and unfortunate everywhere. Mr. Lawrence earned his first dollar threshing clover seed with an old-fashioned wooden fall, for a neighbor, when about fourteen years of age. It was in the month of January and very cold. The son of this farmer worked with him and they pounded clover seed from four o'clock in the morning until ten at night, for six days, for which he received the princely sum of two dollars. His family consists of five children, Irving Wesley, Mildred Elvira, Lewis Bradford, Earl Russell and Winthrop Hale. The sixth child born, a boy, died when thirteen months old.

ALBERT L. WARD.

A. L. Ward is a banker and prominent citizen of Fairmont, Minnesota. Mr. Ward has lived in Fairmont since 1864. He was one of the first settlers in Martin County, and a pioneer of that section of the state in every sense of the word. When he located at Fairmont it was an army station, and the presence of troops was regarded as necessary for the protection of the settlers. During the thirty-two years of Mr. Ward's residence there he has seen all the southwestern part of the state brought under cultivation, the pioneer region carried hundreds of miles westward and the Indians, which were the terror of the early settlers, relegated to the mountains of Wyoming and Montana. Mr. Ward was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, on January 14, 1844. His father, Luke Ward, was a farmer and a distant descendant of John Ward of Revolutionary fame. His wife, Miss Charlotte Morgan, was a descendant of General Morgan. Young Ward grew up on the farm in Cattaraugus County, experiencing the life of a farmer's boy, with all its privations and at the same time its excellent training for life. He attended the common schools in the vicinity of his father's home during the winter months, his summers being thoroughly occupied in the farm work. This common school education was supplemented by a course at the Randolph Academy. While obtaining his education he taught school during the winters and eked out his income by such other employment during

ALBERT L. WARD.

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vacations as he could find. As he approached manhood he determined to become a lawyer, and at different times studied law with Hon. W. H. Henderson of Randolph, New York, and Hon. C. B. Green of Ellington, New York. When twenty years of age Mr. Ward determined to seek his fortunes in the west. He arrived in Minnesota in 1864, and went at once to the frontier, locating in Fairmont, which was then one of the outposts. As the country developed and the young town grew, Mr. Ward took a prominent part in its affairs. He engaged in politics and was made county attorney, a position which he held for eight years. He also served as county auditor, register of deeds, and was postmaster at Fairmont under Lincoln, Grant and Cleveland. He was honored with the appointment as one of the board of World's Fair managers from Minnesota in 1892. In 1874 Mr. Ward started the Martin County Bank, of which he is now president. He is also president and chief stockholder in the Ward Machine Company, with branches at Granada, Fairmont, Welcome and Sherburn, and the Martin County Democrat Company publisher of Martin County Independent and Martin County Zeitung. Is also chief stockholder and president of Sherburn State Bank. In politics he now takes an independent position. Mr. Ward was married in 1869 and has four children, May, Fe Forest, Charlotte and Lydia.

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CHARLES RUSSELL DAVIS.

CHARLES RUSSELL DAVIS.

C. R. Davis, of St. Peter, is easily one of the best known men in southwestern Minnesota. For nearly twenty-five years he has been actively engaged in politics and the practice of law. As a speaker before the bar and on the platform he has a high reputation. The preparation for this active and successful life was of the kind so frequently noted in the lives of successful men. Mr. Davis was born in Pittsfield, Pike County, Illinois, in 1849. His father, Sidney W. Davis, was then a farmer. His mother died in 1851, and two years later the father removed to Minnesota and settled on a farm in LeSueur County. He was foremost in those pioneer days and soon took a prominent position in the community. He

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was present at New Ulm during the Indian massacre of 1862 and materially aided in the defense of the place. In 1866 he moved to St. Peter and was engaged in merchandising until 1870. From 1870 to 1880 he was in the meat and provision business and after that took up stock raising and shopping. He has become a leading dealer and shipper in the Minnesota valley and is in good circumstances. Until sixteen years of age Charles remained on the farm with his father, attending school from three to six months each winter, and after they removed to St. Peter receiving the best education which the schools of the place afforded. This was supplemented by a business college course in St. Paul in 1867. For the next two years he engaged in business in St. Peter but, in the latter part of 1869, believing himself adapted to the law, he commenced study for admission to the bar in the office of Hon. Alfred Wallin, now chief justice of the supreme court of North Dakota, and then a practicing lawyer in St. Peter. Mr. Davis was admitted to practice on March 6, 1872, and at once associated himself with Mr. Wallin, having offices in St. Peter and New Ulm, and during the continuance of this partnership, which lasted five years, did a large and lucrative business. While thus engaged in the practice of law, and ever since, Mr. Davis has been a constant student. His reading has covered works essential to his profession as well as a large range of subjects in the fields of history and literature. He soon began to take a hand in politics as a Republican, and his abilities were recognized by his election to the office of county attorney of Nicollet County in 1872. He was again elected to this office in 1878, 1880 and 1882. He was always a successful prosecutor. In 1878 he was elected city attorney and city clerk of St. Peter and has since held these offices almost continuously—during a period of sixteen years. Mr. Davis' services to his party and his eminent qualifications for legislative work led to his nominations and elections to the legislature in 1889. He was prominently mentioned as a candidate for speaker of the house. During this session of the legislature Mr. Davis was one of the leaders of the house. He was a frequent speaker, and an active member of the judiciary committee. One of the important measures which he introduced was the bill abolishing capital punishment, which gave him a wide reputation as an advocate of the abolition of the death penalty. In 1880 Mr. Davis was elected to the state senate for the term of four

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years. He introduced the first bill of the session, Senate File No. 1, a bill providing for the reduction of interest and to punish usury. This bill was stubbornly fought but passed the senate though it met with defeat in the house on the last night of the session. During each session Mr. Davis was a member of the committee on judiciary, and in the session of 1893 was chairman of the Committee on Hospitals for the Insane. In the latter capacity in the session of 1893 he was instrumental in securing 141 the passage of the present law for the management and control of the various insane asylums of the state. In 1892 he was a prominent candidate for the nomination for congress in the Second district of Minnesota, lacking but a few votes in securing the nomination. At the present time Mr. Davis has an extensive law practice and is considered a very successful jury and trial lawyer. Mr. Davis was married to Miss Emma Haven in St. Peter in 1874 by the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, of Chicago, where Miss Haven had formerly lived. They have two children, Isabel H. Davis and Russell Davis.

FRED BEAL SNYDER.

Mr. Snyder is president of the City Council of Minneapolis; was born in the first house built in what originally constituted the city of Minneapolis. This was the home of Colonel J. H. Stevens. The house stood where the union depot now stands. The date of Mr. Snyder's birth was February 21, 1859. His father, Simon P. Snyder, came to Minneapolis from Pennsylvania in 1855, and soon became actively identified with the interests of this community, operating extensively in real estate and as a banker. He brought a great deal of capital to this locality, and contributed in a large degree to the development of its resources. Mr Snyder's ancestry on his father's side was Dutch, and settled in Pennsylvania. The name was formerly spelled Schneider. On his mother's side his descent is from the Ramseys and Stevensons, both Scotch families. His early education was received in the public schools of Minneapolis, but before graduation from the high schools he entered the University of Minnesota, from which institution he graduated in 1881. His first business experience was a clerk in a book store at \$4.50 a week. During this time he began the study of law, and went into the office of Lochren, McNair & Gilfillan;

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afterwards he was with Koon Merrill & Keith. He was admitted to the bar in 1882 and began the practice of law with Robert Jamison, now on the district bench. The style of the firm was Snyder & Jamison from 1882 to 1882. At that time Mr. Snyder joined with others in organizing the Minnesota Saving Fund and Investment Company, of which he has been

FRED BEAL SNYDER.

president since its organization. Mr. Snyder is rather independent in his political views, but Republican in his political affiliations. He was elected alderman of the Second ward in 1892 by the Republican for a term of four years. In 1895 he was elected president of the City Council. Perhaps his most notable service as a member of that body was his leadership in the Council of the controversy between the city and the Minneapolis Gas Light Company, as a result of which the price of gas for all consumers was reduced from \$1.60 to \$1.30 net. He also drew up and secured the passage of the ordinance creating and regulating the department of inspector of gas. In 1896 Mr. Snyder was elected to the state legislature from the Thirtieth District. Mr. Snyder is a member of the Commercial Club, of the Six O'Clock Club, of the Chi Psi college fraternity, and in recognition of his scholarship and ability he was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the University of Minnesota. His church relations were formerly with the Episcopal church, but more recently he has become an attendant of the First Congregational church. On September 23, 1885, he married Sue M. Pillsbury, daughter of ex-Governor John S. Pillsbury. He has one son, John Pillsbury Snyder, born January 8, 1888. His wife died September 3, 1891. Mr. Snyder was again married February 18, 1896, to Leonora S. Dickson, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

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JOHN CLINTON NETHAWAY.

JOHN CLINTON NETHAWAY.

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Mr. Nethaway was born at Albany, New York, November 12, 1857. After receiving a common school education at Albany he entered the Coble-skill, New York, academy, graduating from that institution in June, 1874. He immediately began the study of law in the office of Lamont & Baker, a leading law firm of Cobleskill. When Judge Lamont was elected to the state senate, Mr. Nethaway was appointed his private secretary, the duties of which office brought him back to his birthplace. During his spare hours he availed himself of an opportunity of a course of lectures at the Albany Law School, in the meantime continuing his studies in the law office of Smith, Bancroft & Moak, one of the leading firms at Albany. In February, 1878, having completed his course at the law school, Mr. Nethaway applied for admission to the bar before the general term of the supreme court at Albany. After passing an exceptionally creditable examination he was admitted. About the same time he started for the extreme West and landed at Heron Lake, Jackson County, Minnesota. After remaining there about six weeks, he decided that Stillwater, Minnesota, afforded flattering inducements, and he located associated there, arriving June 18, 1878. He immediately associated himself with the late Levi E. Thompson, a prominent attorney of this state. This firm continued for two years, after which he became connected with the firm of McClure & Marsh at Stillwater. In 1881, when Judge McClure was appointed district judge of the First judicial district, a new firm was organized, composed of Fayette Marsh of Stillwater; Jasper N. Searles, of Hastings, and the subject of this sketch, under the firm name of Marsh, Searles & Nethaway, which continued until April, 1884. Mr. Nethaway was then elected to the municipal bench of Stillwater, which office he continued to fill until April, 1894, when he refused a re-election. After his first term, the term of office was lengthened from two to four years. He was elected three times, receiving at each election the nomination and votes without opposition. Although a strong Democrat, he was indorsed each time by the Republicans. In a list of twenty-six cases appealed from his decision, only two were reversed by the supreme court. At the expiration of his term of office he returned to the practice of law and opened an office in Stillwater, making criminal law a specialty. He has defended five persons accused of murder, and received a verdict of acquittal for four, and for the other one a verdict of

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murder in the second degree. In the campaign of 1890, when James N. Castle was the Democratic candidate for congress and was elected, Mr. Nethaway acted as secretary to the congressional committee. He has always taken an active part in politics, and served the state central committee liberally as campaign speaker. In 1892, Mr. Nethaway was chosen as Democratic candidate for attorney general. Mr. Nethaway is a tariff reform Democrat, and has always supported those principles. With a change of administration in national affairs, he was a candidate for the office of district attorney, but through a bitter strife between the rival candidates the nomination finally went to a party who had not been a candidate. Mr. Nethaway took part in the campaign of Congressman Baldwin in 1894, and increased his vote, although Mr. Baldwin was defeated. The subject of this sketch was the son of Clinton Nethaway, of Scotch and Irish descent, a merchant for many years at Albany, New York. The family is of good old Colonial stock, and the ancestors of the Colonial period took an active part in the 143 wars with the Indians and the British. At the close of the Revolutionary war the progenitor of this family located at Schoharie Hill, which has been the ancestral home ever since. Mr. Nethaway's mother was Maria Catherine Hawn. She was of Dutch descent. Her grandfather, Peter Hawn, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and was also engaged in the wars against the Indians. He took part in the battle of Ticonderoga. Mr. Nethaway was married June 18, 1884, at Stillwater, to Miss Cora M. Hall. They have had two children, Jay A., now deceased, and Clinton H.

CHARLES WILLIAM BROWN.

Captain Brown, as he is generally addressed by his acquaintances in Minneapolis, acquired his title while in command of an American vessel engaged in trade in Australia, Indian and China. Mr. Brown was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, June 14, 1858. His father was Jacob B. Brown, who was for many years a well known shipmaster of New England, and directly descended from John Brown, who settled in Rockingham County, New Hampshire in 1644. The farm occupied and improved by him is still owned by his descendants. Captain Brown's mother's maiden name was Anna A. Fitch. Her ancestors settled Fitchburg, Massachusetts, but, being loyal to the crown at the time of the

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Revolution, they emigrated to Nova Scotia, leaving considerable property behind them. Charles William began his education at Allen's English and Classical School at West Newton, Massachusetts, continuing it in Dummer Academy at Byfield, and graduating at Newburyport high school. Following the custom among New England boys he went to sea at an early age, and was some time in the service of the Chinese Merchants Steam Navigation Company on the coast of China. At the age of twenty-one he had attained such proficiency as a sailor that he was placed in command of the American barque Agate, and sailed for Adelaide, Australia. He continued for several years in that capacity, trading mostly with Australia, India and Japan. In November, 1885 having left the sea and being attracted by the reputation of Minneapolis, he

CHARLES WILLIAM BROWN.

made a short visit to this city, and was so pleased with the business opportunities offered and the desirability of the city as a place of residence, that he associated himself with L.W. Young, and established the first stained glass manufacturing business in the Northwest. In April of the following year the firm became Brown & Haywood. Business continued to grow and included the handling of plate and window glass. In 1891 the firm of Brown & Haywood Company was incorporated with C.W. Brown as treasurer and general manager. The enterprise has been highly successful and has grown to very handsome proportions. While not taking any active part in politics, Captain Brown has been identified with the Republican party, reserving to himself, however, the right at any time to vote for the best man and the best policy, regardless of party lines. At present Captain Brown is president of the Jobbers' and Manufacturers' Association of Minneapolis. He was married October 31, 1883, to Alice Greenleaf, of Newburyport, Massachusetts. They have five children. Although Captain Brown has retired to the less eventful and exciting occupation of a merchant and manufacturer, he has not lost interest in the sea, nor forgotten the pleasures and enjoyments of that adventurous life.

FLORANCE A. VANDERPOEL

FLORANCE A. VANDERPOEL

F. A. Vanderpoel, of Park Rapids, is a native of Wisconsin. He comes of old Revolutionary stock, as his great grandfather was one of the members of the celebrated Boston Tea Party. Abraham Vanderpoel, son of the hero of Boston harbor, was born in the state of New York, and moved to Wisconsin in the early days, settling with his young wife in Jefferson County. He was a member of the convention held to form of a constitution for the young state, which convened at Madison on December 15, 1847, and he took an active part in the construction of the important document. In 1861 he enlisted as captain of Company E, Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served with honor until compelled to leave the army on account of sickness. He died in 1870. His son, Clarence C. Vanderpoel, enlisted in the same company at the breaking out of the war, but was afterwards transferred to the commissary department, with headquarters at Natchez, Mississippi, where he remained until the close of the war. He then moved to West Mitchell, Iowa, where he still lives. He owns and operates the Paragon Woolen Mills at West Mitchell, and also has under cultivation about five hundred of land near Blooming Prairie, Minnesota. He was a member of the house in the Iowa legislature in 1884, and took part in securing the passage of the prohibition law, which remained in force until 1894. His wife, who was Miss Emily A. Squire, has been very active of late years in temperance and church work. Their son Florance, was born at Newport, Sauk County, Wisconsin, on August 13, 1856. He attended the public schools at Newport and West Mitchell until January, 1875, when he entered the preparatory department of the State University of Iowa, from which institution he graduated with honor in 1880. From his class of forty-five he was chosen as one of the fifteen speakers on commencement day. While at college Mr. Vanderpoel was the plaintiff in the famous election case which was carried to the supreme court of Iowa to test the right of students to vote at elections while attending college. The case was entitled F. A. Vanderpoel vs. James O'Hanlon, et al. Judgment was awarded

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the plaintiff in the district court against the judges of election for refusing to receive his vote, but on an appeal the judgment was overruled, it being decided that a student at college, without any intentions as to his residence after graduation, was not a legal voter at the place where he was studying. This decision was rendered in 1880. In June, 1883, Mr. Vanderpoel graduated from the law department of the Iowa University, receiving the degree of LL. B. During the following winter he was clerk of the judiciary committee of the house of representatives of the Iowa legislature. In the fall of 1883 he formed a law partnership with the Hon. J. F. Clyde, as Clyde & Vanderpoel, and commenced practice at Osage, Iowa. In January, 1885, he came to Minnesota and located at Park Rapids, then fifty miles from the nearest railroad. Since he took up his residence at Park Rapids he has served as deputy county treasurer and deputy county auditor, and in 1887 and 1888 was county attorney. In the fall of the latter year he was elected county auditor. After serving one term he resumed practice, and has since devoted his time exclusively to the law. Mr. Vanderpoel has always been a Republican in politics. He owns membership in three secret societies—the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen. In 1801 he joined the Baptist church and was the first person ever baptised in Lake Itasca, the headwaters of the Mississippi river. On the ninth day of August, 1888, Mr. Vanderpoel and Miss Edith E. Rice, daughter of Gilbert H. Rice, were married at Park Rapids. They have had two daughters, one of whom, Lucille F., born September 10, 1889, is now living.

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ROBERT GEORGE MORRISON.

The subject of this sketch is a member of the law firm of Jayne & Morrison, of Minneapolis. On his father's side he is of Scotch and Irish descent, his grandfather having been a preacher in the north of Ireland, and served one congregation for about forty years. On his mother's side he is of Scotch descent, his grandfather, however, belonging to one of the old Pennsylvania families. Mr. Morrison was born at Blair's Mills, Huntington County, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1860, the son of David Harbison Morrison and Margery B. McConnell (Morrison). D. H. Morrison has been engaged in the general mercantile

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business from his boyhood, first as an apprentice in North Ireland, where he was born and lived until a young man, when he came to this country and first connected himself with a wholesale house in Philadelphia, but soon afterwards engaged in the general mercantile business at the village of Blair's Mills, Pennsylvania. In 1872 he moved to Morning Sun, Iowa, where he engaged in the same line of business which he has ever since conducted. Robert G. attended short winter terms at the county school house near his native village, and an occasional session in the village school of Waterloo, a mile from Blair's Mills. After removal to Iowa he attended the public and eventually the high school of Morning Sun, from which he graduated in June, 1876. He had then expected to receive instruction in banking and make that his life business, his father being at that time an officer in the local bank. Within a few months, however, he became desirous of procuring a college education, and during the following winter continued the study of Greek and Latin under the instruction of Rev. C. D. Trumbull at home, then and now pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Morning Sun. In the fall of 1877 he entered the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, becoming a member of the second sub-freshman class, from which he graduated in 1882, receiving the degree of A. B. The year following he entered the law department of the university, graduating with the degree of LL. B., in 1883, at the same time being admitted to the bar to practice in the supreme court of Iowa and the United States district and circuit courts. In 1890 he received the degree of A. M. from the same institution. While at college

ROBERT GEORGE MORRISON.

he was commissioned first lieutenant Battery, Iowa National Guards, was a member of the Zetagathian Literary Society, at one time its president, and had a place on two of its annual public exhibition programs. He was chosen as valedictorian of his class for the Class Day exercises. He was a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity. His vacations he spent in his father's store. Mr. Morrison came to Minneapolis in the fall of 1883, entering a law office, where he remained for a year or more in the further study of his chosen profession. He then secured a position in the business office of the

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Western Union Telegraph Company, which he held until he started out in business for himself, in July, 1886. Mr. Morrison opened a law office for the practice of his profession by himself, continuing to practice alone until April, 1892, when he formed a partnership with Trafford N. Jayne, under the firm name of Jayne & Morrison, which still continues. This firm is engaged in a general law practice, though running particularly to corporation and commercial law, and enjoys an extensive client-age. Mr. Morrison's political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he is more or less active in local politics. His church connections are with the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member. He is not married.

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FREDERICK NEWBURY DICKSON.

FREDERICK NEWBURY DICKSON.

Fred N. Dickson is an attorney of St. Paul. He is a native of Minnesota, having been born at Northfield on May 15, 1863. Though a Minnesotan by birth, Mr. Dickson is distinctly Scotch by descent. His father's ancestors were from the vicinity of Edinburgh. His great grandfather was an architect and master builder. He learned his profession in Scotland, and came to New York shortly after the American Revolution. There he followed the business of contracting and building and became quite wealthy. Upon his death, which occurred suddenly in the prime of life from a stroke of apoplexy, he was buried under the floor of a church on Wall street, which he had built. Subsequently, when the ground upon which this church stood became very valuable, it was torn down, each stone was marked, and the building was re-erected in Jersey City. The body of Mr. Dickson, with others, was exhumed and burned, and the ashes preserved in urns in the church. All of his sons, except the grandfather of Fred Dickson, followed the sea, and this son was a school master, and early in life settled in Canada. His wife was of a family named Osborne, who removed from New Jersey at the outbreak of the American Revolution, and settled in Canada, where they were granted large concessions of land from the British

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government on account of their loyalty. On his mother's side, the family was originally from the Scotch Highlands. They lived in Invernesshire, carrying on an extensive granite quarry business. Stone cutting and building was followed by several members of the family. The family name of Masson is supposed to be a corruption of the simple name Mason. Mr. Dickson's grandfather was Alexander Masson, who like his progenitors, was a stone cutter and master builder. He built a church in the Island of Lewes, the scene of William Black's "Princess of Thule." He came to Montreal about 1830, and there built, for the Bank of Montreal, the large stone banking-house occupied by that institution for so many years. This building is familiar to all Canadians, as the picture of the bank was engraved on notes and certain coins issued by the bank and circulated in Canada. Mr. Dickson's father, John Nald Dickson, was born at the small town of Picton, on Quinte Bay, on Lake Ontario in Upper Canada. He married Miss Mary Masson, who was born in the same vicinity, and removed to Northfield in 1860. For many years he carried on a carriage and wagon manufacturing business, but has now retired in comfortable circumstances. Fred N. Dickson obtained his early education in the public schools of Northfield which have from their beginning been excellent schools. After leaving the district school he entered Carleton College at Northfield and took a four years' classical course. In college he made a good record and won the first prize in the freshmen debates for the "Plymouth prize," and also first prize in the junior debates for the same prize. He graduated in 1885 and at once began the study of law in the office of the Hon. W. S. Pattee. In November, 1886, Mr. Dickson came to St. Paul and entered the law office of John B. and W. H. Sanborn; two years later, in May, 1888, he was admitted to practice. He remained with the Messrs. Sanborn until December 1, 1893, when he opened an office and commenced practice alone with much success. Mr. Dickson is a member of Summit Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 163, at St. Paul; he is also a member of the Lincoln Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of the Commercial Club of St. Paul. In political faith he is a Republican.

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JOHN T. MULLEN.

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It is a fact, almost without exception, that the publishers of the successful country papers have grown up to their prosperity through years of "hard knocks." It seems to take a period of rough treatment to properly season a country editor. John T. Mullen, the editor and proprietor of "The Litchfield Saturday Review," has attained his position after a youth of hard work and through his own unaided efforts. Mr. Mullen is by descent a Scotch-Irishman. His grandfather, John McMullen, came to New York from Ireland and thence to Indiana. After a time another John McMullen in the same community proved too much for the patience of the Scotchman, and to avoid the constant confusion resulting from the identity of the names, he dropped the "Mc" and became plain John Mullen. Horace, son of John Mullen, was born in New York and was a member of Company K, Fiftieth Indiana Volunteers, serving through the war and being honorably discharged as a sergeant. He married Miss Elizabeth Jayne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Jayne, who were residents of Indiana at that time, but who came to Meeker County, Minnesota, twenty-five years ago. Mr. Jayne is still living at the age of eighty-seven; his wife died May 24, 1896, at the age of eighty-nine, after a married life of over sixty-five years. After the war Horace Mullen, with his family, came from Vernon, Indiana, and "homesteaded" land five miles south of Litchfield. They lived on this farm until 1874, when they moved to Litchfield. Mr. Mullen died March 20, 1876, and his wife January 20, 1884. Mr. Mullen was a contractor and builder by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Mullen had six children. Their first born, Walter, died when two years old. The others are Mrs. Nellie M. Magnuson, wife of M. F. Magnuson of Kimball Prairie, Minnesota; Laura B., John T., and Elizabeth, all living at Litchfield, and Leslie, living at Campbell, Minnesota. John T. Mullen was born July 4, 1869, on his father's farm near Litchfield. The death of his father when he was but seven years old and of his mother which he was fifteen left him to secure his education and make his living almost from boyhood. He earned his first dollar, before he was eight years old, sawing wood. From that age on he attended school as much as possible

JOHN T. MULLEN.

in the winter, but was always constantly at work in the summer and often much of the time during the winter months. In the winter of 1886 he commenced learning the printer's trade in the office of the "Litchfield Saturday Review," then owned and edited by Lewis A. Pier. Young Mullen learned the trade and soon became the job printer of the establishment and later foreman. On July 26, 1890, he purchased the plant and business and has since conducted the paper himself. Since becoming owner he has enlarged the paper to eight seven column pages and has made it a leading paper in the county and the central part of Minnesota. At the same time he has built up an excellent job business. A strong Republican, Mr. Mullen has been aware of the imperfections of his party and his paper has been in a measure independent. He never hesitates to point out the faults of his party as he sees them. When the campaign of 1894 opened he was made chairman of the Republican county committee of Mceker, and with well organized forces gave the county the hottest campaign it had ever seen, with the result that, for the first time in the county's history, every candidate on the Republican ticket was elected. Mr. Mullen is a member of the knight's of Pythias, Odd Fellows, A. O. U. W. and Modern Woodmen. Mr. Mullen was married October 20, 1896, at Evansville, Minnesota, to Miss Marie Davidson.

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GEORGE ALLISON MACKENZIE.

GEORGE ALLISON MACKENZIE.

The ancestry of George A. MacKenzie, of Gaylord, Minnesota, were Scotchmen as far back as the line can be traced, for he comes of that old highland Scotch family of Mackenzies which numbers among its members many notable characters. Prominent in the family have been a long line of Earls of Seaforth; Sir Alexander MacKenzie, who discovered the great river in North America, which bears his name; Sir George MacKenzie, the famous Scotch lawyer; Henry MacKenzie, the Scotch author, and Sir Morrell MacKenzie, the noted physician, and many others. Mr. Mackenzie's father, Malcom MacKenzie, was born in the Isle of Skye, in 1834, and emigrated to Prince Edward Island.

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When ten years old he came to the United States, and later settled in Chicago, where he engaged in business for a number of years. In 1868 he came to Minnesota, settling in LeSueur County, which county he represented in the Minnesota legislature of 1877. His wife was Miss Annie Kerr, a daughter of Charles Kerr, one of the early settlers of northern Illinois, and, like Mr. MacKenzie, was of an old Scotch family. George A. MacKenzie was born at Roscoe, Illinois, March 14, 1857. He came with the family to Minnesota in 1868, and lived at and near Rochester, where he attended school. Moving to LeSueur County, he taught school for seven years, and at the same time commenced reading law. For a time he was under the instruction of M. R. Everet, of Waterville, Minnesota. On June 8, 1886, he was admitted to the bar at Owatonna, before the Hon. Thomas Buckham, Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, and was complimented for the excellent examination which he passed. During his ten years' practice Mr. MacKenzie has been attorney in a number of important cases, one of which settled the important question of law in this state relative to the validity of the incorporation of villages attempted under the law of 1883. (This is known as the case of State of Minnesota vs. Spaude). He has been admitted to practice in the state courts of Minnesota, Montana and Washington, and in several of the United States District Circuit Courts. Since he moved to Gaylord, Mr. MacKenzie has been for five years corporation attorney for the village and a bright public speaker. He has been much in demand during the political campaigns for the past ten years, and has done much speaking in behalf of the Republican party. During this time he has attended as a delegate nearly every Republican state convention held in Minnesota. Mr. MacKenzie is an enthusiastic sportsman, and has hunted big game in nearly all parts of the northwest. For the past years he has been secretary of the "M. C. K. Hunting Club," an organization of over forty members. It controls some of the best shooting posts in Southern Minnesota. During one of Mr. MacKenzie's hunting trips he was the guest of the famous Marquis De Mores, at Medora, on the Little Missouri river. On January 10, 1879, Mr. MacKenzie was married at Waterville, Minnesota, to Miss Mattie Oblinger. They have three children, Ethlyn Genevieve, now fifteen years of age; Claud Hillel, and George, Jr., aged respectively thirteen and seven years. Mr. MacKenzie is now and has been for about six years, a

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member of the school board of Gaylord. For several years he has been engaged with others in an attempt to move the county seat of Sibley County to his town, and he still expects to be successful in this project.

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GEORGE FRANKLIN GETTY.

George Franklin Getty is a native of Grantsville, Maryland, where he was born October 17, 1855. Mr. Getty's father was a farmer in moderate circumstances and died when the subject of this sketch was quite young. George Franklin received his early education in the country schools of Eastern Ohio and was considered an apt pupil at an early age, generally maintaining himself at the head of his class. He took especial interest in debating societies, both in the country schools and in the academies which he afterwards attended. He was a student of Smithville Academy, in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1874, and in 1876 was enrolled as a student at the Ohio Normal University. He attended this institution at frequent intervals, his course being interrupted by short terms of teaching in the country and village schools. He graduated, however, from the Normal University on July 10, 1879, in the scientific department. This is a very successful school in point of numbers, the largest, in fact, in Ohio. A prominent feature of the literary work was the debating societies, and in the exercises of these organizations Mr. Getty took a prominent part. He represented the Philomathean Society at every public contest and at every class entertainment while he was a student at that institution. He was salutatorian of his class on graduation day. In 1881 and 1882 he attended the law department of Michigan University and was admitted to practice at Ann Arbor in 1882. He began practicing shortly afterwards at Caro, Michigan, where he continued until 1884. During his residence at Caro he was elected circuit court commissioner for Tuscola County, a profitable office for a young lawyer. In 1884 he came to Minnesota and located in Minneapolis, his change of residence being made on account of his wife's health. He has been successful in his practice in Minnesota, making a specialty of life insurance law, and has represented these companies as general attorney in a number of important cases. His practice extends

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over several states, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, the Dakotas, Colorado and California. Among his important cases was one before the supreme court of Wisconsin, which opened that state to nearly all the leading fraternal

GEORGE FRANKLIN GETTY.

insurance organizations, such as Masons and Odd Fellows. In politics Mr. Getty was originally a Democrat, his ancestry having been adherents of that political faith. His first vote, however, was cast for a Republican, and he held office in Tuscola County as a Republican. On his arrival in Minnesota he espoused the cause of prohibition, and was an ardent and influential leader in that movement. He was secretary of the state central committee in the Fisk campaign of 1888, and at the same time the editor of "The Review," a party organ, in this state. He was again secretary of the state central committee when Hugh Harrison ran for governor on the Prohibition ticket. Since then he has taken a less active part in politics and has generally voted the Republican ticket. Mr. Getty is a member of the North Star Lodge, I. O. O. F., Minneapolis Lodge, St. John's Chapter, No. 9, Zion Commandery, No. 2, Minneapolis, Zuhrah Temple, the Minneapolis Commercial Club, the Minneapolis Bar Association and the Minnesota Bar Association. His church affiliations are with the Methodist body and his membership is with the Wesley church in Minneapolis. He was married in 1879 to Sarah C. Risher, at Marion, Ohio. They have had two children, Gertrude Lois, who died October 10, 1890, and Jay Paul, who is living.

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JOHN FREMONT HILSCHER.

JOHN FREMONT HILSCHER.

John Fremont Hilscher was born January 23, 1857, at Bethlehem, Indiana. Mr. Hilscher is the son of Joseph S. Hilscher and Louise Woland (Hilscher.) Joseph S. Hilscher was a farmer at Lincoln, Illinois, where he owned and cultivated a large farm and amassed a comfortable fortune as the result of his life's labors. He died in 1885, respected by all

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who knew him and survived by his wife, who is still living. He and his wife were of German descent, but were both born in America, and for several generations the family have been residents of this country. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm near Lincoln, attending the district school in the neighborhood in his boyhood—only during the winter months, however; the summers, as is customary among farmer's boys, he occupied in farm work. The district school was usually well conducted, and as a feature of this there was a debating club for the older boys and men of the neighborhood in which the subject of this sketch took an active part and which no doubt materially influenced his choice of a profession in later years. At the age of eighteen he left home and began at La Salle, Illinois, among strangers, to carve out his own career. He was employed on a farm and in various other occupations taught in the public schools, and in many ways earned sufficient money to enable him to obtain a college course, which was commenced at Lincoln University, Lincoln, Illinois, and finished at Knox College, at Galesburg. Having decided to become a lawyer he read law with an uncle at Lincoln for three years and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois at Springfield, in 1882. He began the practice of his profession at Lincoln and continued there until November, 1886, when he removed to Willmar, Minnesota. He continued in the practice of law at Willmar until the spring of 1894, when he removed to St. Paul, his present residence. Among the important cases in which he has been engaged was the defense of James Funk, indicted for the murder of his wife in 1887 at Willmar. In 1893 Mr. Hilscher went to Holland, where he organized a corporation of Dutch capitalists for the investment of money in America, and since then, acting as their agent, he has invested for them half a million dollars. Since removing to St. Paul he has made a specialty of real estate and commercial law, and has charge of the Northwestern business of a number of local and Eastern wholesale houses and manufacturers. His professional career has been a successful one. Mr. Hilscher was the son of an ardent Republican, and gets his name from the first presidential candidate for the Republican party. He has always been enthusiastically identified with that party. He was alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago in 1888, and was chairman of the county committee of Kandiyohi County the same year. But aside

from this and occasional service to his party on the stump, he has not taken an active part in political affairs. He is a member of the St. Paul Commercial Club, of the Masonic Order, of the Knights of Pythias and the A. O. U. W. In September, 1894, he was elected Grand Chancellor of Minnesota by the Knights of Pythias, and served the order until 1895, when he was elected Supreme Representative from the state. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hilscher was married December 30, 1884, to Miss Hetta Anderson, of Lincoln, Illinois. They have two children, Hazel, aged eight, and John F., aged four.

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WILLIAM E. JOHNSON.

William E. Johnson is a member of the Minnesota senate, elected from the Twenty-ninth District, which comprises a part of the city of Minneapolis. He is a son of the late James Johnson, and was born at Palestine, Columbiana County, Ohio, February 8, 1850. His ancestry were among the early settlers of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. They settled near Cleveland, Ohio, in the year 1810, and took part in the Revolutionary War and in the Indian wars of the early history of Ohio. Senator Johnson was educated in the common schools, and began business in the railway service in which he was engaged until 1891. He went to South Dakota in 1881 as assistant superintendent of the Dakota division of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, and was the principal mover in the organization and settlement of Hand County having it surveyed by the United States government and opened for settlement. This was done, too, in a time which required nerve, enterprise and perseverance to secure an economical and business-like management of public affairs, there being so many men ready in those days to take advantage in the organization of new counties to set up schemes for their private advantage, but both Hand and Beadle Counties owe to Mr. Johnson's prudence and careful management the fact that they were unusually free from the burdens which were laid upon many of the new Western communities. When he left that country some ten years later the people gave him a handsome testimonial in recognition of his public

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services. He came to Minneapolis in 1891 and accepted the presidency of the Guaranty Savings and Loan Association in Minneapolis. He has taken an active interest in building up this line of financial investment, and has a national reputation as a promoter of building and loan associations. He is a member of the executive committee of the Interstate League of National Building and Loan Associations of the United States. This committee consists of seven members, and is organized on lines similar to that of the American Banker's Association. Mr. Johnson never took a very active part in politics until 1894, when he selected by his district as a candidate for the state senate. He was elected as

WILLIAM E. JOHNSON.

a member of that body, and in the session of 1895 received his first introduction to public affairs. He is a Republican in his affiliations, and occupied an important position in the delegation which represented his city in the senate. As a member of that body he took an active interest in labor legislation; was a member of the committee on labor, and exerted an important influence in shaping the legislation of the session. Mr. Johnson is thoroughly in sympathy with the labor classes, and a firm believer in their improvement and betterment through education, believing that a better understanding of the relations between labor and capital by both employer and employe will greatly promote a more harmonious relation and more judicious co-operation between them. Mr. Johnson is an attendant on the services of the Episcopal church, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances, who hold him in high regard for his personal qualities and devotion to public interest. He takes an active interest in municipal questions, and is a diligent student of the problems of municipal government. He is a firm believer in the mayoralty system of municipal government, believing that that office should have large powers and a wide range of authority. Mr. Johnson was married at Lima, Indiana, to Harriet I. McNabb, June 2, 1869, and has five children.

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PETER P. QUIST.

PETER P. QUIST.

After almost a lifetime of military service in the old country, the hardships of a pioneer on the plains of Minnesota must seem quite trivial. Peter N. Quist, father of the subject of this sketch, came to America in 1865, after having served twenty-six years in the army of Sweden. He took up a homestead in Nicollet County, then far on the frontier. In fact there was no lumber supply nearer than Minneapolis, and lumber for the house which the immigrant put up was hauled from Minneapolis. It was on this farm that young Peter saw the first Minnesota life. He was born August 18, 1854, in Rinkaby, Sweden, and was, consequently, eleven years of age when his parents came to America. He attended the public schools in St. Peter, and also St. Ausgari Academy at Carver, Minnesota, and in the intervals of school life worked on the farm with his father. At the age of twenty-one he left the farm and learned the hardware and farm machinery business. There are seven brothers in the Quist family, and all are living in this country and occupying positions where they command the respect of their fellow citizens. The oldest brother, Nels, came to America before his parents, and settled in Nicollet county. Andrew, the second brother, came over in 1857, and when the rebellion broke out enlisted in the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served during the entire war in that famous regiment. He was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. He now lives in Grafton, North Dakota. The third brother was Olof, who became the founder and editor of Skordemannen, the only Swedish agricultural paper in the United States. He was also the first postmaster of New Sweden. Another brother is the Rev. H. P. Quist, who was ordained at Philadelphia in 1876, and is a member of the Augustana synod of the Swedish Lutheran church. J. P. Quist is in business with Peter at Winthrop, and the youngest brother is living at New Sweden, where he is postmaster. The father of this large family died in 1891, aged eighty years. Their mother is still living, and is now eighty-three years old. In 1882 Peter Quist located at the then new town of Winthrop, Sibley County. It was at that time the terminus of the Pacific division of the M. & St. L. railway, and a promising place. Mr. Quist opened a hardware and farm machinery store under the name of Quist Brothers, associating with himself in

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the business his brother, J. P., and C. J. Larson, afterwards state senator. The business has prospered. There have been a number of changes, and the concern is now known as P. P. Quist & Co. Mr. Quist was appointed postmaster in 1883 and served for ten years, giving way in 1893, when the Democracy had a man for the place. Mr. Quist has always been a Republican. He has taken much interest in party affairs, has been a member of many of the conventions in the county and congressional district, and has represented the county in state conventions. He is a member of the Sibley County Republican committee, a town trustee, a member of the school board, vice president of the Winthrop Board of Trade, director in the State Bank of Winthrop and a director in the Scandinavian Relief Association of Red Wing. When the Swedish Lutheran church at Winthrop was formed he became one of the incorporators and has been its treasurer for a number of years. On February 5, 1881, Mr. Quist married Miss Emma M. Falk, of Red Wing, who was a teacher in the schools of Goodhue County. They have six children, Ida, Hugo, Chester, Mauritz, Walter and Lydia.

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ALONZO DRAPER MEEDS.

Alonzo Draper Meeds was born December 6, 1864, in East Minneapolis, then known as St. Anthony. His early education was received chiefly in the public schools of Stillwater, Minnesota, and his college training at the State University at Minneapolis, where he took the scientific course, graduating in 1889, with the degree of B.S. While in college he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. Mr. Meeds' parents, Charles H. Meeds and Sarah Lucy Means (Meeds), were both born in Maine, the father at Standish and the mother at Saco. The earliest family records indicate that the Meeds settled at Harvard, Massachusetts, and Artemus Meeds, grandfather to A. D. Meeds, moved from there to Linnington, Maine, and thence to Standish, Maine, where his father, C. H. Meeds, was born. Here Samuel Meeds was born, June 18, 1732. His father, Samuel Meads, (the name is spelled Meads in these old records), came to Harvard from Littleton, Massachusetts. He served in the French and Indian wars from August to December, 1755, and his son,

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Samuel, in a company commanded by Israel Taylor, which was sent for the relief of Fort William Henry in August, 1757. Samuel, the elder, was also engaged in the campaign against Fort Ticonderoga in 1758, and he was also among the Harvard men who sprang to arms at the Lexington alarm and marched to Cambridge, April 19, 1775. In July, 1777, when it was thought the British were about to invade Rhode Island, he was again in the service, although long past the military age. Samuel, Jr., was in the service at various times, and marched on Bennington at the alarm call. It thus appears that the Meeds were active in the colonial defense, although it does not appear that any of them occupied very prominent positions. Charles Henry Meeds enlisted in 1862 in the Maine Volunteers, but served only a few months, being discharged on account of disability. He came to Minnesota first in 1856, and after the war, in 1864, returned with his family, locating at St. Anthony. He was engaged in the steamboat business between St. Anthony, Red Wing, Hastings and adjacent points on the river. The family finally removed to Stillwater in 1872. While at the university Alonzo, the subject of this sketch, devoted especial attention to the

ALONZO DRAPER MEEDS.

study of chemistry and geology, and in the summer of 1888 was engaged on the Minnesota geological survey in field work in Northeastern Minnesota. In the winter of 1889 he secured a position with the Northern Pacific Railroad at St. Paul, and spent the following summer on a survey in the state of Washington, for that road. In September of that year he was appointed assistant in the chemical laboratory of the university, and in October, 1891, on a leave of absence, joined a scientific expedition to Mexico, under Dr. Carl Lumholtz, exploring the Sierra Madre mountains. The expedition was undertaken under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, of New York. Returning May, 1892, the summer was spent in the Minnesota Geological Survey, and in September Mr. Meeds resumed his work in the chemical laboratory of the university, where he continued as an instructor until 1894. In August of that year he was elected inspector of gas for the city of Minneapolis, after a competitive examination, and now holds that office. He has discharged the duties of his position to the full satisfaction of the public, and

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rendered important service in maintaining the quality of the product. He is a member of the American Association for Advancement of Science, of the American Chemical Society, is secretary of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Science, and is a member of the Masonic order.

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EUGENE VIRGIL SMALLEY.

EUGENE VIRGIL SMALLEY.

E. V. Smalley, a prominent Republican journalist in Washington and New York during the period following the Civil War, and in later years an author, magazine writer, and publisher, was born in Randolph, Portage County, Ohio, in 1841. He was the son of a small farmer, who was warmly interested in the anti-slavery movement, and who wrote articles and delivered lectures in its support. The father died when the boy was eleven years old, and at thirteen the latter apprenticed himself to learn the printer's trade in the office of the Advertiser, at Fredonia, New York. He completed his apprenticeship on the Telegraph, at Painesville, Ohio, and then managed to get a few terms of schooling in a little anti-slavery college at McGrawsville, New York, endowed by Gerrit Smith. This was accomplished by teaching school and setting type part of the time. At the age of nineteen he was part owner and local editor of the Press and Advertiser, in Painesville, Ohio. At twenty he enlisted, on the outbreak of the Rebellion, in the Seventh Ohio Infantry, under the first call for volunteers. He was discharged in 1863 on account of wounds received in the battle of Port Republic. He worked for a time on the Cleveland Herald, and then obtained a clerkship in the treasury at Washington. This post he resigned in 1865 to buy the Register at Youngstown, Ohio, in the congressional district of General Garfield, who obtained for him the clerkship of the committee on military affairs in the House at Washington. He sold his newspaper in 1868 traveled in Europe in 1869, and in 1870 began to furnish Washington correspondence for the New York Tribune. In 1871 Horace Greeley gave him place on the staff of that paper, and he went South to investigate the Klu-Klux outrages.

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His letters from South Carolina led to the suspension of the habeas corpus in five counties of that state by President Grant, and to the arrest and punishment of a large number of the leaders of the cruel Klu-Klux Klan. In 1883 Mr. Smalley was sent to Europe to describe the World's Fair at Vienna. The Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia was his special field in 1876. As a political correspondent, he visited nearly every state in the Union, frequently taking part in campaigns as a platform speaker. In 1880 he wrote "A Brief History of the Republican Party," which had a large sale, and also a life of General Garfield. He served continuously for twelve years on the Tribune, except one year spent in the position of managing editor of the Cleveland Herald. In 1882 he was commissioned by the Century Magazine to travel through the northern tier of states and territories, from Lake Superior to the Pacific ocean, and write a series of articles. This journey led him to write a "History of the Northern Pacific Railroad," which was published in a large volume in 1883 by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. In 1884 he established in St. Paul the Northwest Illustrated Monthly Magazine, with the purpose of promoting the development of all the new regions of the northwestern part of the American continent. Of this periodical he is still editor and publisher. Mr. Smalley has been a frequent contributor to Eastern magazines, notably to the Atlantic, the Century and the Forum. His home is in St. Paul. His extensive travels in the Northwest and his close study of its topography, climate, resources and people, for fourteen years, has made him a recognized authority on this section. He has enjoyed the acquaintance of seven Presidents of the United States, and was the trusted personal friend of Hayes and Garfield. His newspaper work brought him into intimate relations with nearly all the eminent men who organized the Republican party and were its national leaders during the first thirty years of its existence.

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GEORGE A. PILLSBURY.

Few names are better in Minneapolis than that of Pillsbury. George A. Pillsbury, the elder of the Pillsbury family, became a resident of Minneapolis in 1878. He was a native of New Hampshire, where he was born August 29, 1816. He received a common school

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education, and at the age of eighteen found his first employment with a grocer in Boston. After a little more than a year he returned to Sutton, New Hampshire, where he had been brought up, and engaged in the manufacture of stoves and sheet iron, with his cousin, J. C. Pillsbury. During the next ten years he was engaged in various mercantile enterprises, and in 1851 was appointed purchasing agent for the Concord Railroad corporation. He moved to Concord and continued in this position for nearly twenty-four years. In 1864, Mr. Pillsbury, with others, organized and put in operation the First National Bank of Concord. Two years later he became its president. In 1867 he organized the National Savings Bank of the same place. During his life in New Hampshire Mr. Pillsbury held several town and municipal offices, including the office of mayor of Concord, in 1876 and 1877. In 1871 and 1872 he sat in the New Hampshire legislature. Upon the announcement of his determination to leave Concord in the spring of 1878, complimentary resolutions were unanimously passed by both branches of the city government, by the directors of the First National Bank, by the First Baptist church and society, and by the Webster Club, of Concord. A similar testimonial was presented to him bearing the names of more than three hundred of the business men of the city. For some years previous to his coming to Minneapolis, Mr. Pillsbury had been a member of the great milling firm of Charles A. Pillsbury & Co. After coming here he took a more active part in the affairs of the concern, and also became identified with many of the business enterprises of the city. Among the various corporate and public trusts which he has filled are these: President of the Board of Trade, of the Homeopathic Hospital, of the Free Dispensary, Chamber of Commerce, Pillsbury & Hurlburt Elevator Company, Vice-President of the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company, Director and President of the Northwestern National Bank, Director of the Manufacturers'

GEORGE A. PILLSBURY.

National Bank, of the Minneapolis Elevator Company, and of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company. He has also served as President of the St. Paul and Minneapolis Baptist Union, of the Minnesota Baptist State Convention, and as trustee of the Citizen

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University. In 1888, at the annual meeting of the American Baptist Union, he was elected its president. Not long after his arrival in Minneapolis, Mr. Pillsbury was elected a member of the Board of Education. He was also made alderman, and became a member of the city council. In 1884 he was nominated by the Republican city convention as its candidate for mayor. After a brief but determined canvass of Mr. Pillsbury was elected by a majority of eight thousand. His administration was characterized by the devotion to detail, and economy in expenditure. As mayor he was ex-officio member of the park and water works boards, as well as head of the police department. In his inaugural message Mayor Pillsbury suggested in the residence portions of the city. The development of this idea by Captain Judson N. Cross, then city attorney, gave to Minneapolis the "patrol limits" system of saloon restriction. During his active life in Minneapolis, Mr. Pillsbury has been closely identified with the higher life of the city, and has taken an interested and intelligent part in the development of religion and education. About ten years ago he served as chairman of the building committee of the First Baptist church, of which he had been a most prominent member since his settlement in this city, and the edifice which was erected under his charge is one of the finest in the Northwest. Upon its completion, Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury, with their two sons, placed in the church, at their own expense, the largest and best organ in the city. At about the same time Mr. Pillsbury made most liberal donations to the Minnesota Academy at Owatonna, Minnesota. This school was under the patronage of the Baptist state convention. In 1886 he built, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, a Ladies' Boarding Hall, containing all the modern conveniences and appointments of such a building. In recognition of his gift the name of the institution was changed to Pillsbury Academy. In later years Mr. Pillsbury has aided this institution by building a forty thousand dollar academic building, handsomely equipped; a music hall, a drill hall, a steam plant and other improvements at a cost of about sixty thousand dollars. He has also contributed a sum of more than forty thousand dollars for endowment and current expenses. But while doing so much for the state of his adoption, Mr. Pillsbury was not unmindful of his early home. In the year 1890 he made three notable gifts. To Concord he gave a free hospital, at a cost of seventy-two thousand dollars. To Warner he presented a free public library,

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and to Sutton a soldiers' monument. Mr. Pillsbury was married on May 9, 1841, to Miss Margaret S. Carlton. They had two sons, Charles A. Pillsbury and Fred C. Pillsbury, who early became known in connection with their extensive milling operations in Minneapolis. Charles A. Pillsbury is still at the head of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, and Mr. Fred Pillsbury died a few years ago.

WILLET MARTIN HAYS.

Professor Willet M. Hays was born in 1859 near the village of Gifford, Hardin County, Iowa. His father, Silas Hays, had joined the earliest pioneers on the head waters of the Iowa river, a few years before Willet's birth. The father was a man of positive character having been one of the only four members of the Abolition party in Bladensburg township, Knox County, Ohio, from which place he emigrated, with his young wife, to Iowa. He was of British stock. His wife, whose maiden name was Christina Lepley was of the sturdy Pennsylvania Dutch stock, so numerous in central Ohio. When Willet was six years old his mother was left a widow with an older son and an infant boy. When the estate was settled she had a farm of one hundred and forty acres, and several hundred dollars in cash. When the second son was twelve years of age the tenant, who had allowed the farm to run down, was discharged and Willet and his brothers managed it. The mother was not only truly loyal to her boys, but he was a strong business woman, and under her guidance the boys made the farm pay, erecting buildings, planting fine groves, building fences and roads and gaining the favorable comments of the neighbors. Charles L. and Willet took turns "year about" in college and in managing the farm until the elder brother was ready for a post graduate course of law. The youngest of the three, Marion, was then ready to enter college and the farm was again rented. Having finished the country school, Willet attended Oskaloosa College, Oskaloosa, and Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, for three years, taking an academic course and then yielding to his desire for agricultural work, he entered the State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, where he graduated in the fall of 1885, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture. He received a good standing in the college classes. Instead of high marks in recitation, he gained a reputation among the professors

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for studying subjects rather than books, often developing them beyond the work of the classes, and thus showing his bent for the practical in agricultural education. At about the time of graduation, he was married to Miss Clara Shepperd, of Chariton, Iowa, who took a post graduate course at the Iowa Agricultural College in Domestic Science, and became his able co-worker in industrial education. Upon graduation he was placed in charge of the agricultural experiments on the college farm at Ames. Here he did work of value, among other things, showing the extent and position in the soil of the roots of corn and other crops. The kind of tillage and tillage implements adapted to conserving soil moisture in 157 time of drouth by level culture at medium depth without seriously pruning the roots, now so much emphasized in agricultural teaching, was here first clearly shown. Instead of completing a post graduate course in science, Mr. Hays secured a position as associate editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, Chicago, under the venerable editor, Orange Judd. In 1888, when the various states began to establish experiment stations under the government appropriations, Minnesota was on the hunt for practical men, and Dr. Edward D. Porter selected Mr. Hays as his assistant. Two years later the Board of Regents promoted him to the Professorship of Agriculture. A year later, Mrs. Hays, having won a name for herself through teaching and lecturing, the two were offered the Professorship of Agriculture and Domestic Science in the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo. Here the most practical and valuable work was being accomplished by Mr. and Mrs. Hays when death removed the wife. Those interested in the agricultural department of the University of Minnesota, soon after this, negotiated with Professor Hays to return and various reasons, well considered, led him to accept again his old place as Professor of Agriculture and with it, the position of Vice-Chairman and Agriculturist of the Experiment Station. Having been educated in a western agricultural college, Professor Hays in the inception of the Minnesota School of Agriculture, took a leading part in defining its policy and in holding it to the work of making educated farmers out of the most enterprising farm boys of the state. Reorganizing the course in the college of agriculture also had his special attention. As professor of agricultural he organized dairy education in the School of Agriculture and upon his recommendation the Board of Regents made the appropriation for the original

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dairy building, appointed a separate professor of dairying and started the Minnesota Dairy School. Likewise instruction in the School of Agriculture in the slaughter and care of meats was started by him, being a new feature in agricultural schools. His connection with Mrs. Hays' work caused him to take a prominent part in developing the industrial course for ladies in North Dakota Agricultural College. He acts upon the belief that the University of Minnesota can and should implant

WILLET MARTIN HAYS.

a system of agricultural high schools in the state and nation, for farm girls as it seems to have done for farm boys, and also the advanced, or agricultural college course for those women who have graduated in the girls' agricultural high school, who wish to become teachers and scientific investigators in woman's in industries. He has written much in bulletins for the Iowa, Minnesota and North Dakota experiment stations, and has been a prolific writer for the agricultural press in the Northwest and has in preparation text books for his classes in agriculture. Among the reports of original work, his studies in the roots of corn and other field crops, of tillage, feeding experiments, breeding field crops, the improvement of field seeds, field management of pasture and meadows may be especially mentioned. He has done work in the Farmer's Institute and has delivered many addresses at meetings of agricultural people. He has taken special interest in the rural school and has prepared a reader for the fourth grade. A system of sub-experiment farms as a part of the Minnesota Experiment Station, with adjunct forest experiment stations under the auspices of the Division of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture, has recently been organized under his leadership and management.

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CLARENDON DWIGHT BELDEN.

CLARENDON DWIGHT BELDEN.

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Clarendon Dwight Belden, of Austin, Minnesota, was born at Fruit Hill, just north of Providence, Rhode Island, May 3, 1848. His father, Stanton Belden, was born and reared in Sandisfield, Massachusetts, and graduated at Yale college in the class of 1833, and his professional life of thirty-five years was spent as principal of the Fruit Hill Classical Institute. Stanton Belden's mother was Prudence Sholes, of Groton, Connecticut, and her father, Nathan Sholes, a Revolutionary soldier, was killed while defending Fort Griswold. The mother of Clarendon Dwight Belden was Antoinette Percival Manchester, of Fall River, Massachusetts, and on the Manchester side, the family lineage is traced back four or five generations directly to Benjamin Church, 1639 to 1718, who served in King Philip's war and commanded the party by which the chief was slain. Clarendon Dwight Belden was reared on a small, ten-acre fruit farm, which surrounded his father's academy grounds. He was educated in his father's school, and at Lyons University grammar school, Providence. He entered Brown University in 1864 and took a full classical course, graduating with the class of 1868, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and subsequently received the degree of Master of Arts. He was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, and also of the Phi Beta Kappa. For the next three years he was the principal of a New England graded villages school. In 1871 he entered the Crozer Theological Seminary at Upland, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1874, and was ordained in May, 1874, by a council called by the Memorial Baptist church of Philadelphia. In the fall of 1874 he came West, settling as pastor in Austin, Minnesota. He had a very successful pastorate of seven and a half years, and resigned to take the position of Superintendent of Schools of Mower County, to which he was elected in November, 1881. He held this position until January, 1891, and in that period brought the district schools of the county to a good graded system. One year he was president of the Minnesota County Superintendents' Association. In October, 1891, he took charge of the Baptist church in Windom, Cottonwood County, Minnesota, remaining one year, during which time, their new meeting house was completed and dedicated, and a heavy debt raised. Returning to Austin in October, 1892, he became associate editor of the Mower County Transcript, one of the leading Republican newspapers of Southern Minnesota, and

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in October, 1893, purchased a half interest in that paper, which he now owns, and to which he gives a large share of his time. Mr. Belden has always been greatly interested in educational work and has been clerk of the Austin Board of Education, and on the examining board for a number of years. He was one of the organizers of the Austin Co-operative Creamery Association in 1893, and continues as its general manager. During all these years he has regularly engaged in ministerial work as opportunity afforded, and has been in close relations with the Baptist denomination of Minnesota. He was married on June 27, 1877, to Mrs. Francelia L. Crandall, of Austin, and has one daughter, Antoinette Griffith Belden, born June 24, 1882. Mr. Belden has been a frequent contributor to the religious and secular press for the past twenty years. He has taken especial interest in nonpartisan municipal reform and in the movement for good citizenship. Since devoting his time largely to newspaper work he has taken great interest in editorial associational work, and is at present, in 1896, the Minnesota member of the executive committee of the National Editorial Association. He is an enthusiastic Royal Arch Mason and past chancellor commander in the Knight of Pythias.

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JAMES CLARK MICHAEL.

James Clark Michael is an attorney practicing his profession in St. Paul. He was born March 19, 1863, in Preston County, Virginia. His father, John A. Michael, was a school teacher and farmer, and in limited financial circumstances. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Hamilton Ormonde. She is still living. His ancestry on his father's side were of Welch and German extraction and were among the early settlers of New York, serving in the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812. On his mother's side, maternally they are direct descendants from the Hamilton family (Clan Hamilton) of Scotland, the maternal grandmother of the subject of this sketch being a second cousin of Alexander Hamilton. His mother's paternal ancestors are descendants of the Ormondes who figured somewhat in Irish affairs. James attended the public schools in the county in which he was born, four months out of each year, until he was fourteen years of age. These schools were

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not a very high order, though the diligent scholar could make rapid progress, not being hindered by the so-called grades. Later he attended the West Virginia State University, at Morgantown, for two and one-half years, and was an active member of the Columbian Society of that school. By hard work and diligent devotion to his studies James was able to stand at the head of most of his classes, at the same time carrying about one-half more studies than the average student, completing four year's work in about one-half the time. On account of his father's death, occurring when James was but nine months old and leaving his mother with two small children in such straightened circumstances that she was unable to assist them in getting a college education, his college days were attended by very frugal habits and excessive labor. He was obliged to earn his own way by teaching during the winter months and by whatever employment he could obtain during vacations. At an early age Mr. Michael commenced to fit himself for the profession of law. On leaving college, at the age of nineteen, he worked on a farm in Illinois for two years, pursuing his professional reading as best he could during that time. In 1884 he came to Minnesota, settling at Red Wing, where he was admitted to the bar. He remained in active practice in that city for five years in partnership with the late Hon.

JAMES CLARK MICHAEL.

F. W. Hoyt, under the firm name of Hoyt & Michael. In the summer of 1889 he removed to St. Paul and has remained in active practice in that city ever since, and by continuous hard work and close application to business he has had a fair share of success. He was assistant corporation attorney of St. Paul in 1891 and 1892 and had more than usual success in defending damage suits and a number of other actions brought against the city in the state and federal courts involving the ownership of streets. He was associate attorney for the Duluth, Red Wing & Southern Railway Company during the construction of that road in 1888, and is at present attorney for the South St. Paul Belt Railway Company, and had charge of all its legal matters during the construction of the road June 1, 1895, Mr. Michael associated with himself David F. Peebles, under the firm name of Michael & Peebles. This firm enjoys a large general practice. In politics Mr. Michael is a Democrat

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and takes an active interest in the affairs of his party, but has never been an office seeker. He is past chancellor of the order of Knights of Pythias and an active member of the Commercial Club of St. Paul, and is also a member of St. Paul Lodge, No. 59, B. P. O. E. He is an attendant of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Michael was married September 3, 1890, to Miss Jennie M. Crandall, of Minneapolis. They have no children.

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THEOPHILUS L. HAECKER.

THEOPHILUS L. HAECKER.

Theophilus L. Haecker was born in the town of Liverpool, Medina County, Ohio on the fourth of May, 1846, of German parents, as his name indicates. When was seven years old his parents removed to a farm in Cottage Grove, Wisconsin, and he worked on the farm summers and attended the district school winters until he was sixteen years old, when he entered the University of Wisconsin. The following spring he was taken sick, and, falling in his classes, enlisted in Company A, Thirty-seventh Regiment, as private, being then less than seventeen years old. Soon after entering Camp Randall, the colonel sent word among the recruits that he desired specimens of their handwriting. Young Haecker submitted his penmanship and was selected to do clerical work at headquarters. During the siege of Petersburg Mr. Haecker distinguished himself for bravery. After the siege he was placed on detached service in the medical department at City Point, and was rapidly promoted until he had charge of all the quartermaster's supplies of the Ninth Corps Hospital Department. At the close of the war he rejoined his regiment and was placed in charge of the drum corps, participating in the grand view at Washington, and in August, 1865, returned to Madison with his regiment. The following month he went to Hampton, Franklin County, Iowa, to which place his parents had removed while he was in the army, and there spent two years in farming. But, having a great desire to prosecute his studies, he returned to Madison, Wisconsin, in the spring of 1867, re-entered the university, selecting the ancient classical course. During his third year his health

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failed land he was compelled to return to Hampton, Iowa, intending to follow farming; but opportunity offering, he spent a couple of years teaching in the public schools. In 1870 he went to Hardin County, Iowa, and founded the Ackley "Independent," the paper gaining a wide circulation and becoming one of the leading newspapers of northern Iowa under his management. In 1872 he made a tour through Minnesota, visiting St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Anthony (now East Minneapolis), and Duluth. In the fall of the following year he disposed of the "Independent" and in February returned to Cottage Grove, Wisconsin, and settled on a farm with the intention of going into stock-raising and dairying. He had scarcely settled down to work when he was, without solicitation from himself or his friends, offered a position in the executive office by William R. Taylor, then governor of Wisconsin. He accepted the position and entered upon his duties, at the same time intending to continue his farm operations. He remained in this position during five administrations, covering a period of seventeen years, and all this time maintained his interest in stock-raising, much of the time driving ten miles to his office in the morning and returning to the farm evenings, and some winters not failing a single night to personally inspect every animal on the place before retiring. While in the executive office some very responsible duties were imposed upon him, one being the adjustment of the St. Croix land grant, and during twelve years of the time he reviewed all the pardon cases coming before the governor. In the early 80's the board of regents of the Wisconsin University was recognized. An experiment station was then established and Professor Henry placed in charge, and during the years following Mr. Haecker was an intimate friend of, and constant adviser with, Professor Henry, thus becoming familiar with station and other agricultural educational work. In the summer of 1882 he was commissioned by the board of regents to make a tour in the east, and he visited nearly all the noted herds of live stock and selected part of a carload for the university. These 161 animals proved of excellent merit, and upon the organization of the Farmer's Institute, he was selected by Mr. Morrison, the superintendent, to discuss the subjects of breeding and handling of dairy stock. To afford his children the advantages of the educational facilities offered at Madison he moved there in the fall of 1890, and being unexpectedly relieved from official duties in January, he

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joined the first class in the Wisconsin Dairy School. The second week he was appointed assistant to the instructor in the factory course. At the close of the session he engaged in experimental work at the Experiment Station, and in the fall he was appointed instructor in butter making in the Minnesota Dairy School. Upon the resignation of Professor Hays, he was appointed instructor in breeding in the School of Agriculture, and the following May was made assistant in agriculture in the School Agriculture and Experiment Station. In June, 1893, he was appointed full professor in the College of Agriculture and placed in charge of the Dairy School. Possibly Professor Haecker's most successful and best known work at the Experiment Station is along the line of feeding and the adaptability of certain types of stock for special purposes. Professor Haecker is doing excellent work in the field, holding meetings and making addresses in various parts of this and other states, with the results showing in creameries that are being started in almost every place, and the strong interest aroused. Professor Haecker is making an enviable record among the educators of the young people of the country as well as among the farmers who appreciate his efforts in their behalf. As secretary of the State Dairymen's Association he has done much to bring it into the closest relation with the dairymen whom it is intended to help, bringing out the home talent instead of depending upon outside speakers entirely.

CARL HEILMAIER.

Carl Heilmaier was born on the twenty-fifth of May, 1868, at Freising, one of the ancient towns of Bavaria. Carl was the son of Mathias Heilmaier, an officer of high rank in the service

CARL HEILMAIER.

of the Bavarian government at Munich. Carl received his education at some of the best schools in Bavaria, and, having early developed a passionate love and a decided talent for music, he became a pupil of the Royal Conservatory of Music at Munich, in September, 1886. He studied composition under J. Rheinberger and piano under Berthold Kellerman, who was a pupil of Liszt. He graduated from the conservatory in July, 1890, and two

years later, in May, 1892, he married Fräulein Johanna Ferber, a daughter of a citizen of Munich, and shortly afterwards came with his wife to America. They arrived in Chicago in July, 1892, where Mr. Heilmaier secured an engagement as a teacher of piano at M. J. Seifert's Western Musical Academy. He remained there for two years, but in the fall of 1894, because he required change on account of his health, he came to Minneapolis. The following spring, in 1895, he removed to St. Paul, where he succeeded to the clientage of Henri von Ellemeet, a very successful teacher of that city, who turned over his professional engagements to Mr. Heilmaier. Mr. and Mrs. Heilmaier have a daughter, Johanna, born on February 20, 1894. Prof. Heilmaier is now established at St. Paul, and is one of the leading musicians and teachers of the Northwest.

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FERDINAND P. CANAC-MARQUIS.

FERDINAND P. CANAC-MARQUIS.

Ferdinand Phileas Canac-Marquis comes of an honorable family of the Province of Quebec, Canada. His father, Francois Canac-Marquis, was a well-to-do farmer in the parish of Ste. Famille, Island of Orleans, near Quebec. He succeeded to the title of the farm, as his father and grandfather, and even earlier ancestors, had done before him. He participated in the rebellion of 1837 and 1838, when a number of French Canadians took up arms for the maintenance of their representative rights and the preservation of their language and religion. He spent his whole life on the farm, although he was elected mayor of his town and occupied other important trusts. He took great pains to provide educational facilities for his children, and died February 22, 1889, honored and respected by every one, having reached the advanced age of seventy-nine years, and leaving the family in good circumstances. His wife, Sophie Bilodeau, was a native of Ste. Mary, County of Beauce, Province of Quebec, a member of a large family of highly respected people, and the mother of twelve children, to whose careful training she devoted her unwearying energy. She was drowned October, 30, 1875, in St. Lawrence river. The subject of this

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sketch was born at Ste. Famille, August 16, 1858. He graduated from the normal school in Quebec, and later at the business college in that city, and then engaged as a salesman in a dry goods house, where he was employed for four and a half years. Although his business prospects were encouraging, he desired to study medicine, and entered the Victoria College of Medicine at Montreal. He passed examination with distinction in 1886, and received the title of Doctor of Medicine and Master in Surgery, this latter title having been conferred that year on only four candidates out of a class of twenty-eight. While a student he was an assistant to Dr. W. H. Hingston, now Sir William Hingston, of Montreal, then and now considered one of the most prominent surgeons in North America. On the twenty-seventh of May, 1886, Dr. Canac-Marquis arrived in Minnesota and located at Anoka. Although without acquaintance or friends he soon succeeded in building up a profitable practice, and at the end of about two and a half years had accumulated sufficient funds to enable him to leave for Europe, where he pursued his studies for a period of two years. He was admitted to Dr. Pean's clinic, as well as that of Doctors Charcot, Pozzi, Lucas-Championniere, Le Dantu and in many other clinics and hospitals of the most prominent surgeons in Paris. He was also admitted to the Pasteur Institute to study bacteriology. He also spent nine months in Berlin in special studies under Doctors Koch, Bergman, Olshausen, Martin and others. He also spent some time at Vienna under Bilioth, Braun and others. October, 1890, he located in St. Paul, where he has established the reputation of being one of the best surgeons in the Northwestern. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Order of the Eastern Star, the K. of P., the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Alliance Francaise. He is also a member of the State Medical Society, president of the St. Paul Infants' Home staff, and is the medical director of the Lincoln Life and Accident Company, of the Germania Life Insurance Company and the Bankers' Alliance. He was married in St. Paul, July 8, 1894, to Miss Emma Plante, a native of the parish of St. Lawrence, Island of Orleans, near Quebec. A son was born to Dr. and Mrs. Canac-Marquis, November 21, 1895 who was named Raoul Ferdinand.

MICHAEL JOHN DOWLING.

The subject of this sketch, although yet a young man, has had an eventful career. On the night of December 4, 1880, he was lost on the prairie near Canby, Minnesota, and being overtaken by a severe blizzard was unable to find his way to any shelter than that of a straw stack. As a result of that exposure to cold, on December 20, both legs were amputated six inches below the knees, the left arm four inches below the elbow, and all of the fingers and half of the thumb of the right hand. Mr. Dowling's parents were poor people, and prior to the great misfortune which overtook him he had been for three years doing farm work and herding cattle in Lyon and Yellow Medicine counties. After his narrow escape from death in 1880 he remained as a charge upon the county of Yellow Medicine until April 1, 1883. He was born at Huntington, Hampden County, Massachusetts, February 17, 1866. He attended the public schools of that state, and also in New York, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. After recovering his health, so badly shattered by the disaster of 1880, Mr. Dowling began April 1, 1883, without a cent, to rely upon himself for his own support. His first venture was at odd jobs of painting. He then secured sufficient funds to establish a roller skating rink, which proved very successful. He followed this up by teaching in the public schools. He was principal of the East Granite Falls school in 1886, and of the Renville schools in 1887. This latter position was a very fortunate one for him. He held it for three years, obtaining by means of it a good start in life, and refused a flattering offer of continuance in order to engage in the publication and editorship of the Renville Star, which he had already established. After a few months he sold the Star. and during the years 1890, 1891 and 1892 traveled extensively throughout the United States and Canada as a special life insurance agent. In 1892 he re-purchased the Star and also acquired its contemporary, the Farmer. He still continues the publication of the consolidated paper. He is also interested in several business concerns in Renville County, but regards newspaper work as his profession. He has always been a Republican and has been honored with numerous offices of more or less importance. He

MICHAEL JOHN DOWLING.

was village recorder of Renville village for one term; justice of the peace four years; secretary of Renville County Republican Committee, and delegate to various district and state conventions. He was the First Assistant Clerk of the house of representatives in 1893, and in 1895 was unanimously elected chief clerk of that body. At the meeting of the National Republican League in June, 1895, at Cleveland, Mr. Dowling was, after a short, decisive campaign, elected its secretary. He has proven himself a most efficient organizer, and has given great satisfaction to the active members of the party, who appreciate the valuable services he has rendered. Mr. Dowling is a member of the Knight of Pythias, the I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W., the St. Paul Press Club, the Marquette Club, of Chicago; was secretary of the Minnesota Editorial Association for two years; has represented it in the National Editorial Association three different times, and was sent to the first national Good Roads convention at Asbury Park, in 1894, as the representative of the St. Paul Commercial Club. He married October 2, 1895, Miss Jennie L. Bordewick, at Atlanta, Georgia, whither both of them had gone as members of the state editorial excursion party. Mrs. Dowling is a daughter of Henry Bordewick, ex-postmaster of Granite Falls, Minnesota.

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THOMAS BURR CLEMENT.

THOMAS BURR CLEMENT.

Thomas B. Clement is a banker living at Faribault, Minnesota. He was born on June 19, 1834, in Manlius, Onondago County, New York. His father, Frederick Clement, was a native of Madison County, New York, where he was born in 1799. He came of an old family of Dutchess County, New York, whose members were prominent in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Frederick Clement inherited the military tastes of his forefathers, and in the old days in New York, was prominent as an officer in the state militia. He has

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four sons and three daughters, of whom only two sons are now living. One, the oldest of the family, Ozias, lives at the old homestead at Manlius, and the other is the subject to this sketch. Mr. Clement is also descended on his mother's side from an old Colonial family. His mother's maiden name was Olive Mallory and her family were old settlers in Connecticut. As a boy, Mr. Clement lived at Manlius, attending the common school at that place. At the age of nineteen, after three years' experience in a country store, he entered business for himself. In 1860 Mr. Clement visited Minnesota. In the following year he repeated the visit settling permanently at Faribault three years later, at the age of thirty, and continuing the mercantile business till 1868, when he organized the First National Bank of that place. He became its president and has remained in that position ever since. Mr. Clement is reorganized as a "banker" in the best sense and as distinguished from a "money loaner." He is quick to recognize in young men and young enterprises the necessary elements to success, and with these elements as security he takes particular pleasure in helping them along over the critical periods of inexperience and apparent uncertainty to final independence. His motto is: "Help others to help themselves." As a financier he is always able to foresee remote consequences, and his ability is recognized beyond the bounds of his own community. During his long residence at Faribault, Mr. Clement has been a conspicuous figure in the life of that city. He has been identified with its advances from the condition of a small village to that of a thriving young city. It has also been his part to be influential in the building up to the various educational institutions which have so conspicuously stamped upon Faribault its high character as a place of residence. Mr. Clement's fellow citizens have not allowed him to remain a private citizen during this period. His first official position was that of mayor of this city, and in 1874 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Minnesota Legislature for one term. He was elected to the State Senate in 1877, and was re-elected twice, serving ten years in all. Twenty-two years ago he became a member of the Board of Trustees of the Minnesota Institute for Defectives. This institute includes the State schools for the Deaf, the Blind, and the Feeble-Minded, all of which are located at Faribault. Mr. Clement has been president on the board during his membership in it. He was chairman of the Board

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of County Commissioners in Rice County for three years. During his service in the State Legislature Mr. Clement through large acquaintance and sound business ability was enabled to make himself a very useful member, both for the home community and for the state at large. He took an active interest in the important legislation enacted during the late 70's and the early 80's. Mr. Clement was first married in 1856 to Miss Emma Jean Johnson, daughter of Wm. A. Johnson, of Fredonia, New York. They had one child, named Ellen Olive who born in 1857 and who is now Mrs. 165 Charles Hutchinson of Faribault. Mrs. Clement died in 1865. In 1867 Mr. Clement married Miss Ellen F. Johnson, a sister of his first wife. They have had two children, both sons. The eldest, Thomas J. Clement, died in 1891, at the age of twenty-two years, having married Miss Lola Coffin, of Faribault. At the time of his death he was teller in his father's bank. The second son, Hurlburt O. Clement, was five years his brother's junior. He is now living at Faribault and is engaged in the bank with his father. Though not a member of any church organization, Mr. Clement attends the Congregational church at Faribault.

EGBERT COWLES.

Egbert Cowles, banker, cashier of the Flour City National Bank, is the son of Lucius S. Cowles, a wholesale dry goods merchant of Galena and Freeport, Illinois. Lucius Cowles was born in Farmington, Connecticut. The Cowles family were of English origin, and settled in Farmington in 1647. They were land owners and farmers, raisers of fine stock, and in the present century engaged in journalism and other professions. Judge Alfred Cowles, a member of this family, was one of the early settlers of Illinois, having taken up his residence at Kaskaskia as early as 1823. He afterwards, at the age of sixty-six years, made a trip across the plains and mountains, arriving in San Francisco, California, in 1852. In 1864 he went to San Diego, where he remained until the time of his death, in 1887. He lived to the advanced age of one hundred years, four months and ten days. His cousin, Alfred Cowles, was one of the owners and managers of the Chicago Tribune for many years before his death, and Edwin Cowles was principal owner of the Cleveland Leader for upwards of twenty years. Mr. Cowles' ancestry on his mother's side were New

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England people, prominent in the legal profession and in national politics. Her name was Louise S. Whitman, and she was a native of Farmington, where she was married. Egbert Cowles was born in Galena, Illinois, January 1, 1858, and removed with his father's family to Freeport in 1860. He attended the Freeport public schools, and was graduated by the high schools of that city, but never entered college.

EGBERT COWLES.

He earned his first dollar by unloading a car of crockery at Freeport when sixteen years of age, and took a great deal of satisfaction in the accomplishment. In 1872 he went to Chicago, where he secured a position as messenger for the Commercial National Bank. He continued with that institution until 1880, when he traveled for two years in the Southern states on account of his health. In 1882 he obtained the position of discount clerk with the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, of Chicago, and he continued in that position until 1884. He then came to Minneapolis, where he assisted in the organization of the Scandia Bank that year, and remained with that institution until May, 1886, when he was appointed assignee of the Bank of North Minneapolis. He settled up the affairs of that bank, paying in full in four months, and was appointed cashier of the German-American Bank of Minneapolis in December, 1886, and remained in that position until August, 1894. At that time he was engaged as manager of the Flour City National Bank of Minneapolis, and in January, 1895, was elected its cashier. Mr. Cowles is a member of the Minneapolis Club and an attendant at the First Unitarian church. He is not married. Politically he claims no party affiliations, preferring to work and vote for the best man and the best cause, regardless of party lines.

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WILLIAM M. LIGGETT.

WILLIAM M. LIGGETT.

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William M. Liggett was born in 1846 in Union County, Ohio, a region where the farmers were among the most intelligent, enterprising and public-spirited men of the community. As a farmer's boy, Mr. Liggett's experience was not different from that of most farmers of thirty-five years ago, but he was scarcely in his teens before the intense political struggle which preceded the Civil War engaged the attention of every thinking man. A good farm is the best nursery for boys in any free country, but between 1856 and 1861, when every night round the fireside and at every neighborhood gathering national questions were discussed with a fervor and seriousness that prepared men for the fiery furnace of the impending war, a farm was a rare school for the development of character. Enlisting at the age of seventeen in the Ninety-sixth Ohio, young Liggett served with honor in the campaign of Red River under Banks, and was in the siege of Fort Gaines and Morgan, Spanish and Blakely. The capturing of Fort Blakely with seven thousand prisoners was the last engagement of the war. At the close of the war he declined a commission, and returned to the home farm. Afterwards accepting a situation in the Bank of Marysville, one of the most conservative banking institutions in his native state, he gathered a business experience and knowledge of affairs which has since served him well. Interesting himself in politics he became recognized as a local leader, and was twice elected treasurer of his county. In the meantime he had been prominent in the organization of the National Guard of the state, and at the time of the great riot in Cincinnati, when the court house was burned and the whole city terrorized, he was colonel of the Fourteenth Ohio National Guard, and commanded the battalion that cleared the streets of the mob, ended the riot and restored peace and order to the city, being wounded severely in the brief time the street firing lasted. Soon after this episode, in 1884, he formed a business partnership with an old friend and comrade, Major Wilcox, who had already established Grandview Farm, in Swift County. Stepping into the management of this property he was soon recognized as one of the leading agriculturists and breeders of the state and found ample room for the exercise of all the administrative ability at his command, and use for both his farm and his business experience. His ideals in domestic stock were of the practical rather than the fancy type; his success was a foregone conclusion. During his seven

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years of residence on the farm, no farm in the Northwest made more sales or did more to improve the quality of farm stock. Several offices of honor have come to Colonel Liggett unsolicited. In 1888 he was appointed regent of the State University by Governor McGill, as a representative of the farmers of the state, and has since been chairman of the Agricultural Committee, and to him, as much as any other, is due the successful opening of the Minnesota School of Agriculture, now generally recognized as a model. He is also a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and the Board of Farmers' Institute, and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Cattle Growers' Association. In 1890 he was elected secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and the successful fair of 1890 was held under his management. He would have been his own successor if Governor Merriam, recognizing his executive ability, had not appointed him one of the Railroad Commissioners of the state, in which capacity he served a second term as chairman of the commission. In August, 1893, he was asked by the Board of Regents to take the position of acting director of the School of Agriculture of the State Experiment Farm, giving all his spare time to the duties of the position. In October, 1896, Colonel Liggett resigned as Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner to accept the position of dean of the Agricultural School and director of the Experiment Station, to which he was elected by the Board of Regents, October 14, 1896. It is Colonel Liggett's strongest point that he never disappoints expectations. He has a genial and cordial address which wins friends, and the sterling qualification which retain them. With good judgment, a clear mind and rare executive ability, he easily takes rank with the leading agriculturists and breeders of the country, and as he is yet a young man it is reasonable to expect a long and useful life in his chosen calling.

CORDENIO A. SEVERANCE.

The ancestors of the subject of this sketch were of old New England stock, his mothers' family residing in Connecticut and Rhode Island for several generations, and his father's having come to Boston from Ipswich, England, 1637, and living in Massachusetts continuously from that time down to the early part of this century, when the grandfather

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of Cordenio moved to Pennsylvania. Some of the family were officers in the colonial wars prior to the Revolution, and the great-great-grandfather of Mr. Severance, although an old man, served for a short time in the Revolutionary War. E. C. Severance, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and has been engaged in the mercantile business, lumbering and farming in Pennsylvania and Minnesota. He came to Minnesota in 1855, and has resided here ever since. He was county auditor of Dodge county, in this state, for six years, and was, about ten years ago, state senator from that county. His wife, Amanda J. Arnold (Severance), was born in Connecticut and reared in Michigan. She died March 6, 1894, sincerely mourned by her family and by every one who knew her. She had lived an earnest Christian life. Cordenio Arnold was born at Mantorville, Dodge county, Minnesota, June 30, 1862. He attended the public and high schools in that village, and was for about three years at Carleton College, Northfield, but did not

CORDENIO A. SEVERANCE.

graduate. For one year while attending Carleton he was president of his class. After leaving college he studied law for a time with Hon. Robert Taylor, of Kasson, Minnesota, and was admitted to the bar on the day he was twenty-one years of age. He was examined for admission two or three months previously, the court making an order that he should be admitted as soon as he was old enough to take the oath. Mr. Severance entered the office of Senator Davis in St. Paul in the summer of 1885, and in January, 1887, became Senator Davis' partner. The firm of Davis Kellogg & Severance, of which Mr. Severance is a member, was formed the first of October, 1887. This firm enjoys a very large practice and has handled a large number of important cases in this state. Mr. Severance is a Republican in politics. He has never filled any official position, however, and has never been a candidate for any. He is a member of the Minnesota Club of St. Paul, the Kitchi Gammi Club of Duluth, and the Town and Country Club of St. Paul. He is also one of the board of governors of the Ramsey County bar Association. June 26, 1889, he was married to Miss Mary Frances Harriman, a daughter of Gen. Samuel Harriman, of Wisconsin, and

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had one daughter, Alexandra, who was born in 1894 and died in 1895. Mr. Severance is not a member of any church, but usually attends the House of Hope Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Severance is a member. Mr. and Mrs. Severance reside at 589 Summit avenue, St. Paul.

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JOHN FRANK CALDERWOOD.

JOHN FRANK CALDERWOOD.

As city comptroller, auditor of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, president of the Commercial Club, and a leader of the younger business men of the city, J. F. Calderwood has become, during the past eight or ten years, one of the best known men in Minneapolis. Mr. Calderwood was born in the town of Redford, near Detroit, Michigan, on May 27, 1859. His father, H. N. Calderwood, is a native of Scotland and was born and spent his boyhood days at Calderwoods Glen, forty miles from Edinburgh. He came to this country when fourteen years of age, and lived with his parents until his marriage, when he moved to Michigan. His wife was Miss Ellen Van Vaulkenburg, a native of Herkimer County, New York. They were married on March 18, 1855. Mrs. Calderwood died on February 20, 1896. Mr. Calderwood followed farming in Michigan until his son, John, was ten years of age, when he moved to Fenton, Genesee County, Michigan, where he still resides. John was the only child. He received his education at the public and high schools of Fenton, graduating from the latter institution on June 25, 1877. He was admitted to the University of Michigan but did not enter. For two years he taught a district school in northern Michigan, in the locality where nerve rather than education was the first element of success. Subsequently he taught in the normal schools of Indiana for one year. But teaching did not suit Mr. Calderwood, as his natural bent was for business, and he went to Bay City to find some employment along the lines of his ambition. His first position was that of office boy with the lumber firm of T. H. McGraw & Co. With this house the young man had a chance to develop his abilities, and was so successful that

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before he was twenty-one years old he had become head bookkeeper for the firm, but with characteristic enthusiasm he overworked, and failing health led him to come to Minnesota. Upon his arrival in Minneapolis in October, 1881, he secured a position as head bookkeeper and credit man with the carpet house of Folds & Griffith. Seven years of continuous service with this firm were only ended by Mr. Calderwood's election in November, 1888, to the office of City Comptroller of Minneapolis. Mr. Calderwood brought to this position a thorough business experience and a mind admirably adapted to finance. It was something of a novelty for anyone but an active politician to seek such an office. But though the young man, previous to his nomination, was comparatively unknown, Mr. Calderwood's canvass was so energetic and his qualities were so generally reorganized, that he received a larger majority than any other candidate on the Republican ticket. In this campaign he displayed an excellent executive ability, which did much to aid in his election. Upon taking up the duties of his office Mr. Calderwood at once made himself felt as a positive and aggressive factor in the city government. Under his administration the office of Comptroller became, not that of a bookkeeper, but rather that of financial adviser and director of the municipality. This sort of thing met with scant favor from the politicians who were in office for emoluments only, but it made Mr. Calderwood immensely popular in the city. He was renominated in 1890 without opposition, but the municipal elections being complicated with the national and state elections held at the same time, all Republican candidates for city offices were defeated in the general Democratic "land slide" of that fall. Shortly after the close of his official term, Mr. Calderwood was offered the position of auditor of the Minneapolis Street Railway Company. In this position he has been remarkably successful. Its duties have been of the most engrossing nature, and, with his customary self-forgetfulness. Mr. Calderwood has frequently devoted double the usual business hours to the interests of the corporation. At the same time he has taken an active interest in the affairs of the city. He was one of the organizers of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, and for three years past has been its president. To his energy, influence and wise direction must be attributed the larger part of its success. Mr. Calderwood, with his wife and daughter, reside at the West Hotel in Minneapolis.

SAMUEL SWENINGSSEN.

The people of Mower County have shown their esteem for Samuel Sweningsen by retaining him in office longer probably than has ever been done before in the case of any county officer in the state. Mr. Sweningsen is of Norwegian descent, his father, Mogens Sweningsen, and his mother, Mary Halversen (Sweningsen), both natives of Norway, came to this country in 1846. Mogens settled in the town of Howard, Illinois, now Durand, where he has continued to reside ever since. His occupation in Norway had been that of a carpenter and builder, but he engaged in farming when he came to this country, and that has been his occupation until compelled by old age to retire from active work. He then settled in the neighboring village of Durand, Illinois. His son, Samuel, was born June 29, 1849, at Laona, Winnebago County Illinois. He received an education in the common schools, Durand Seminary and Decorah, Iowa, Lutheran College. In 1871 he located in Minnesota. He was first employed on a farm near Zumbrota for two years, when he moved to Mower County. In 1875 he formed a partnership with Oscar N. Olberg, now of Albert Lea, and engaged in the general mercantile business. This firm operated at one time three stores, located at Rose Creek, Adams and Taopi, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in Mower County. In 1880 this partnership was dissolved, and the following year Mr. Sweningsen located at Austin. He formed a partnership here with C. I. Johnson, in 1882, and engaged in the boot and shoe business. This partnership was dissolved in 1887,

SAMUEL SWENINGSSEN.

and disposing of his interest to Mr. Johnson, who still continued the business, Mr. Sweningsen engaged in the jewelry trade. Subsequently he took a partner by the name of Frederick E. Gleason. They are still conducting the business, under the firm name of Sweningsen & Gleason. Mr. Sweningsen is a Republican. He was appointed postmaster of Adams, Minnesota, by President Hayes in 1876. In 1881 he was elected clerk of the district court in Mower County, and re-elected in 1886 and 1890. He occupied the position

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continuously for thirteen years, and this is believed to be the only instance on record in Mower County where a county officer held a position continuously for that number of years. In 1890 he was nominated by the Republican party for representative, but he declined on account of being a candidate for clerk of court at the same time. In 1894, while still a clerk of the district court Mr. Sweningsen was nominated by the Republicans for state senator, was elected and served in the twenty-ninth session of the Minnesota legislature. His present term expires January 1, 1899. With the expiration of that term Mr. Sweningsen will have completed as county officer and representative seventeen years in the service of Mower County. He was married November 16, 1876, to Miss Margaret Carr. She was born in Dundee, Illinois, January 15, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Sweningsen have three children, Stella May, Oliver and William.

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HIRAM W. FOOTE.

HIRAM W. FOOTE.

Hiram W. Foote, of Minneapolis, is state inspector of oils. His father, Rev. Hiram Foote, born at Burlington, New York, in 1808, was a Congregational clergyman. He was educated in Oneida Institute and at Oberlin College, graduating from the latter in 1837. He was ordained as a minister in 1839, and was married the same year to Eliza M. Becker, of Cooperstown, New York. About that time he removed to Joliet, Illinois, where he took charge of the Congregational Church of that city, subsequently going to Wisconsin. He had pastorates at Racine, Janesville, Brodhead and Waukesha. Mr. Foote was a pioneer in the cause of education in Wisconsin, and one of the first to agitate the graded school system in that state. For many years he was president of the Janesville board of education, and a trustee of Beloit College. He was also trustee of the Rockford, Illinois, Seminary for Girls, and the Wisconsin State Institute for the Blind. Rev. Mr. Foote was strongly anti-slavery in his sympathies and was a friend and co-worker of the leaders in the anti-slavery movement before the war. He was a delegate to the first anti-slavery convention held in

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New York state, and his home was always a station on the famous underground railroad by which slaves reached Canada from the South. Upon the organization of the Republican party he identified himself with it and remained an active Republican until his death at Rockford, in 1889. The wife of Rev. Hiram Foote, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Eliza M. Becker (Foote). She was a woman of education and refinement and useful in a remarkable degree to her husband in his pastoral work. She was born in New York and educated at Oneida Institute. During the War of the Rebellion she not only sent two of her sons to the defense of the Union, but spent much of her time in providing hospital supplies for use at the front. On the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union she identified herself with it, afterwards going over to the Non-Partisan Society. Although seventy-eight years of age, she is still a very active woman, and devotes her time and energy largely to philanthropic and religious work. The family ancestry, both on the father's and on the mother's side, is traceable back to the first settlers of the country. On the father's side it is English, and on the mother's side it runs to the Hollanders, who settled in New York. Both families furnished soldiers for the Revolutionary War on the American side. H. W. Foote, the subject of this sketch, was born near Janesville, Wisconsin, February 9, 1846. He attended the public schools and afterward Carroll College at Waukesha. When he left school he began to learn the drug business, but in 1864 enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the war he engaged with a wholesale book company in Milwaukee, and was afterward for several years with a wholesale oil and paint company in that city. Later he formed a partnership with his brother in the drug business which they sold out in 1870. In February, 1872, he removed to St. Paul to close up the state business of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, of Boston. When this was completed he was appointed Northwestern representative of the oil refineries of Cleveland. In 1882 he moved to Minneapolis and went into the carriage business. Selling out his business in 1892 he was appointed by Governor Nelson in 1893 as state inspector of oils for Minnesota, and was re-appointed in 1895 by Governor Clough. He has always been a 171 Republican, and has always taken an active part in the work of the party. He has been on some one of

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the party committees in Hennepin County and Minneapolis during nearly the whole time of his residence here, and is at present a member of both the congressional committee of the Fifth district and of the Hennepin County Republican Executive committee. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, past master of Ark Lodge, No. 176, A. F. and A. M.; past high priest of Ark Chapter, No. 53, R. A. M., a member of Zuhrah Temple, of the A. A. O. N. M. S., and Minneapolis, No. 44, B. P. O. E.; also of the Minneapolis Commercial Club. Mr. Foote was married in 1874 to Viola D. Horton, in St. Paul. Their only child is a daughter, Miss Clara B. Foote, who is a graduate of the Central High School.

JAMES C. MOODEY.

James C. Moody is the secretary and manager of the Minnesota Fire Insurance Company, with headquarters at Minneapolis. Mr. Moody has been engaged in active business since he was fifteen years old, and is one of the self-made men, who have achieved success in whatever line of business he has undertaken. His father was James C. Moody, a lawyer and judge of the St. Louis circuit court. Judge Moody's father was James C. Moody, of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, known as "Parson Moody," and for fifty-one years pastor of Middle Springs Presbyterian church, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. "Parson" Moody was of Scotch-Irish descent and was born the day the Declaration of Independence was promulgated, July 4, 1776. The subject of this sketch was born May 3, 1856, at New Albany, Indiana. He began his education in the common schools of St. Louis, where he was a pupil until the age of fifteen years. Subsequently he had some private instruction, but his later education has been mainly acquired in the hard school of experience. His first business engagement was in the employ of Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency in 1870 and

JAMES C. MOODEY.

1871. In the latter year he removed to Chicago, where he was employed in the local fire insurance agencies of R. S. Critchell, C. H. Case and Fred S. James, from 1871 to 1880. January 15, 1880, he engaged as bookkeeper with the Western department of the Niagara

Fire Insurance Company, under the management of David Beveridge, who was succeeded in the management of the company April 1, 1881, by I. S. Blackwelder. October 1, 1891, Mr. Moodey was made the assistant manager of this company, and served in that capacity until he was elected secretary and manager of the Minnesota Fire Insurance Company, January 1, 1894. He then removed to Minneapolis, where he established the fire insurance agency of James C. Moodey & Co. Mr. Moodey is a Democrat in politics, and while he takes no active part in political campaigns, his vote is generally cast on the Democratic side. He has always taken an active interest in athletic sports, and for six years, from 1886 to 1892, was president of the Chicago City League of amateur baseball clubs, and an active member of the "West End" club of that organization. Mr. Moodey is a member of the Presbyterian church. On January 7, 1894, he married Bertha Tausig, of Chicago. They have one daughter, May Critchell, born March 19, 1895.

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HIRAM FAIRCHILD STEVENS.

HIRAM FAIRCHILD STEVENS.

Hiram Fairchild Stevens is a leading member of the legal profession in St. Paul. He excels as an orator, and is frequently sought for to make patriotic addresses. He is eloquent and scholarly in his speech, clear and forcible in thought and graceful in action. He is a native of the Green Mountain state, having been born at St. Albans, Vermont, September 11, 1852. His father was Dr. Hiram Fairchild Stevens, an eminent physician, widely known and highly respected. He was at one time president of the Vermont Medical Society and was twice elected to the Vermont legislature. He also served as a surgeon in the army. Mr. Stevens' mother, before marriage, was Miss Louise I. Johnson, of St. Albans. Upon the death of his father in 1866, as the eldest of four children he was obliged to seek employment in a store. He had, however, prepared himself for teaching, and by teaching school and working on a farm he was enabled to complete his education in the University of Vermont, having previously graduated from Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New

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Hampshire. He read law in the office of Judge John K. Porter, of New York City, and was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1874. He formed a law partnership at St. Albans, Vermont, under the name of Davis & Stevens, and in 1876 was admitted to practice in the United States district court of Vermont. Though yet a young man he had obtained an enviable reputation as a lawyer, and quite an extensive practice. He removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, in December, 1879, and formed a partnership under the style of Warner, Stevens & Lawrence. In December, 1886, he withdrew from that firm and was employed as counsel of the St. Paul Title and Insurance Company, which position he still holds, and in connection with which he conducts a large and general practice, as a member of the legal firm of Stevens, O'Brien, Cole & Albrecht. Mr. Stevens was one of the organizers of the American Bar Association, when it was founded at Saratoga, in August, 1878, and is vice president for Minnesota of that body. He was also one of the first members and first secretary of the Vermont State Bar Association, organized in October of the same year. He also helped to organize the St. Paul Bar Association and has served as its president, and also as first secretary of the Minnesota State Bar Association, organized in June, 1883, and is now its vice president. Mr. Stevens has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and for many years was a leading member of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce. In January, 1888, he was appointed one of the park commissioners of St. Paul, and served several years as president of the board. He is a Republican and participates actively in politics, serving on campaign committees, and giving to his party the benefit of his counsel and personal effort. He was elected representative for the Twenty-seventh district in 1888, and upon the organization of the house was appointed chairman of the judiciary committee. Among the important legislation of which he was either the author, or to which he gave his support, was a bill for the sanitary inspection of factories, a bill creating a pension fund for disabled policemen and their widows, a bill requiring employers of females in stores to furnish seats for their employes, the present law of mechanics' liens, the Australian election law and a re-appointment bill which doubled the representation of Ramsey 173 County in the senate and increased the representation in the general assembly forty per cent. In 1890 he was elected to the

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state senate from the Twenty-eighth senatorial district, and was re-elected in 1894. He is chairman of the judiciary committee and one of the most influential members of that body, and has added fresh laurels to his record as a legislator. Mr. Stevens is a lecturer in the state university on the law of real property. He is a Mason, has been a member of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, and prelate of Damascus Commandery of Knights Templar, St. Paul. He is also an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He has taken an interest in military affairs, and was for five years a member of the Vermont National Guard, serving in the Ransom Guards, a company distinguished for its proficiency in drill and general excellence. He married Miss Laura A. Clary, daughter of Joseph E. Clary, of Massena, New York, January 26, 1876.

FRANK ELMORE BISSELL.

Frank Elmore Bissell is a physician in general practice at Litchfield. He was born at Hartford, Wisconsin, December 27, 1845, the son of Cyrus Bissell and Amanda Case (Bissell.) His parents were farmers and descended from the French Huguenots. They moved from New England to Western Reserve, thence to Wisconsin in the year of his birth, while it was yet a territory. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch on his mother's side was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Frank attended the common schools of Hartford, and continued his studies in the University of Wooster, Ohio, his parents having resided for a time in that vicinity on the Western Reserve. He graduated in 1869 from the Charity Hospital Medical College at Cleveland, and after two years spent in southern Wisconsin he moved to Minnesota in 1871, locating at Litchfield. He has been a resident of Litchfield ever since and engaged in the general practice of medicine, the only intervals being about two years spent in Stearns County, and about four months spent in

FRANK ELMORE BISSELL.

traveling in Europe, visiting the hospitals in those countries, and studying for his profession. When Dr. Bissell was seventeen years of age he enlisted in the United States navy, at Cincinnati, and served on the United States steamer Lexington. He received an

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honorable discharge in 1865 as surgeon's steward. He has always been a Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for U. S. Grant in 1868. He was a member of the Minnesota legislature in 1878 and 1879, served several terms as alderman and president of the city council of Litchfield, and is at present mayor of that city. Dr. Bissell is a member of the State Medical Society; also a member of the G. A. R., and Past Commander of Frank Daggett Post. He is also past medical director of the Minnesota Department G. A. R. He is a member of the Trinity Episcopal church, and one of its vestrymen. He was married in 1875 to Miss Addie F. Simons. They have two children, Emily M. and Frank S. Dr. Bissell has achieved success in his profession by faithful and diligent application to its duties, and pays high tribute to the Christian character of his revered parents who instilled in him in early youth the love of virtue and the principles of upright manhood.

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ROBERT KOEHLER.

ROBERT KOEHLER.

Robert Koehler is director of the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts. Mr. Koehler is a native of Hamburg, Germany, where he was born November 28, 1850. His father, Theodore Alexander Ernest Koehler, was a mechanic of especial skill. He was a native of Berlin, received his early education at Pottsdam, and, after having learned his trade, entered upon his "wanderjahre," as was then the custom in Germany, his wanderings leading him into various parts of Europe, including St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, etc. His wife, Charlotte Christine Louise Bueter, daughter of Nicolaus Basilius Bueter, a master builder of Hamburg, was a lady of artistic tastes and attainments and a teacher of artistic needlework to many of the ladies of Hamburg. In 1854 Ernest Koehler came to America with his family and settled in Milwaukee. He desired that his children should have better educational advantages than he had enjoyed, and, not satisfied with the public schools of Milwaukee, sent them to a private school where Robert received his early education. Besides English, German, French, Latin and Greek were taught, and much attention

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given to other special studies, including chemistry, literature, drawing, etc. In drawing, Robert, the subject of this sketch, easily excelled, and when it came to the choice of a profession his tastes led him to that of lithographer. In due time he became apprenticed to a lithographing firm. But the work of a commercial engraver did not satisfy his ambition. He desired to devote himself seriously to the art of drawing, for which purpose he decided to go to Europe and enter an academy of art there. It was necessary for him to rely upon his own resources, and, encouraged by his private teacher of drawing, H. Roese, he began preparing himself, devoting his leisure time to fresco painting, when suddenly his teacher died. His only hope now rested upon his skill as an engraver. In 1871 he accepted a position in this capacity in Pittsburg. During this time difficulty with his eyes necessitated an operation in New York. He secured employment in a small engraving establishment, sharing his fortunes with a former fellow apprentice, and worked hard with the hope of better things. In the course of a year and a half he had saved sufficient money to carry out his long cherished scheme of going to Europe for the purpose of studying. Though at first refused admission to the Royal Academy at Munich, because the time for admitting students had expired, the superiority of his work submitted secured his acceptance, and he became a student of the antique class, advancing to the portrait class the first term. Having exhausted his resources at the end of two years, he was compelled to return to America. He had determined, however, upon the career of an artist, and refused a brilliant offer from a lithographic establishment for commercial work. He went to New York, where the Art Student's League had been organized, and after having hard work maintaining himself through four years of constant toil and study, he was quite unexpectedly provided by George Ehret with the means for continuing his studies in Europe. He returned and continued his studies there for nearly four years. He again returned to America on a visit, authorized at the same time by the Munich Artists' Association, to enlist the co-operation of American artists for the grand international art exhibition to be held in 1883, which proved very successful. In 1887 he was again sent to America in the same capacity, but not being able to remain 175 here long enough to attend to the work personally, he left it in the hands of a committee of leading artists of New York, who allowed it to fail. Nothing

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daunted, Mr. Koehler proceeded to organize an exhibition of the work of Americans studying in Europe, and for his energy and labor was awarded the cross of the Order of St. Michael by the Prince Regent of Bavaria. About this time Mr. Koehler took charge of a private art school in Munich and was also engaged with his own brush upon work which was exhibited at the Munich International Exhibition and at other European and American cities. At the Paris Universal Exhibition in 1889 he received honorable mention, and the year following he exhibited at the Paris salon, Champ de Mars. Among other purchasers of his pictures were Mr. George I. Seeney and the Temple Collection at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. December, 1892, he returned to America, but had hardly got fairly located at the Van Dyke Studio, in New York, when he was offered the directorship of the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts. He was married since his return to America to Miss Marie Fischer, of Rochester, New York. Though mainly occupied with teaching, Mr. Koehler has found time since coming to Minneapolis to produce several pictures and portraits, to appear upon the lecture platform on numerous occasions, and to contribute to the American and German periodicals on art topics. He is a member of the Munich Art Association and the Munich Etching Club, and president of the Studio Club in Minneapolis and of the Minneapolis Art League, recently formed. He also had the position of president of the American Artists' Club, of Munich, four times, and served as a member of the jury at the International Art Exhibition at Munich, in 1883.

THOMAS ERVIN KEPNER.

The ancestry of T. E. Kepner is of good old New England stock. On his father's side the family came from Pennsylvania, and on his mother's side from New York. He was born October 29, 1867, in Olmstead County, Minnesota, the son of G. W. Kepner, a farmer in that

THOMAS ERVIN KEPNER.

county, and Cynthia Hallenbeck (Kepner). Thomas received his early education in the common schools, later taking a course in the Rochester (Minnesota) Academy, from

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which he graduated in 1886. After his graduation he worked for four years as cashier and bookkeeper with the firm of Leet & Knowlton, dealers in wholesale and retail dry goods, at Rochester. During this time, however, in his leisure hours, he read law under the direction of H. A. Eckholdt. After leaving Leet & Knowlton he worked for a time in the office of Mr. Eckholdt, but came to Minneapolis in 1892, entering the law department of the University of Minnesota. He graduated from that department in the class of '94, and immediately engaged in the practice of his profession in Minneapolis. For the short period of practice since then, Mr. Kepner has been highly successful. He has made a specialty of insurance law and is local attorney for a number of insurance companies. He has also contributed somewhat to law publications, and is at present engaged by the West Publishing Company to write a text book on insurance law for their Hornbook Series. Mr. Kepner is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in college was a member of the Phi Delta Phi. He is a member of Hennepin Avenue M. E. church.

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JUDSON NEWELL CROSS.

JUDSON NEWELL CROSS.

Judson Newell Cross was born January 16, 1838, at Pogueland, Jefferson County, New York, on a farm bought by his grandfather, Theodore Cross, in 1818, of Le Ray de Chaumont, the agent of Joseph Bonaparte, whose American estate was in that region. Judson was the son of Rev. Gorham Cross, who was called the father of Congregationalism in Northern New York, and of Sophia Murdock (Cross). On his father's side he is descended from a long line of sturdy New England men, the family being readily traceable back to 1640, when the first member, by the name of Cross, settled on the Merrimac river, near Lawrence, Massachusetts. The old Cross homestead still belongs to, and is occupied by, a member of the family. Among the members of the Cross family were several Revolutionary soldiers. Judson's mother belonged to the Murdock family, of Townsend, Vermont. Her grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers and among her

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relatives were John Reed, of Boston, said to have been the greatest lawyer that America produced before the Revolutionary war, and Rev. Hollis Reed, of Townsend, Vermont, who was the first missionary to India, first translated the Bible into the Indian language, and who wrote "India and Its People," "God in History," etc. In 1855, January 16, the day he was seventeen years old, Judson left home for Oberlin, Ohio. He remained at Oberlin College till the fall of that year, when, on account of limited means, he went to Boonville, New York, to work in a store for his uncle. In the fall of 1856 he taught school near Sandusky, Ohio, returning to Oberlin the following spring to continue his studies, and pursued this course of studying in the summer at Oberlin and teaching in the winter at various places until he enlisted as a soldier in April, 1861. When the news of the fall of Fort Sumter came, Professor and State Senator Munroe went from Columbus to Oberlin to enlist a company. A large church was crowded Saturday night, April 20, 1861, and at the end of an inspiring speech, Prof. Munroe called for volunteers. Young Cross tried to get to the pulpit first, but the crowd in the aisle was so great that he was forced to be second on the roll. Company C of the Seventh Ohio Infantry was immediately filled, and Cross was made first lieutenant. The regiment went with McClellan into West Virginia and Cross served through the West Virginia campaign of 1861 under McClellan, Rosencranz, Cox and Tyler. At the battle of Cross Lanes, August 26, 1861, he was severely wounded in the arm. He was taken prisoner, but was recaptured and sent home for surgical treatment. He was promoted to the rank of Captain of Company K. Seventh Ohio Infantry, November 25, 1861, served as a recruiting officer for a time, and rejoined his old regiment in January, 1863, but on account of his old wound was obliged to resign. He then began the study of law at Albany, where he remained until June 13, 1862, when he was again commissioned first lieutenant in the Fifth V. R. C., promoted to the rank of captain October 28, 1863, and in April, 1864, was made adjutant general of the military district of Indiana. In July, 1864, he was ordered to Washington and appointed assistant provost marshal. He served in the same capacity at Georgetown, was appointed one of the five captains to muster for pay eighteen thousand returned Andersonville prisoners at Annapolis, at which he was occupied until the end of the war. After the war he resumed his law studies at Columbia

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Law School, graduating at Albany in the spring of 1866. He then located at Lyons, Iowa, where he practiced law for nearly ten years. In 1875 he came to Minneapolis and formed a law partnership with Judge Henry F. Hicks, to which firm Frank H. Carleton was afterwards admitted, and still later his son, Norton M. Cross. He has been connected with much important litigation, both for private individuals and corporations. In 1879 he urged in the local press the construction of the "Soo" railroad, an idea which was afterwards carried out by General Washburn. While City Attorney of Minneapolis in 1884 he framed the patrol limits ordinance and defended the same before the supreme court. He also inaugurated the litigation which resulted in the lowering of the railroad tracks on Fourth avenue North. Mr. Cross has always been a Republican. He was elected mayor of Lyons, Iowa, in 1871, and in 1883 city attorney of Minneapolis, and held the office until 1887. He was a member of the first park commission of Minneapolis, and in 1891 was appointed United States Immigration Commissioner to Europe. Captain Cross is a member of the George N. Morgan Post, G. A. R., of the Loyal Legion, the Loyal League, Commercial Club and of Plymouth Congregational church. He was married at Oberlin, Ohio, September 11, 1862, to Clara Steele Norton, of Pontiac, Michigan, a descendant of John Steele, first official of Connecticut. They have four children living, Kate Bird, wife of United States Engineer Francis C. Shenehon, at Sault Ste. Marie; Norton Murdock, Nellie Malura, wife of Theodore MacFarlane Knappen, and Clara Amelia.

GERSHOM BENNETT WARD.

Gershom Bennett Ward is cashier of the First National Bank of Alexandria, a position he has held since it was organized. Mr. Ward is the son of George Ward, a well-to-do farmer, and one of the first settlers of McHenry County, Illinois; also one of the proprietors of the Bank of Alexandria, Minnesota. Mr. Ward's great grandfather, John Ward, served throughout the Revolutionary War in a Connecticut regiment. George Ward's wife's maiden name was Betsy Bennett, a native of Onondaga County, New York. The subject of this sketch was born in McHenry County, Illinois, April 10, 1852. He attended the common

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schools of the village of Harvard. He then spent one year at Hedding Seminary, Abingdon, Illinois, and afterwards

GERSHOM BENNETT WARD.

three years at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. In 1873 Mr. Ward took the Mann prize for oratory at the Northwestern University. In 1870 he came to Minnesota and was employed in teaching school during the winter of 1870-1871 near Alexandria, and received the first money of his own earning in that capacity. He then returned to college for three years, after which he again took up his residence at Alexandria. He was employed in the Bank of Alexandria from 1876 to 1883, when the First National Bank of Alexandria was organized. Mr. Ward became its cashier, which position he now holds. He has always been a Republican, and is a member of the board of directors of the state normal school. president of the board of education of Alexandria, of which body he has been a member for twelve years, and president of the public library board, of which he has been a member for fifteen years. Mr. Ward is a member of the Masonic Order, Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is chairman of the board of trustees of the Congregational society. He was married in 1877 to Miss Mary W. Westerfield. They have three children, George W., Reba W. and Percy V. H. Mr. Ward was honored with appointment of the staff of Governor Nelson, with the rank of colonel, and holds the same position of Governor Clough's staff.

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ALPHEUS BEEDE STICKNEY.

ALPHEUS BEEDE STICKNEY.

Alpheus Beede Stickney is president of the Chicago Great Western railroad and resides in St. Paul Mr. Stickney is a descendant of an old family of Maine, his father, Daniel Stickney, having been born at Hallowell in 1804. In his early manhood Daniel Stickney was a mechanic, then he became a school teacher, and subsequently a clergyman of

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the Universalist denomination. Then after about thirty-one years he was the editor and publisher of a paper called the Loyal Sunrise, published at Presque Isle, Maine, a paper which acquired considerable prominence and influence at the outbreak of the war. The mother of Alpheus was Ursula Maria Beede. She was born in Sandwich, New Hampshire, in 1813. The subject of this sketch belongs to the ninth generation of the descendants of William Stickney, of Frampton, Lincolnshire, England, who settled in Holly, Massachusetts, the latter part of the Sixteenth century, Judge Beede, a maternal ancestor, received a grant of land from the crown, prior to the Revolutionary War, which was located in the interior of New Hampshire and where most of the descendants lived until about the middle of the present century, at a town called Sandwich, in Carroll County. Alpheus B. Stickney never enjoyed the advantages of a college education, his schooling being confined to the common schools of New Hampshire as they were about fifty years ago. Having obtained a good common school education, and while yet only seventeen years of age, he began teaching school to obtain money to prosecute his studies still further. About 1858 he began the study of law with Josiah Crosby, at Dexter, Maine. Three years later he removed to Minnesota and was admitted to the bar in that year at Stillwater. He continued, however, in the profession of teacher for about two years, when he commenced the practice of law and continued it until 1869. In the latter year he removed to St. Paul, and shortly afterwards commenced the business of building railways, and has been engaged ever since in their construction and operation. He built the road from Hudson to New Richmond, which has since been incorporated in the Omaha In 1872 he took charge of a small eastward from St. Paul, in Wisconsin, while he had built, and operated it until it was incorporated into the C., St. P. M. & O. system. In 1886 he was employed by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company as superintendent of construction. In 1882 he built a short line of about eighty miles in Minnesota, which is now owned and operated by the Rock Island Company. In 1883 he commenced the construction of the road of which he is now president, and which has been operated under several different names, the present title being the Chicago-Great Western. Mr. Stickney began to develop business qualifications at a very early age. He worked in a shoemaker shop, and the money necessary to

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purchase an algebra, which cost seventy-five cents was earned by drying "windfalls" from his grandfather's apple orchard and selling them at two and one-half cents a pound. He is a gentleman of broad character and progressive thought, and the author of a work on railroads and their relation to the public which has a wide sale, and has attracted a great deal of attention on account of the courageous and candid manner in which he argued the responsibilities and duties of railroad corporations to the public. A notable feature of his policy as a railroad manager has been his interest in the condition and prosperity of the people along his line of roads, and in the 179 methods which they pursued, particularly in agriculture. For the furtherance of these methods he has contributed largely in practical demonstration as well as in suggestion, and at the same time to the advantage of the railroad company over which he presides. In 1886 Mr. Stickney organized in Chicago an enterprise of great importance. He purchased about four thousand acres of land near the city for the purpose of concentrating there the freight departments of the different railroads and facilitating the distribution of freight and the settlement and exchange of traffic, much upon the same plan as settlements between banks are made in the clearing houses. This property he conveyed to the Chicago Union Transfer Company at the net cost, plus six per cent interest. Mr. Stickney was married in 1864 to Kate W. Hall, daughter of Dr. Samuel Hall, of Collinsville, Illinois. They have seven children, Samuel C., Katherine, Lucille, Ruth Charles A., Emily and Jean.

CHRISTOPHER D. O'BRIEN.

C. D. O'Brien, a prominent attorney of St. Paul, is a native of Ireland, and the son of Dillon O'Brien, one of the most distinguished Irish-American citizens of the Northwest. Dillon O'Brien came to America with his family in 1856. He was a man of wide education and of much literary talent. He took an active part in advancing the interests of the Irish-Americans, and was much loved by the people of Irish nationality in this part of the country. His son Christopher was born in Galway County, Ireland, on December 4, 1848, and was but eight years old when the family removed to America. His education was begun at the government schools at La Pointe, Wisconsin, where his father was for some years

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a teacher. Later when the family moved to Minnesota, he attended the schools at St. Anthony, where he completed his education. In January, 1866, he moved to St. Paul, and in 1867 entered the law office of Gorman & Davis, afterwards studying with the Hon Cushman K. Davis, now United States Senator from Minnesota. He was admitted to the bar at St. Paul in January, 1870. Soon after his admission he was appointed Assistant District Attorney,

CHRISTOPHER D. O'BRIEN.

and continued in this position for three years, at the same time being a member of the law firm of Davis & O'Brien. In 1874 the firm became Davis, O'Brien & Wilson; in 1880, O'Brien & Wilson, and in 1887, C. D. & T. D. O'Brien. In 1874 Mr. O'Brien was elected county attorney and served in that capacity for four years. From 1883 to 1885 he was mayor of St. Paul. He is now a lecturer on criminal law and procedure in the law department of the University of Minnesota. Mr O'Brien has had remarkable success in the practice of law. He is noted for his skill in eliciting evidence, his tact in the management of cases, and his lucid and logical arguments. He has unusual facility for imparting ideas, and a very clear conception of law. His eloquent addresses in the courts in which he practices are justly regarded as models of oratory in their class. In politics Mr. O'Brien is a Democrat, and has a high place in the councils of his party. His ability as a speaker has brought him into great demand during the campaign season. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. In October, 1872, Mr. O'Brien was married to Miss Susan E. Slater. They have eight children, Susan E., Richard D., Sarah, Christopher D. Jr., Arthur, Charles, Mary D. and Gerald R.

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ROBERT CAMPBELL DUNN.

ROBERT CAMPBELL DUNN.

Robert Campbell Dunn is the state auditor of Minnesota. He was elected to represent a principle, that of fair and honest administration of that important office, and devotes

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his every energy to the best interests of the state. Mr. Dunn was born February 14, 1855, at Plumb Bridge, County Tyrone, Ireland. His father, Robert Dunn, owned his own land, about two hundred and fifty acres, and, besides carrying on agriculture quite extensively for that country, was a storekeeper. He is still living, a hale and hearty old gentleman of seventy-seven. He is an Episcopalian and a liberal Protestant, but never affiliated with the Orangemen. Robert's mother's maiden name was Jane Campbell. She is descended from an old Scotch family of strict Presbyterians. Two of her uncles, Col. Robert Campbell and High Campbell, were among the best known residents of St. Louis, the former settling there when it was only a small village of two hundred people. Mr. Dunn's eldest brother, Samuel, is a magistrate in Ireland, and his youngest brother, William, is a graduate of the Glasgow medical college, and a successful physician in London. Two of Mr. Dunn's uncles, Andrew and Samuel, were among the first white settlers of Columbia County, Wisconsin. Mr. Dunn, when a lad, in Ireland, attended the common national school from the time he was old enough to be admitted until he was fourteen. This school was conducted continuously throughout the year, with the exception of one month. That was all the schooling he received. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a dry goods merchant at Londonderry, about twenty miles from home. To him it seemed like five hundred miles. He was bound for five years, but the man to whom he was apprenticed proved to be a hard task master, very strict in his requirements, and young Robert found his situation very uncomfortable. After six months, by the aid of a brother at home, he succeeded in raising money enough to pay for a second cabin passage across the Atlantic, and before his parents knew he had left Londonderry he was with his uncle, Samuel Dunn, in Wisconsin. He remained on his uncle's farm for nearly a year, then went to St. Louis in search of his fortune, and from there to Mississippi, where he was employed in a store in Yazoo Valley for six or eight months. He then returned to St. Louis and learned the printer's trade. He remained there till 1876, when he came to Minnesota and settled in Princeton, where he commenced the publication of the Princeton Union, in the fall of that year. He has been the editor and publisher of that paper ever since, and it is in a flourishing condition. In 1878 Mr. Dunn was elected town clerk of

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Princeton, the fees of which office amounted to the princely sum of three hundred dollars a year. This amount, however, was valuable to the publisher of a country weekly, and Mr. Dunn held the office for eleven years. In the meantime he was elected county attorney of Mille Lacs County in 1884, and was re-elected in 1886. In 1888 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature from the districts composed of the counties of Todd, Crow Wing, Morrison and Mille Lacs. He was elected again in 1890, but his seat was contested and he was thrown out. He was renominated by the Republicans in 1892 and was elected. Mr. Dunn was a member of the Republican National Convention in 1892 from the Sixth Congressional district of Minnesota; was a member of the committee on credentials, and worked and voted for James G. Blaine. In his second term in the legislature Mr. Dunn led a movement for reform in the administration of the land interests of the state, and was so successful in protecting the state and so completely demonstrated the necessity of reform in that particular that the people elected him to the office of state auditor in 1894, and committed the land interests of the state to his charge. He has fully justified the confidence which was reposed in him, and has administered the office to which he was elected with distinguished ability. Mr. Dunn was married to Lydia McKenzie, of Spencer Brook, Isanti County, February 14, 1887, and they have two children, George R., and Grace. He is thoroughly devoted to his little family, and when not engaged in his official duties, can always be found with them in their present home at Hamline, where he resides during his term of office.

FRANK MELLEN NYE.

Frank Mellen Nye is county attorney of Hennepin County. His parents were both natives of Maine. His father, Franklin Nye, was formerly a lumberman in that state, but removed to Wisconsin in 1853 and engaged in farming. His mother was Eliza M. Loring. Frank M. Nye was born in Shirley, Maine, March 7, 1852, and came with his parents to Wisconsin and settled near River Falls. He grew up on a farm and commenced his education in the common schools, afterwards attending the academy at River Falls. He followed the course often pursued by young men of limited means and larger ambition, teaching school several

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terms while he pursued the study of law. In 1878 he was admitted to practice at Hudson, Wisconsin, and soon afterward located in Polk County, the same state, for the practice of his profession. He was elected district attorney and held that office two terms. He was also chosen by the people of Polk County to the lower house of the legislature. In the spring of 1886 he removed to Minneapolis, where his talents soon attracted attention. He took an active part in politics and made an enviable reputation as a speaker. When Robert Jamison was elected county attorney he appointed Mr. Nye as his assistant. In the fall of 1892 he was elected to succeed Mr. Jamison, and was re-elected in the fall of 1894, and is now serving his second term in that office. Mr. Nye's legal practice has been largely in the department of criminal law, where he has met with remarkable success. Among the

FRANK MELLEN NYE.

important cases prosecuted by him was that of the Harris murderers, where under peculiar difficulties he succeeded in unraveling the mysterious plot and in procuring the conviction of the criminals. He also prosecuted the famous Hayward case, and won new laurels as a criminal lawyer. This was one of the most famous trials in the history of criminal prosecutions in this country, and the ability with which the case was conducted attracted general attention. His reputation as a prosecutor is not confined to his own state, and he has been called upon to assist in important cases in other courts. A notable instance was that of the prosecution of Myron Kent, in North Dakota, for the murder of his wife. Mr. Nye made the principal address to the jury, and the trial resulted in the conviction of the accused. He has also rendered important services to the county in the conduct of its civil business, and is regarded as one of the most capable men who has ever served it in that capacity. He has secured the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens to such a degree that he has been urged to accept higher preferment in the public service, but has thus far chosen to confine himself to the practice of his profession. Mr. Nye was married in the spring of 1876 to Carrie M. Wilson, of River Falls, Wisconsin, and has a family of four children.

CHARLES HINMAN GRAVES.

CHARLES HINMAN GRAVES.

The subject of this sketch is a resident of Duluth, where he has figured very prominently in the development of that growing city for over a quarter of a century. His father, H. A. Graves, was a Baptist clergyman, editor of the *Christian Watchman and Reflector*, of Boston. His mother's maiden name was Mary Hinman, a daughter of Scoville Hinman of New Haven, Connecticut. On both sides of the family he is descended from old New England stock; the Graves ancestors came over from England in 1645, and Royal Hinman was an early governor of Connecticut. Charles Hinman Graves was born at Springfield, Massachusetts, August 14, 1839. He attended the common schools of Springfield and Litchfield Academy. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army and was engaged in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac and Army of the James, including the first battle of Bull Run, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Brandy Station, Mine Run, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Gettysburg (where he was severely wounded), Deep Bottom, Petersburg, Fort Fisher (where he was promoted to the rank of major and assistant adjutant general United States Volunteers for gallantry in the assault) and Wilmington. Colonel Graves enlisted as a private soldier, became corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain of the Fortieth New York Volunteers; captain and assistant adjutant general, and major and assistant adjutant general United States Volunteers; brevet major, lieutenant colonel and colonel of Volunteers; first lieutenant and captain United States Regular Infantry; brevet major lieutenant colonel United States Army, and by detail, inspector general of the Department of Dakota, and judge advocate of the Department of Dakota. In 1870 he resigned his position in the army and engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Duluth. Subsequently he went into the wholesale salt and lime business. He then engaged in the grain business as an operator of elevators and built all the large elevators now in Duluth. In 1893 he returned to his original business of real estate and insurance. He is president of the Graves-Manley Insurance Agency,

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wrote the first fire insurance policy written in Duluth, and has been actively identified with the development of that city. He has been a director of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad; stockholder and officer in the Duluth Iron Company, which made the first pig iron that was made in Duluth or in the State of Minnesota; was the first subscriber to and a director of St. Luke's Hospital, Duluth. He has also been honored by many public offices. Was elected mayor of Duluth for two terms by the Republicans of that city; has been state senator for four years; representative and speaker of the Minnesota house for one term; was leader in the reform of the state treasury management in 1876. He was active in framing and passing the first law establishing a railroad commission in Minnesota, and as a member of the legislature represented the district which at that time comprised all the northeastern portion of the state, consisting of nine counties, a district three hundred miles long by one hundred miles wide. Mr. Graves was delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention of 1888, has been a delegate to many state and district conventions in Minnesota, and has been prominent in the Republican party of the state since 1875. He has represented Duluth in various commercial conventions, and has taken an active part in the movements for the establishment of deep waterways from Duluth to the sea coast which have resulted in great benefit to the 183 northwest. Mr. Graves is past commander of the Willis A. Gorman Post, G. A. R., of Duluth; past senior vice commander of Minnesota Commandery Loyal Legion of the United States; is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C.; of the Minnesota Club of St. Paul, and ex-president of the Kitchi Gammi Club of Duluth. He was married in 1873 to Miss E. Grace Totten, daughter of the late Major General J.G. Totten, chief of engineers of the United States Army. They have no children.

EDGAR WEAVER.

Edgar Weaver, or as he is always called by his friends, Ed. Weaver, is mayor of Mankato and president of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society. He was born in Milton, Rock County, Wisconsin, in 1852. On his father's side he is of Welsh origin, while his mother came to Dutch ancestry. The line of descent is American on both sides, however, for

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more than a century. His father's great grandfather emigrated from Wales to the American colonies, and his sons and grandsons were born in the state of New York. Mr. Weaver's father's mother, Zobeida Morehouse, was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. His mother's grandfather, whose name was Van Antwerp, came from the city of Antwerp, and was of a family which traced its line back to the founding of that city. This Van Antwerp married Miss Betsy Connor, whose father originally owned the General Herkimer estate in Central New York. This connection brought an Irish strain into the family. Mr. Weaver's father, Asa Weaver, moved from New York to Milton, Wisconsin, in 1845, and was one of the early settlers in that part of the state. His occupation was that of builder and contractor. His young son, Edgar, grew up at Milton and attended the schools of that vicinity, completing his education at Milton College. In 1879 he moved to Mankato and became the general agent of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, a position which is still holds. Mr. Weaver may be said to have inherited his Republican political tendencies. His father was an ardent Republican, as were all the members of his family. But Mr. Weaver's business interests would not allow him

EDGAR WEAVER.

to take public office until, in 1893, he was elected mayor of Mankato. He served with efficiency, and was re-elected in 1895 without opposition. In 1896 he was prominently mentioned in connection with the congressional nomination, but refused to have his name used in opposition to that of Congressman McCleary. Prior to this his name was prominently used as a gubernatorial candidate, which he refused also. Mr. Weaver has always been active and progressive, and has taken a leading part in all the enterprises which have advanced Mankato from the rank of a country village to that of the leading city in south central Minnesota, and a prosperous manufacturing and commercial center. His active part in promoting the development of the agricultural resources of the state brought him into the work of the State Agricultural Society, and in 1894 he was elected first vice president of that organization. In 1895 he succeeded to the presidency, and the fair held that year was the most successful in the history of the state. He was re-elected in 1896.

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In 1895 he became a member of the state board of control of Farmers' Institutes, and was elected its secretary. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the A. O. U. W. In 1889 he was married to Miss Kittie Wise, daughter of John C. Wise, of Mankato.

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WILLIAM RUSH MERRIAM.

WILLIAM RUSH MERRIAM.

William Rush Merriam, governor of Minnesota from January, 1889, to January, 1893, has left behind him an admirable in that honorable position. He comes a distinguished ancestry, who settled at Concord, New Hampshire, long before Minnesota was inhabited by the white man. His father, Hon. John L. Merriam, lived at Wadham's Mills, Essex County, New York, where he was engaged in business as a merchant when the subject of this sketch was born, July 26, 1849. Hon. John L. Merriam was of English descent, his wife, Mahala Delano (Merriam,) of French ancestry. Gov. Merriam traces his ancestry to William Merriam, who was born at Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1750, and served as a private in Capt. Jonathan Wilson's company of minute men of the town of Bedford, Massachusetts. He took part in the fight of Concord Bridge, April 19, 1775, and in the pursuit of the British forces on their retreat from Concord to Charleston. He was chairman of the board of selectmen in Bedford, 1777, and rendered important service in procuring enlistments to the Continental Army. Gov. Merriam's father came with his family to Minnesota in 1861, and, in connection with J. C. Burbank, engaged in the stage and transportation business. It was before the days of railroads, and their business became an extensive one. The elder Merriam was identified with many enterprises in the development of the state and took a large interest in politics, serving in the state legislature and as speaker of the House of Representative in 1870 and 1871. The subject of this sketch was an ambitious lad, who entered the academy at Racine, Wisconsin, at the age of fifteen. Later he entered Racine College, and upon his graduation was chosen valedictorian of

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his class, and acquitted himself with honor. When he returned to his home in St. Paul, he devoted himself diligently to business as a clerk in the First National Bank. Here he rapidly developed unusual ability, and when only twenty-four years of age was elected cashier of the Merchants National Bank. This was in 1873. In 1880 he was made vice-president, and four years later became the president of the bank. In the meantime Mr. Merriam had developed an active interest in politics and had become an active worker in every political campaign. He was chosen to represent his district in the general assembly of Minnesota in 1882, and served his constituents with distinguished ability. In 1886 he was again elected to the lower house of the legislature and was honored with the office of speaker, where his father had presided sixteen years before. He made an admirable presiding officer, and governed the body with courteous self-possession and with a firm, yet generous, authority. He was chosen vice-president of the State Agricultural Society in 1886 and president in 1887, and contributed greatly to the success of the state fair, held under the auspices of that organization. In 1888 Mr. Merriam was nominated by the Republican party as a candidate for governor against Hon. Eugene M. Wilson, a Democrat, of Minneapolis, and was elected. Here, in his official capacity, he applied the business methods to the administration of public affairs that he has made so successful in his private interests. He was honored with a renomination and re-election in 1890, and served until January, 1893. Gov. Merriam is a gentleman of very pleasing address and cordial manners, and has the faculty of attaching men to him in warm personal friendship. He is a student of affairs, and a financier of recognized ability. His contributions to the current literature of the country on the subject of national finance have been important and valuable. 185 He has stood firmly and ably by his ideas of sound finance and has done much to shape the sentiment of his party in this regard in this state. Gov. Merriam is a member of the University Club of New York, the Metropolitan Club at Washington, and the Minnesota Club at St. Paul. He is also a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church in the city of St. Paul. He was married in 1872 to Laura Hancock, daughter of John Hancock, and niece of the late Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, a lady of rare accomplishments and gracious manners, who presides over the home of her distinguished husband with dignity and grace.

FRANKLIN STAPLES.

No man is capable of rendering more valuable services to the people of the community in which he lives, or making a larger and warmer place for himself in the hearts of the people, than a capable, careful and trustworthy family physician. The subject of this sketch sustains such a relation to many of the people of Winona. Franklin Staples, M. D., is a native of Raymond, (now Casco), Cumberland County, Maine, where he was born November 9, 1833. He was the son of Peter and Sarah Maxwell Staples, and grandson of Peter Staples, Sr., an early settler in that county. The Staples family is of English descent, the first members of the family in this country having originally settled in Kittery, Maine. During his early boyhood Dr. Franklin Staples' family resided in Buxton, York County, Maine. He was educated in the common schools and at Limerick., Parsonfield and Auburn academies, Maine. He taught in the district schools and in Portland, beginning the study of medicine in the office of Dr. C. S. D. Fessenden, of Portland, in 1855. The following year he was a student in the medical department of Bowdoin college, was one of the first students in the Portland school for medical instruction, and in 1861 entered the College of Physician and Surgeon in New York city, from which he was graduated in March, 1862. Dr. Staples was then demonstrator of anatomy in the Maine medical school, but soon after decided to remove to the west and locate in Minnesota, where he began the practice of his profession at Winona. There he has lived and

FRANKLIN STAPLES.

worked until the present time. Dr. Staples has witnessed the growth and development of the North Star state from it earliest beginnings, and has contributed in no small degree to the results attained. In 1871 he was elected president of the Minnesota State Medical Society; in 1874 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Health, which positions he still holds. He has been president of the Board of Health since 1889. He is a member of the American Public Health Association and the American Medical Association, and of the local societies of his immediate neighborhood. From 1883 to 1887 Dr. Staples held the

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chair of the practice of medicine in the medical department of the University of Minnesota. He has been noted especially for his scientific attainments and his practical work as a surgeon, and has had a part in the progress which has been witnessed in this department of scientific work, especially in the last quarter of a century. His contributions to current literature relating to medical science have been numerous. Of late years his attention has been given largely to sanitary science and to practical work in that direction. Dr. Staples was married June 4, 1863, to Helen M. Harford, daughter of the late Ezra Harford, of Portland, Maine. Of the four daughters born to them two are living, Gertrude, (Mrs. Seward D. Allen, of Duluth,) and Helen F., who resides with her parents at Winona.

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STEPHEN BROWN LOVEJOY.

STEPHEN BROWN LOVEJOY.

S. B. Lovejoy, or as his friends like to call him, "Steve" Lovejoy, is one of the substantial business men of Minneapolis, and is prominent in local and state politics. Mr. Lovejoy came to Minneapolis when a small boy with his father and mother who emigrated in 1854 from Maine. The family is an old one and carried an honorable name through the Revolution and the War of 1812. Mr. Lovejoy's great-grandfather, Abial Lovejoy, lived at Sidney, Maine. He was a ship owner and lumber manufacturer. The ship landing at that place is still called "Lovejoy's Landing." His son, William, was also a ship owner, and served as a lieutenant in the War of 1812. His son, John L. Lovejoy, father of Stephen B., was a lumber manufacturer in Calais, Maine. He married Miss Ann M. Albee, who was descended from William Albee, a lieutenant in the Revolution, who rendered his country distinguished service as commandant of the fort at Machias, Maine, in repulsing a British man-of-war which tried to ascend the river. Mrs. Lovejoy's ancestors were largely interested in lumbering operations. Upon his settlement in St. Anthony, now a part of Minneapolis, Mr. Lovejoy commenced the manufacture of lumber in partnership with John L. Brockway, under the firm name of Lovejoy & Brockway. He died in 1860.

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Stephen B. Lovejoy was born at Livermore, Maine, on the Lovejoy farm on January 19, 1850. He came West with his parents in 1854 and grew up in Minneapolis, surrounded by the influence of the bustling frontier town. When sixteen years of age he was sent East to the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, and the following year went to the Clinton Liberal Institute at Clinton, New York. Here he won the second prize for essay at the annual commencement. On returning from school that year he entered the First National Bank of Minneapolis and remained with the bank for five years. When he left he was head bookkeeper. He left the bank to take a position as manager of a flour mill at Manomin, Minnesota. In the spring of the following year, 1875, he was elected treasurer and agent of the Mississippi and Rum River Boom Company. This position he held for eleven years. Governor McGill appointed Mr. Lovejoy surveyor general of logs and lumber in 1877; he held the office for one term. In 1884 Mr. Lovejoy formed a partnership with John Woods as railroad contractors. This partnership was dissolved in 1892, since which time Mr. Lovejoy has continued the business by himself. He has been a stockholder in several of the large corporations and banks of the city, and from its organization until it was dissolved in 1895, he was a member of the flour milling firm of Lovejoy, Hinrichs & Co. Mr. Lovejoy has been very successful in business, and is counted as one of the substantial business men of Minneapolis. Since voting for Grant in 1872, Mr. Lovejoy has been a staunch Republican. Though seldom holding office he has been very prominent in political affairs in Minneapolis, and has been a member of the county or city committees of his party frequently during the past twelve or fifteen years. For four years past he has been chairman of the congressional committee, and during the same period has been a member of the campaign committee. At the last organization of the committee he was reappointed chairman for the ensuing two years. He was a member of the old city water board, under appointment by Mayor Ames. After two months of service he was obliged to resign, not having time to devote to the affairs of the office. In 1895 he was elected to the state legislature from the Thirty-first 187 district. While serving in the house of representatives he introduced, and was instrumental in securing the passage of the law regulating child labor. Mr. Lovejoy was married on October 13, 1872, to Miss E. Louise

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Morgan, a daughter of Brigadier General George N. Morgan, who was formerly colonel of the famous old First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. They have four children, Emma L., Edith D., Ethel M., and Marjorie. Mr. Lovejoy is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Knight Templar and a member of Zuhrah Temple.

FREDERICK CLEMENT STEVENS.

Frederick Clement Stevens, congressman-elect from the Fourth district, is a lawyer, and resides at Merriam Park. Mr. Stevens' father was a physician, Dr John Stevens, of Bangor, Maine. At the time of the birth of the subject of this sketch, Dr. Stevens was a resident of Boston, and Frederick Clement Stevens was born there January 1, 1861. He began his education in the village schools of Searsport, Maine, and graduated from the high schools of Rockland, Maine, 1877. The following year he entered Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine, where he graduated in the class of 1881. Mr. Stevens had decided to adopt the profession of law, and began his preparation with Hon. A. W. Paine, of Bangor. Soon afterwards, however, he came West and completed his law course in the State University of Iowa, where he graduated from the law department in 1884. The same year he removed to St. Paul, and entered upon the practice of law, and has continued in that business at St. Paul ever since. He has built up a profitable practice and established for himself an enviable reputation as a lawyer of careful and conservative methods and a safe counsellor. Mr. Stevens has also been accorded considerable political prominence by the Republican of the state. He has been chairman of the St. Paul city committee and the Ramsey County Republican committee for several years, and since 1891 has been secretary of the State League of Republican Clubs, and is regarded as a very successful organizer. He was elected to the lower house of the legislature

FREDERICK CLEMENT STEVENS.

from the Twenty-sixth district, in 1889, and was re-elected by both Republicans and Democrats in 1891. Mr. Stevens soon occupied an influential place in that body, and among the important measures with which he was identified was legislature regarding

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reform in election laws, municipal government and the passage of the constitutional amendment prohibiting special legislation. This amendment was adopted and shuts off a great deal of legislation of a minor character which has heretofore occupied much of each legislative session. He takes a deep interest in the live questions of municipal government, and is in sympathy with the best sentiment of the day in that direction. His study of municipal questions and general knowledge of the subject made him a valuable member of the Ramsey County delegation when it devolved upon him and a few others to formulate the Bell charter, which practically saved the city of St. Paul from great financial embarrassment. He is a member of the Commercial Club, of St. Paul, and is identified with that element which, through public spirit and loyalty to the interests of the city, contribute most to its progress and advancement. He was married at Lansing, Michigan, in 1889, to Ellen J. Fargo. They have no children.

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CASPER HENRY TRUELSEN.

CASPER HENRY TRUELSEN.

Mayor Henry Truelsen, of Duluth, was born in October 20, 1844, in Schleswig, Germany. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and died at the age thirty-seven from the results of a fall into a vat of boiling water. His mother was Magdalena Dienhoff, and for some years previous to her marriage was cook for the household of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. After the death of her husband she supported the family, consisting of four children and her father and mother-in-law, by cooking at large gatherings, weddings, balls and similar occasions. In this capacity she was famous all over the dukedom. As a boy Mr. Truelsen went to the public schools of his native city, and was confirmed in the Lutheran church when fifteen years of age. He made his first money as waiter and shoe boy in a hotel at Schleswig when fourteen years of age. That year he worked mornings and evenings and went to school during the day, receiving twelve dollars a year and board for his services. The next year he was bound as an apprentice to a grocer to serve five years without

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any compensation except his board. This was a hard experience. He worked from six in the morning till ten at night, on his feet all the time, and with no fire in the store in winter. Little time was given for rest and recreation. After his hard term of apprenticeship was over he obtained a better situation, but in 1866 decided to emigrate. Upon coming to this country he went first to Eagle River, Michigan, where he became bookkeeper for John H. Hansen. Three years later he was attracted by the fame of the young town of Duluth, and thinking that it had a great future before it, he resigned his position, and with his wife and baby took up his residence in the Zenith City. He was married in 1866 to Miss Henriette Hansen at Eagle River. Duluth, when Mr. Truelsen first saw it, on May 8, 1869, was a mere hamlet. But the act authorizing the construction of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad had been passed and the future of the place was assured. There being no boarding house in the town Mr. Truelsen was obliged to stop in Superior until he could build on Minnesota Point a small cabin of two rooms. He had neither money, friends nor acquaintance in the place so he took the first job which offered—that of mixing mortar for a plastering firm. During the first summer he mixed mortar diligently. In the fall he went to work on the railroad grade and later in a stone quarry. As he came from a mining county it was supposed that he understood drilling and blasting, and he was given important work, while in fact he had never handled a quarryman's tools before. He managed to do the work until a premature blast led him to think that some other employment would be safer. A short time after, in June, 1870, he went into partnership with Michael Pastoral and carried on the grocery, and later the general merchandise business for many years. This business was continued until 1885, when he sold out. Meanwhile, in 1880, he had acquired an interest in the Duluth Fish Company, and did a very large business until 1886, when he sold to A. Booth & Son. Mr. Truelsen has been uniformly successful. About the time that Mr. Truelsen entered business he also entered politics. He was alderman for four terms, was elected sheriff of St. Louis County in 1886 and served as such for one term, was appointed member of the board of public works in 1891, and served as president until 1894. During the latter year the people of Duluth voted to buy the water works plant at what Mr. Truelsen considered an excessive price. He attacked the 1891 legality of the

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election and won in the supreme court. In 1896 he was elected as mayor on the issue of city ownership of water works by building, and triumphed over the Republican candidate by a majority of seven hundred and seventy-nine votes, and after one of the hottest campaigns the city had ever seen. In this fight all the dailies in the city were arrayed against him. Mr. Truelsen's wife died on May 26, 1895. They have had nine children, of whom five are living. These are Magdalena, Henry, Ida, August and Mary.

LOUIS EDWARD GOSSMAN.

Louis Edward Gossman is descended from a line of patriots who served their country with fidelity in the War of the Revolution. He was born in Burr Oak township, Winnesheik County, Iowa, December 3, 1864. His father was Anthony Gossman, a native of Morgan County, Ohio, where he resided until 1859. He then removed to Iowa and lived there on a farm till 1894, when he retired from farming and took up his residence in Canton, Minnesota. He is in comfortable financial circumstances, having made a success at farming. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Snyder who was born in Perry County, Ohio. Louis Edward's grandparents on his father's side came to this country from Baden, Germany, when quite young, locating first in Pennsylvania, then in Morgan County, Ohio. On his mother's side, his grandparents were natives of Pennsylvania Nicholas Snyder, his mother's paternal grandfather, came from Mayence, Germany, about 1778, at the age of fourteen years. He was brought to America by other Germans, who came over to assist in the cause of the Colonies. He joined Washington's army in Pennsylvania as a drummer boy and served to the end of the war. After the war he returned to his native country, but came over again in a few years and settled in Pennsylvania. Louis Edward, the third in a family of eight, was brought up on a farm, and attended the country school in the winter as other farmers' boys do. During the winter of 1880 and 1881 he attended school at St. Joseph's College, Dubuque, Iowa, and during the winters of 1881-82, 1882-83 and 1884-85

LOUIS EDWARD GOSSMAN.

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attended school at the Decorah Institute, Decorah, Iowa. In the winter of 1883-84 he was engaged as a teacher at Harmony, Minnesota. In the fall of 1885 Mr. Gossman entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in June, 1887. Having made up his mind to take the literary course in the university, he entered this department in the fall of 1887, from which he graduated in June, 1890, with the degree of B. L. In August, 1890 Mr. Gossman started for Crookston, Minnesota, with the purpose of locating there to practice law. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1890. While for the first two years clients and money were not abundant, Mr. Gossman having no personal acquaintances at Crookston or influence to assist him by perseverance and industry has built up a fair practice and gained the confidence of the people. In the spring of 1893 he was elected to the office of city justice an office which he held for two years. In the fall of 1894 he was elected to the office of county attorney on the People's party ticket, which office he now holds. Mr. Gossman is a member of the Catholic church, and was married in April, 1892, at Canton, Minnesota, to Martha A. Glenn, of Decorah, Iowa. They have two children, Doritt and Anthony Byron.

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FREDERICK A. DUNSMOOR.

FREDERICK A DUNSMOOR.

Dr. Dunsmoor is an eminent physician, surgeon and gynaecologist practicing his profession at Minneapolis. Dr. Dunsmoor is a native of Minnesota, and was born May 28, 1853, at Richfield, in Hennepin County, the son of James A. and Almira Mosher Dunsmoor. His parents were natives of Maine, and came to Hennepin County, Minnesota, in 1852. Frederick Alanson received his education in the public schools of Richfield. Minneapolis and at the University of Minnesota. His professional training began in the office of Doctors Goodrich and Kimball, of Minneapolis, and was continued in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, where he received the degree of M. D. in March, 1875. He also received private instruction from Doctors Frank H. Hamilton, Alfred G.

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Loomis, Austin Flint, Sr., E. G. Janeway and R. Ogden Doremus. He began his practice at Minneapolis in partnership with Dr. H. H. Kimball, and was associated with him one year. Dr. Dunsmoor has been active in hospital work, having assisted in the establishment of the Minnesota College Hospital in 1881, and serving as vice president and dean of the medical college, professor of surgery and attending surgeon to the hospital and dispensary for eight years. In 1889 the Hospital College, in conjunction with other schools of medicine in St. Paul and Minneapolis, was reorganized in the medical department of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Dunsmoor served as professor of surgery in the St. Paul medical college in 1877 and till 1879, in the medical department of Hamline University 1879 to 1881, Minneapolis Hospital College from 1881 to 1888, and in the medical department of the University since its organization. He was county physician for Hennepin County during 1879. He was also active in organizing Asbury Methodist Hospital, which was opened September 1, 1892, and which became the chief clinical field for the medical department of the University and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Minneapolis. Dr. Dunsmoor has also been in active service as surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital since 1890, to St. Barnabas Hospital since 1879, gynaecologist to the City Hospital since 1894, to the Asbury Hospital since 1892, to the State Free Dispensary since 1889, and to the Asbury Free Dispensary since 1889. He has devoted his attention to surgery and gynaecology, operating every morning, and enjoys a wide reputation as a skillful and successful operator. For many years his services have been in demand by the railway, milling, accident and insurance companies. Dr. Dunsmoor is a member of a number of professional and scientific societies, among them the International Medical Congress, the North Dakota State Medical Society, The American Medical Association, the National Association of Railway Surgeons, the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, the Minnesota State Medical Association, the Hennepin County Medical Society and the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Minneapolis. His membership in social and beneficiary societies includes the Nu Sigma Nu Society, the Masonic order, the Good Templars, the Druids, the Minneapolis Club and the Commercial and Athletic Club. Of the latter two he was a charter member. He is also an active member of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist

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church, where he has served for years in an official capacity. He is a diligent student of the science of medicine and surgery, and spends a portion of each winter in medical study in some of the great scientific centers, and enjoys the acquaintance of and professional association with the most famous surgeons in the country. He is a contributor to different medical and surgical 191 journals, and is recognized as an authority in his particular branch of the practice. He is a man of genial manners and happy temperament, and an enthusiastic patron of music and the fine arts. Dr. Dunsmoor was married September 5, 1876, to Miss Elizabeth Emma Billings, daughter of the late Surgeon George F. Turner, U. S. A. They have three children living, Marjorie Allport, Elizabeth Turner and Frederick Laton.

LOUIS FREDERIC LAMMERS.

L. F. Lammers is an attorney-at-law in the practice of his profession at Heron Lake, Minnesota. He is the son of Fred W. Lammers and Helen C. Nelson (Lammers.) F. W. Lammers is a native of Germany, coming to this country in his early youth. He came to the St. Croix valley from St. Louis in 1846, in connection with the old Marine Lumber Company, and during his early life was engaged in lumbering. Afterward he settled on a farm near Taylor's Falls. He died February 12, 1896, having raised a family of twelve children, all of whom have reached their majority. His wife was of Swedish extraction, and is still living. Louis F. was born at Taylor's Falls, Minnesota, December 14, 1855. His early life was spent on a farm, attending a district school in the winter and working on the farm in the summer, until he attained the age of seventeen years, when he commenced teaching school. This he followed for about three years, in the meantime pursuing his studies. In 1875 he took a course in the St. Paul Business College. He was then engaged as a bookkeeper for several years for Isaac Staples and other prominent lumbermen of Stillwater. In 1880 he removed to Heron Lake, where he still resides. He first acted as a bookkeeper and clerk in a general store, but from 1883 to 1887 was engaged in the general merchandise business as the senior member of the firm of Lammers, Ure & Co. In the fall of 1886 he was elected by the Republicans of Jackson County to the office

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of county superintendent of schools, which office he filled for four years, having been re-elected in 1888. He closed out his interest in the firm of Lammers, Ure & Co. in the meantime and devoted all his spare time to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar June 19, 1888, and entered upon the

LOUIS FREDERIC LAMMERS.

practice of his profession. He enjoys a lucrative and successful practice in southwestern Minnesota, and has an extensive clientage. Mr. Lammers has held many minor offices at Heron Lake, having served as justice of the peace, as a member of the village council, as village attorney (which position he still holds), and has been a member of the school board continuously for the past ten years, and is at present president of the board. In January, 1896, he was appointed by the county commissioners of Jackson County as county attorney, to fill a vacancy in that office. Mr. Lammers is the owner of about two thousand acres of fine farm lands in the vicinity of Heron Lake, which he has under thorough cultivation, and which yields him a handsome annual income. In politics Mr. Lammers has always affiliated himself with the Republican party, and has been an active supporter of its principles. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken all the degrees in the branch of York Rite Masonry, including the Shrine, and is a member of Osman Temple, of St. Paul. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen and A. O. U. W. In 1883 Mr. Lammers was married to Miss Hattie E. Spaulding, of Saratoga, New York. They have had four children, three of whom are living, Howard Melvin, Raymond Spaulding, and Mildred.

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DOLSON BUSH SEARLE.

DOLSON BUSH SEARLE.

Mr. Searle is judge of the district court of the Seventh District of Minnesota, and resides at St. Cloud. His father was Almond D. Searl, who resided in Franklinville, Cattaraugus

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County, New York, and was a prosperous farmer. His mother was Jane Scott, of Scotch birth and a lineal descendant of Sir Walter Scott. On his father's side, Mr. Searle's grandfather was Elijah Searle, a man of more than ordinary ability and force of character. He took active part in public and political affairs. He was formerly a resident of Whitehall, New York, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He also took part in the battle of Lake Champlain. He died about the year 1865, and was then about seventy years of age. Judge Searle's grandfather on his mother's side was John Scott, of Scotch descent, and a man of good ability. He was a farmer at Whitehall, New York, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch was born June 4, 1846, at Franklinville, New York. His early education was obtained in the common schools and the academy of his native town. He graduated from the Columbian Law College of Washington, D. C., in 1868, with high honors. Three years later he came to Minnesota and began the practice of law with Hon. E. O. Hamlin, at St. Cloud, the style of the firm being Hamlin & Searle. Mr. Searle soon obtained a prominent position as lawyer, and also took an active part in state politics as a Republican. He was elected city attorney of St. Cloud for six years; county attorney of Stearns County two years, although in a strong Democratic county, and his majority reached as high as eleven hundred. He was appointed United States district attorney in April, 1882, by President Arthur, and served with conspicuous ability until December, 1885, when he resigned on his own motion in order to give President Cleveland a chance to appoint his successor. Mr. Searle was a member of the state central Republican committee in 1886 and 1887, and took an active part in the Republican national campaign in the fall of 1884. He was appointed district judge of the Seventh Judicial District November 12, 1887, by Governor McGill, and re-elected without opposition in the fall of 1888, and again in 1894. Judge Searle was nominated for congress from the Sixth District in 1892. There was a vigorous contest for that nomination between him and H. Z. Kendall, of Duluth. Judge Searle made a brilliant campaign and ran ahead of his state ticket and national ticket over a thousand votes, notwithstanding the opposition to him in St. Louis County, where he received only a bare majority, although Governor Nelson received about fifteen hundred majority. He was defeated at the polls by Major

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Baldwin, but by a very small majority. Judge Searle has an honorable war record. He enlisted as a private in Company I, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry, in August, 1861, and served for nearly two years. He was engaged in the following battles: Yorktown, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, the seven days' fight before Richmond, the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, White Oak Swamp, Lee's Mills, Williamsburg and other notable engagements. Mr. Searle, having been discharged from active service in the army in 1863 on account of disability, was at that time appointed clerk in the war department at Washington and held that position until 1871. He was during most of this period in charge of an important bureau in the Adjutant General's office. Judge Searl has always been a Republican, and until he went on the bench was very active in political matters, and has given his influence and best judgment to the proper conduct of the municipal affairs of his own 193 city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Master Mason, a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of Lodge No. 59 of the Elks. He is a prominent member of the G. A. R., and on October 24, 1896, was appointed aid-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, upon the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married in 1875 to Miss Mary Elizabeth Clarke, of Worcester, Massachusetts.

HENRY FRANCIS BROWN.

Henry Francis Brown was a farmer boy in Maine, when the advantages of the West appealed to his ambition and invited him to the employment of his energies and abilities in the more promising field which they had to offer. His father was Cyrus S. Brown, a farmer regarded as wealthy at that time, and was located at Baldwin, Maine. He was a leading man of the neighborhood and prominent in state politics. His wife was Mary Burnham. Both were of old families in that section. Cyrus Brown was born in Baldwin, where he always lived, and reared a family of ten children, all of whom are living and in good health today. The parents have died but the children have retained the old homestead in Baldwin and go there every year for a family reunion. Henry F. Brown was born in Maine, on his father's farm, October 10, 1843, and when old enough was sent to the Fryburg Academy

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for two years. He was also at school at the Limerick Academy for two years. He came West when seventeen years old, and located in Minneapolis in 1859. He engaged in the lumbering business and has been interested in that business almost continuously ever since. He earned his first money at lumbering by driving a team in the woods at twenty dollars a month. The next year he rented a farm and taught district school for three winters in succession and worked the farm in the summer. His first thousand dollars earned in this way was put in the lumbering business, but he lost it all the first winter and found himself in debt a thousand dollars more. He continued in the business, however, in a small way and soon had recovered from his losses and has made a large

HENRY FRANCIS BROWN.

amount of money since. Mr. Brown has also been identified with a number of other important enterprises. He has a three-fourths interest in two flour mills in Minneapolis. He is president and a large stockholder in the Union National Bank, a director in the North American Telegraph Company and one of the largest stockholders. He is also director and a large stockholder in the Minneapolis Trust Company. He sustains the same relation to the Minneapolis Street Railway Company and also the Minneapolis Land and Investment Company. Mr. Brown has always taken a great deal of interest in the breeding of fine stock, and his herds of blooded cattle are among the finest in the country. He maintains a large stock farm near the city of Minneapolis, and his fine herd of Short Horns took the sweepstake prize at the World's Fair in Chicago, besides numerous other prizes for individuals. Mr. Brown was married in 1865 to Susan H. Fairfield of Maine. They have a pleasant home at Fourth Avenue and Seventh Street South, Minneapolis, but have no children living. Mrs. Brown was a member of the World's Fair commission for the state of Minnesota, took an active part in the management of the woman's department of the fair, and is active in philanthropic work in her own city, where she is held in very high regard.

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JOSEPH B. COTTON.

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JOSEPH B. COTTON.

One of the best known and most prominent of the younger lawyers of Minnesota is Joseph B. Cotton, of Duluth, Mr. Cotton is a native of Indiana. His father, Dr. John Cotton, was a graduate of Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and was a relative of the distinguished Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth J. Riddle and, like Dr. Cotton, she was a native of Ohio. Mr. Cotton was born on a farm near Albion, Noble County, Indiana, on January 6, 1865. He worked on the farm until he was sixteen years of age and since then has made his own way in the world. His early education was obtained in the schools of the district in which he was brought up. A high school course at Albion followed and afterwards a four years' collegiate course in the Michigan Agricultural and Mechanical College at Lansing. He graduated from college in 1886 with the degree of B. S. For the next two years he was tutor in mathematics at his alma mater, at the same time studying law under Hon. Edwin Willits, then president of the institution, and formerly a member of congress from Michigan. On June 13, 1888, Mr. Cotton was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of Michigan. He almost immediately came to Duluth and commenced practice. He at once plunged into political life, taking active part in the Harrison campaign which was then on. Four years later he was nominated by acclamation by the Republicans of St. Louis, Lake and Cook counties for the office of representative in the state legislature, and in the succeeding election received the largest vote cast for any candidate for representative from the district. In the house he introduced and was mainly instrumental in passing a bill for a third judge for the Eleventh Judicial district. This measure was one of the reasons for his entering legislature. He took an active part in the fight for a new capitol, and helped secure the passage of the bill. He was also very active in the proposed terminal elevator legislation and was largely instrumental in the defeat of the bill. His committee service was on the judiciary, grain and warehouse, municipal corporation, and tax and tax laws committees. As an ardent supporter of Senator C. K. Davis he made an eloquent speech nominating the Senator for re-election, which added much to his local reputation as an orator. In college Mr. Cotton was orator of his class in

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both junior and senior years, and was one of the eight commencement orators chosen by the faculty from the graduating class for high rank and scholarship. Since 1891 Mr. Cotton has been a member of the law firm of Cotton & Dibell, recently changed to Cotton, Dibell & Reynolds. Since leaving the legislature he has been the attorney for the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company and the Lake Superior Consolidate Iron Mine, and in addition to these positions is now the vice president and managing owner of the Bessemer Steamship Company and vice president of several mining companies operating on the Missabe Range. For something over three years he has devoted himself exclusively to corporation law. Mr. Cotton was one of the counsel for the defendant in the McKinley suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, involving the McKinley mine on the Missabe range, and was one of the counsel for the defense in the famous Merritt vs. Rockefeller litigation, now pending in the United States courts and growing out of mining transactions on the Missabe and Gogebic ranges, immediately preceding and during the panic of 1893. He has been of counsel during the last two years in other important litigation in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

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JOHN SARGENT PILLSBURY.

John Sargent Pillsbury is so closely identified with the history of Minnesota that to write his history of the state during the last twenty-five years. Mr. Pillsbury was born at Sutton, New Hampshire, July 29, 1828. His parents were John Pillsbury and Susan Wadleigh (Pillsbury), and his descent on both sides was from the original Puritan stock. The family on his father's side started, in America, with Joshua Pillsbury, who received a grant of land at Newburyport, Massachusetts, a portion of which still belongs to the Pillsbury family, and came from England in 1640 to occupy it. The fourth child of John and Susan Pillsbury is the subject of this sketch. The opportunities for an education afforded him were limited, and in his early teens he began to learn the painter's trade, but his natural taste for trade and merchandise led him to engage as clerk for his brother, George A., in a general country store at Warner, New Hampshire. Soon afterwards, reaching his majority, he

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formed a partnership with Walter Harriman at Warner, and a singular fact is that in after life Harriman became governor of New Hampshire and Pillsbury governor of Minnesota. The experience which he obtained in the New England country store laid the foundation for his business success afterward. After dissolving partnership with Harriman, Mr. Pillsbury removed to Concord, and for two years was engaged in the business of merchant tailoring. At this time he was a watchful observer of the development of the Northwest, and in 1853 started on a prospecting trip, which finally brought him, in June, 1855, to Minnesota. He settled permanently at St. Anthony, persuaded that there would ultimately be a great city. He engaged in the hardware business with George F. Cross and Woodbury Fiske. Those were the days of "wild cat" banks and depreciated currency, and with the panic of 1857 the ability and courage of the young merchants were tested to the utmost. Added to this came a fire, which, in a single night, entailed the loss of forty-eight thousand dollars. But this did not discourage John S. Pillsbury. He reorganized the business, paid off the debts of the firm, and in a few years found himself better off than before. In 1875 he sold his hardware business for the purpose of engaging more extensively in the milling business, in which he

JOHN SARGENT PILLSBURY.

had embarked with his nephew, Charles A., under the firm name of C. A. Pillsbury & Co. Early in his career Mrs. Pillsbury had become a leader in local affairs, and in 1858 was elected a member of the city council of St. Anthony, and was retained in that position for six years. At the outbreak of the war he rendered efficient service in organizing the First, Second and Third regiments, and in 1862 assisted in organizing and equipping a mounted company for service in the Indian outbreak. One of the most interesting chapters in the history of Mr. Pillsbury relates to his services to the state university. This institution had received a grant of forty-six thousand acres of land in 1851. In 1856 this land was mortgaged for forty thousand dollars for the erection of university buildings. In 1857 the main building was completed and a mortgage of fifteen thousand dollars placed on it. When the crisis of 1857 came the trustees were unable to meet their obligations, and creditors were clamorous. After two or three years of hopeless effort the friends of the

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university despaired of preserving it, and the executive, in 1862 recommended to the legislature to give all the lands in settlement for all the indebtedness of the institution. Mr. Pillsbury, however, had been making a study of the affairs of the institution, and having been appointed one of the regents in 1863, began an investigation of its affairs and adopted a plan which finally resulted in fully discharging all outstanding 196 obligations saving to the university upwards of thirty-three thousand acres of the land grant, with the grounds and buildings, and putting it on the road to the phenomenal success which it has since attained. Gov. Pillsbury has earned the name of the "Father of the University," given him by the grateful students of that institution, and had crowned his long years of service as regent with a gift of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, made in 1889. In 1875, without any effort on his part, Mr. Pillsbury was nominated by the Republicans and elected governor. Following the ravages of war the state had suffered from a severe grasshopper scourge, and poverty and discouragement were widespread among the people. This was the condition of things when Gov. Pillsbury assumed the reins of government. All the more remarkable, therefore, was his plea for the honor of the state, and his insistence that the state discharge her obligations, which had been repudiated. The distress among the people, particularly in th district ravaged by grasshoppers, appealed to his sympathy and enlisted his aid. Unwilling to trust the matter to anyone else, he resolved to make a personal investigation, accordingly he started incognito and visited the affected parts of the state; he found conditions even worse than had been reported. In many cases the settlers had nothing but twisted hay for fuel, and potatoes and shorts for food. Upon his return Governor Pillsbury made an appeal for aid and personally superintended the distribution of supplies. It was during his first term as governor that the famous raid of the Younger brothers occurred, and to Gov. Pillsbury's cool and practical judgement was due, in large measure, the capture of those noted outlaws. He was renominated and re-elected in 1877, and entered upon the discharge of his duties under much brighter skies than when he began two years earlier. The grasshopper scourge had passed, the crops of the previous year had been abundant and the people were encouraged. One of the important acts of his second term was the appointment of Henry M. Knox as public examiner, an

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office created at Mr. Pillsbury's recommendation. He renewed his recommendation for the payment of the railroad bonds, but the legislature under the influence of adverse public sentiment failed to respond. A controversy had arisen between the settlers on lands granted to the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad and the Western Railroad Company the successor to the St. Paul & Pacific and Gov. Pillsbury spent eighteen months in making satisfactory settlement whereby he secured homes for three hundred settlers. These and numerous other services performed by him nor required under the scope of his office, caused him to be regarded with singular confidence and esteem by the people, who took peculiar satisfaction in re-electing him to a third term. Among these extraordinary services were his contributions from his private funds to the aid of the grasshopper sufferers, and the advancement from his own pocket of some seventy-five thousand dollars to carry on the state prison, in order to avoid calling an extra session for the purpose of making an appropriation. Throughout his term of office he worked hard to secure an honorable adjustment of the railway bond troubles. It happened that during the early days of the state, bonds had been granted to railroads to aid in construction work. The companies failed, and their obligations to the people were unfulfilled. New companies were formed and they were allowed to assume the grants of the defunct companies, but no provisions were made as to assuming the promises of the old companies. The people felt that they had been deceived and so tried to avoid payment. During his last term Governor Pillsbury finally effected a compromise settlement. He arranged to pay half the face of the bonds and interest on the whole at four and one-half per cent. By this means the honor of the state in the financial world was re-established. It was during his third term, March 1, 1881, that the capitol was burned. It was within four days of the end of the session of the legislature. The governor acting with characteristic promptness and sagacity procured an estimate on the cost of rebuilding, transmitted the result to the legislature with an earnest recommendation for an appropriation and secured it thus escaping an extra session and a controversy over a site. During his occupancy of the governor's chair Mr. Pillsbury was required to select three men for positions on the supreme bench. He nominated Hon. Greenleaf Clark, of St. Paul, Judge William Mitchell of Winona and Judge Daniel

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A. Dickinson, of Mankato, all lawyers of distinction and a notable fact in connection with the appointment 197 of Mitchell and Dickinson was that they were both members of opposing political parties. During all this time while Gov. Pillsbury was conducting the affairs of the state, his private interests were not neglected. At that time was being laid the foundation of the great Pillsbury milling interests, the fame of which is known round the world. He also engaged heavily in lumbering and real estate, and became identified with the construction of railroads, holding the office of director in the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie. He has been a director in several of the leading Minneapolis banks and the Minneapolis Stock Yards Company. He is a man who discharges business easily and without worry, and has time for the social and public duties besides. He is an officer of the First Congregational church of Minnesota, to which he has contributed generously, among his gifts being the splendid organ presented by him and his wife. He is a man of simple tastes, quiet manners, unostentatious, sincere and earnest. He has impressed himself upon the commonwealth probably more than any other man who has ever lived in it. His benefactions have not been confined to the state of Minnesota or the city of Minneapolis. At Sutton, New Hampshire, his native town, he has erected a handsome memorial hall, arranged for the use of the selectmen, for the accommodation of a library, and containing a hall which will seat three hundred people. Gov. Pillsbury was married in Warner, New Hampshire, November 3, 1856, to Mahala Fisk, a most estimable lady, who has, by her sympathetic and helpful association, contributed much to his honor and success.

MARCUS PETER HAYNE.

Marcus Peter Hayne, a member of the Minneapolis bar, was born at Austin, South Carolina, April 14, 1857. His father was Dr. Marcus S. Hayne, a physician and a gentleman of considerable wealth; his mother was Elizabeth A. Decker. Mr. Hayne is related to the Southern family of that name, among whom was the famous Robert Y. Hayne, who conducted the celebrated debate with Webster. When the war broke out Dr. Hayne removed his family to New York, although sympathizing with the Southern

MARCUS PETER HAYNE.

cause. Mr. Hayne's early education began in the public schools of New York City and his college course was taken at Cornell University, although he was not graduated by that institution. He began the study of law in 1875, in Newark, New Jersey, in the office of Chancellor Runyon, late ambassador of Germany. From 1877 to 1880 he was city attorney of Newark. He then went into the Southwest and lived in Arizona and Old Mexico, practicing law and engaging in mining enterprises. From 1881 to 1883, he was city attorney for Tombstone, Arizona, and lived there during the booming days of that celebrated mining camp when its output of silver was larger than that of any other camp in the United States. Those were lively times in the Southwest, and during Mr. Hayne's residence there occurred many of the frightful Indian massacres, together with the lawless deeds of rough men who were then resorting to Arizona and Old Mexico. Ten years ago Mr. Hayne came to Minneapolis, and has been engaged in the practice of law here ever since. He is now a member of the law firm of Welch, Hayne & Conlin, but was a partner of Judge Jamison prior to the elevation of Mr. Jamison to the district bench in 1893. He is a Republican and very pronounced in his political views. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club, and the Commercial Club of Minneapolis. He is not married.

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JOHN FRANKLIN CALHOUN.

JOHN FRANKLIN CALHOUN.

J. F. Calhoun, a prominent broker of Minneapolis, comes of a very ancient Scotch family. The name of the original family in Scotland was spelled Colquhoun. The ancient family home was on the shores of Loch Lomond. The family possessions in Scotland date back to the time of Alexander H. of Scotland, in the Twelfth century, but the family is of much more ancient origin. Mr. Calhoun's great grandfather, David Calhoun, occupied a homestead of four hundred and twenty acres, which was a part of Braddock's battle

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field, near Pittsburgh, and is now a part of Homestead, Pennsylvania. David Calhoun served in the war of the Revolution. He was a member of Captain James Rogers' militia company, and of Colonel Timothy Greene's Hanover rifle battalion. During the Revolution he participated in many notable engagements, including the battle of Brandywine, the battle of Camden and the battle of Guilford Court House. He saw Lord Cornwallis deliver up his sword at Yorktown. When the war of 1812 broke out Mr. Calhoun, though then fifty-five years of age, enlisted with the Pennsylvania Volunteers under General Richard Crooks. On his mother's side, Mr. Calhoun also comes of Revolutionary stock. His mother's mother, Orpha Bingham, was the only daughter of Chester Bingham, who served in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Bingham was a descendant of Deacon Thomas Bingham, of Norwich, Connecticut, who married Mary Rudd on December 12, 1666. The wedding ceremony was performed by Governor John Winthrop, on the banks of a little rivulet, on the boundary line between Massachusetts and Connecticut, which was afterwards called Bride's Brook. The story of Bride's Brook became a matter of history, and it is said, in legal authority, has established the boundary line between the two states. The Bingham family is traced back for twenty generations, and is supposed to have been of Saxon origin. J. F. Calhoun is the son of David and Caroline Calhoun. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, on April 28, 1854. While he was still a small child his parents removed to Illinois, and the only schooling which he ever received was obtained at a little school house in Mercer County of that state. At the age of thirteen he left his home and went to the neighboring village of Keithsburg, to which he walked barefooted with a straw hat on his head and not a cent in his pocket. After repeated applications for work he at last obtained employment as a printer's "devil" in the office of Theodore Glancey, publisher of the Keithsburg Observer. This situation, which furnished him an income of three and one-half dollars a week, was broken up after a very few days, when the paper went into the hands of the sheriff. Young Calhoun next got employment in a carpenter shop, where he was employed in turning a grind stone, and remained in this position for eight months. He then went into a clothing store, and after a while obtained a better position in a large dry goods house, where he worked for eight years. When he left this position it was to

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engage in the mercantile business on his own account. In 1881 Mr. Calhoun moved to Minneapolis and engaged in loaning money on real estate. During the past fifteen years he has done a large business, both in buying and selling Minneapolis and Northwestern property and placing loans for Eastern clients. He has been identified with many of the enterprises of the city, and has taken a prominent place among the business men in his line. Mr. Calhoun was a member of the first Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis. Since 1885 he has been a member of the Minneapolis Club and he has been a member of the Commercial Club since its organization. In the Masonic body he has 199 been prominent, taking all of the degrees, including the thirty-third, and last degree. He was married on January 20, 1879 at Galesburg, Illinois, to Miss Clara Zenora Edwards, daughter of the Hon. John Edwards, who was a member of the first Indiana legislature. They have three children, John Edwards, Frederick David and Beatrice Zenora.

ALBERT JEFFREY COX.

Dr. A. J. Cox, of Tyler, Minnesota, is a native of Wisconsin, and traces his ancestry back to Colonial times. His mother, whose maiden name was Minerva J. Cook, was descended directly from Peter Lozier, of France, and Francis Cook, who settled at the Plymouth colony in Massachusetts. Her father, Rev. Nelson Cook, was a prominent minister of the Free Methodist and Wesleyan church. She was first married to Zebulon M. Viles, a nephew of John Hancock. Mr. Viles died shortly after their marriage, and his widow subsequently became the wife of James Cox, who was a native of England. Mr. Cox came to this country when but eight years of age. He has always been a farmer, and has acquired a competency. His son, Albert, was born in Trempealeau, Wisconsin, on March 2, 1862. The boy attended school at a neighborhood schoolhouse, known in the vicinity as "the red schoolhouse." A feature of school life in the country districts in those days was the spelling school, brought, with other customs, from New England. The "red schoolhouse" which young Albert attended, usually held the championship of the vicinity over all comers. In 1880 he entered the scientific course of Galesville University at Galesville, Wisconsin, and graduated from the academic department in 1883, having covered the three years'

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course in two years of actual study. He was unable to attend continuously on account of lack of funds. For three years he was first sergeant in the cadet corps of the institution. After leaving Galesville he taught school and studied medicine under Dr. Cyrus H. Cutter, of Trempealeau, Wisconsin. In the course of a year he found himself in a position to enter the medical department of the Michigan University, and by hard work and close application succeeded in making the freshman and

ALBERT JEFFREY COX.

junior studies during the year. He had intended to graduate from the medical department at Ann Arbor but his old preceptor advised him to go to Rush Medical College in Chicago, and accordingly he went there and graduated February 16, 1886. Upon graduation Dr. Cox, went at once to Tyler, Minnesota, where he has since lived, practicing his profession. During the following spring he formed a partnership with J. W. Kendall, and for three years was interested with that gentleman in the drug business at Tyler. In 1890 he purchased Mr. Kendall's interest in the business, and has since conducted it himself with the aid of two clerks. When Dr. Cox went to Tyler the country was newly settled, but population has constantly been added, and though the work of building up a practice has been slow, it has been continuous. Dr. Cox was married to Miss Mary J. Bigham on June 23, 1887, at Tyler. They have two children, Floyd Albert Cox and Howard Bigham Cox. Dr. Cox is a member of the Congregational church. He is also a member of the Southwestern Minnesota Medical Society. His political faith is Republican. For the past two years he has been secretary of the Republican county central committee. In the order of the A. O. U. W. he has held the office of financier of Tyler Lodge No. 109, ever since its organization in 1888 he being one of the charter members.

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ISAIAH HENRY BRADFORD.

ISAIAH HENRY BRADFORD.

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I. H. Bradford is a banker of Hubbard, Hubbard County, Minnesota. Mr. Bradford has the satisfaction of tracing his ancestral line back to the famous Plymouth colony, he being a direct descendant of Governor Bradford. His ancestry was also prominent in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. James Bradford, his father, was born in Cushing, Maine, September 21, 1805, and he emigrated to Wisconsin when a young man, settling at Monroe. After living in several localities in Wisconsin, he moved to Iowa in 1864, establishing himself at Nashua and engaging in the business of wagon manufacturing. His wife was Miss Sarah Hudson, who is a native of Sardinia, New York. She is a descendant of Henry Hudson. Her family was for many years prominent in Rhode Island. She is still living with a daughter at Hubbard. Her husband died at Nashua on July 13, 1877. I. H. Bradford was born on June 5, 1857, in the town of Washington, Green County, Wisconsin. His early education commenced in the public schools of Milford, Wisconsin. When the family moved to Iowa he entered the public schools of Nashua and made rapid progress in his studies. In 1874 he graduated with honors from the Nashua High school and then entered the Upper Iowa University at Fayette, as a student in the commercial and college courses. From this department he graduated on January 18, 1876, at the head of the class. On March 28, 1876, he was offered a position of cashier of the banking house of the Hon. A. J. Felt, of Nashua. This position he at once accepted. He was the youngest cashier at that time in the United States, who had full charge and management of the bank. Mr. Bradford continued in charge of this banking house until it closed out its affairs by sale in 1878, to the First National Bank of Nashua. He was then employed by the First National Bank in making out a set of abstract books for Chickasaw County. A short time afterwards he associated himself with Moses Stewart, Jr., of Nashua, in organizing the Bank of Verndale, in Wadena County, Minnesota. This was in October, 1880. Mr. Bradford became cashier of the new bank and continued in that position for two years when he resigned and joined Isaac Hazlett and E. S. Case in organizing the Wadena County Bank of Verndale. He was cashier of this institution until 1883. In December, 1885, he accepted the position of cashier and manager of the banking house of James Billings, of Hubbard, and continued in this position for six years when the bank was sold to other parties.

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Besides managing Mr. Billings' interests, Mr. Bradford had the general superintending of a large farm, loan and land business and of a large flouring mill at Hubbard. Under his management the volume of banking business increased to over three million dollars. He now carries on a banking business at Hubbard on his own account. He has a large eastern clientage and is engaged in placing loans on western securities. He is the local land agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and during the last sixteen years has placed over three hundred settlers and sold about six thousand acres of railroad lands. He has been instrumental in bringing thousands of dollars in capital into his section of the state for investment, as well as inducing a large number of settlers to locate in Hubbard County as their place of residence. Mr. Bradford was one of the promoters and incorporators of the Duluth & Great Western Railroad Company. He is treasurer of the corporation, and is now laboring 201 hard with eastern capitalists for the success of the enterprise. In politics he is a staunch republican, and during the campaign of 1896 an advocate of sound money. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has held various offices. Though not an office seeker, he was first Clerk of Courts of Hubbard County and has been influential in the county politics. In September, 1882, Mr. Bradford was married to Miss Christina A. Bolton, of Verndale, Minnesota, daughter of the late George Bolton. They have had three children, George Miles, Dilla Carrie, who died on September 1, 1893, and Wealthy.

TIMOTHY EDWARD BYRNES.

Probably no man in the North Star State has been more active in campaign work in the interests of his party, than the man whose name stands at the head of this sketch. "Tim" Byrnes, as he is familiarly called by his friends is of Irish parentage. Both his parents (Daniel and Hannora Byrnes) were born in Ireland, emigrating to this country when children. His father followed the occupation of farming and was fairly successful in life. Timothy was born at Bellow's Falls, Vermont, November 22, 1853. He came to Minnesota, while yet a lad, with his parents, and his early education was acquired in the common schools of this state. Subsequently he attended the University of Minnesota,

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taking the scientific course, and graduating from his institution in June 1879. Having then a desire to take up the study of law, he entered Columbia Law in New York City. After having been admitted to the bar, he began the practice of his profession in the city of Minneapolis. In this he has been very successful. Mr. Byrnes, however, did not acquire his wide reputation so much through his law practice as in the field of politics. He has always been a Republican, and from the first an active supporter of his party principles. In 1887 he was elected a member of the executive committee of the National Republican League from Minnesota, and has remained a member of this committee since that time Mr. Byrnes has never been a candidate for any elective office, but at this time he took a deep personal interest in the work of organizing the league in this state,

TIMOTHY EDWARD BYRNES.

and upon its organization was made president, which office he filled until 1891. During that year he was also organizer of the national league, and rendered very efficient service. In 1889 he was given the post of the chief of the appointment division of the United States Treasury Department under Secretary Windom, and for two years was Mr. Windom's most trusted assistant. During this time Mr. Windom gave him practical control of the entire patronage of the department, making all his appointments upon the recommendations of Mr. Byrnes. The Republican National Committee in 1896, recognizing Mr. Byrnes' extensive ability, appointed him sergeant-at-arms for the National Convention, held at St. Louis that year. Mr. Byrnes devoted all his time to making the arrangements as perfect as possible and that the national committee's confidence was not misplaced, may be judged by the fact that they declared that this convention was the best managed of any in the history of the party. In all political campaigns Mr. Byrnes has been very active, and probably has given more time to national party work than any man in the state. He has an extensive and intimate acquaintance with men of prominence and national reputation in this country. On May 15, 1883, he was married to Clara M. Goodrich. Mr. and Mrs. Byrnes have three children, George G., Clifford H. and Frederick E.

CHARLES WAYLAND DREW.

CHARLES WAYLAND DREW.

Among the many from the Green Mountain state who have contributed to the development of Minnesota is Charles W. Drew, of Minneapolis. Dr. Drew was born at Burlington, Vermont, on January 18, 1858. His father, Homer C. Drew, was a contractor and builder in moderate circumstances. Both parents were from old New England stock and had lived in the state of Vermont for several generations. Dr. Drew was educated in the public schools of Burlington and in the University of Vermont, which he entered at the age of fifteen. The natural bent of his mind was toward the sciences, especially chemistry, and during the four years at the university a large share of his time was devoted to this and kindred studies. He graduated in 1877 and received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and an election to the honorary Phi Beta Kappa Society. Following his graduation about eighteen months were spent in work and study in various laboratories in New York and Brooklyn, and afterward he became a student in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont. He graduated in 1880 and received the highest honors in a class of about sixty, taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the first prize for general proficiency, and also the prize for the most meritorious thesis. The year following graduation was spent in Brattleboro, Vermont, in association with one of the best known physicians in the state, and at the end of which time Dr. Drew came to Minnesota and soon established himself in medical practice in Minneapolis. In the following year he was appointed as Professor of Chemistry in the Minnesota Hospital College, and continued in that position for seven years, when the school was merged with others to form the Medical Department of the State University. In 1883 Dr. Drew was appointed City Physician. In 1886 he made an exhaustive investigation of "Food Adulterations in Minnesota," and published a monograph upon the subject, and in the same year he was appointed State Chemist to the Dairy and Food Department. This position he held for six years, during that time doing a large amount of work along the lines of chemistry of foods and sanitary chemistry in general.

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He established, in 1886, a private school of pharmacy under the name of the Minnesota Institute of Pharmacy, which school is still in existence and has been attended by more than seven hundred students. At the present time, of all the legally qualified pharmacists in the state, twenty-five per cent have been its students. Dr. Drew was appointed in 1895 as chemist to the City of Minneapolis, a position which he still holds. His medical practice was discontinued in 1889, his time since then being fully occupied in his various lines of chemical investigation and in teaching. His work in chemistry covers a wide field, and owing to his high professional standing and wide reputation as a chemist he is frequently called to different parts of the Northwest as an expert in this branch of science and in Chemico-legal and Toxicological lines. In politics Dr. Drew has always been a Republican, but though he has taken an active part in the affairs of his party, all positions which he has held have been of a professional character. He has been a member of various professional societies, including the Minnesota Medical Society, the Hennepin County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Chemical Society and others. He was made a Mason in Washington Lodge, No. 3, Burlington, Vermont, in 1879 203 afterward affiliated with Khurum Lodge, Minneapolis, which he left to become a charter member of Minnehaha Lodge, of which he is Past Master. He is at present a member of Ark Lodge, No. 176. He is also a member of St. John's Chapter, R. A. M., of Zion Commandery, Knights Templar, and of Zuhrah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He attends the Episcopal Church, but is not a member. He was married on September 18, 1884, in Brattleboro, Vermont, to Annah Reed Kellogg, daughter of Henry Kellogg, of Boston, Massachusetts. They have two children, Julia Kellogg, born in August, 1890, and Charles Wayland, Jr., born in June, 1896.

WILLIAM FRANK SCHILLING.

In 1853 William Schilling came with his parents from Philadelphia to Carver County, Minnesota, and settled on a farm. A few years later he located in business in St. Paul, and was residing there when the war broke out. He offered his services to the country as a member of Company E., Fifth Minnesota, and served continuously until the war

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closed, gaining the rank of first lieutenant. After the war he returned to St. Paul, where he was married to Miss Mary Catherine Lallier. Shortly after they moved to Hutchinson, Minnesota, where to them was born, November 11, 1872, William F. Schilling, the subject of this sketch. William attended the schools of Hutchinson, where he was under the tutelage of Hon. W. W. Pendergast, now state superintendent of public instruction. During the vacations of his last three years at school he learned, in the Hutchinson Leader office, the printer's trade. It was there he earned his first dollar, folding papers for an old Washington hand press. After about a year spent in St. Paul, he returned to Hutchinson, and was employed for eighteen months on the Leader. Again he returned to St. Paul, where he was engaged in the printing business until August 20, 1891, when he was employed to take charge of the mechanical department of the Appleton Press. He remained there for over a year, serving also as assistant editor and solicitor. On April 6, 1895, he was employed as foreman

WILLIAM FRANK SCHILLING.

of the Northfield News, in connection with which paper there was conducted one of the largest job printing establishment in the state. Mr. Schilling was placed in charge of this establishment as foreman until the following November, when the paper and its entire establishment were turned over by the proprietor, Hon. Joel P. Heatwole, to C. H. Pierce and Mr. Schilling, the latter serving in the capacity of city editor, a position which he now holds. Mr. Schilling was reared in the Catholic faith, and is an active worker in advancing the interests of that church. He is a man of upright character and exemplary habits, a great lover of books and the possessor of one of the best reference libraries to be found in any private home in the state. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. While engaged in the printing business at St. Paul he became connected with the Typographical Union of that city, and is said to have been one of the youngest members ever admitted to the society, entering as a full member at the age of eighteen. When Mr. Schilling left the Appleton Press to enter the services of the Northfield News, the Press, in congratulating him upon

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his advancement, spoke of him as a young man of more than ordinary ability and industry, and as belonging to that class which invariably achieve success.

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LEWIS PIERCE HUNT.

LEWIS PIERCE HUNT.

Lewis Pierce Hunt is the president and manager of the Free Press Printing Company, of Mankato. His father, Nathan F. Hunt, was a native of Vermont, born there in 1811. While he was a lad he removed to St. Lawrence County, New York, and was for several years employed at the shoemaker's trade. In 1832 he married Caroline Gates, a native of St. Lawrence County, and to them were born fifteen children, twelve of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, and eleven of whom are still living. The old people lived together for fifty-eight years, the father surviving until about six years ago, and the mother until about two years ago. Nathan Hunt, in 1860, acquired part ownership and the position of manager in a large manufacturing plant in Edwards, St. Lawrence County, New York, for the manufacture of wagons, carriages, axes, etc. A prosperous business was carried on until 1864, when the plant was entirely destroyed by fire causing a loss of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This left Mr. Hunt without resources and yet with a large family dependent upon him. He came West with his family and located at Independence, Iowa, remaining there for five years. He then engaged in farming near Jesup, but misfortune and failing health, and a longing for the scenes of his younger and more prosperous days, induced him and his wife to return to New York in 1871, where they remained until they died. Mr. Hunt never recovered his fortune, and Lewis Pierce, the subject of this sketch, who was born at Edwards, in 1854, while the family still resided on the farm near Jesup, was obliged to strike out for himself while yet mere lad, and at the age of twelve years began to learn the printer's trade. He had only received such an education as a boy of that age could acquire in the public schools, and chiefly in country schools. It may be said, therefore, that the printing office has been his school and the type case

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his educator. He was only thirteen years of age when he took charge of a country office, and always thereafter, until engaged in business for himself, had the foremanship of the mechanical departments or editorial charge of the papers on which he was employed. Mr. Hunt not only began his business career early, but his married life as well. He was not yet twenty years of age when, in 1874, he married Miss Lizabeth Putnam, a native of New Hampshire, and his junior in years. In February, 1881, Mr. Hunt engaged in business for himself by purchasing, in connection with F. E. Cornish, the Lanesboro, Minnesota, Journal. In October, of the same year, Mr. Hunt purchased a half interest in the Mankato Free Press, and in the following September bought out his partner and conducted the business alone, publishing a weekly paper until 1887, when he formed a stock company and started a daily edition. This paper has met with continued and flattering success, under his direction, and in 1895 he built a handsome business block for its occupancy, said to be the model country printing office of Minnesota, Mr. Hunt has always been a Republican, but the only office which he ever held, which could be regarded as political, was that of postmaster under President Arthur, from March, 1883, to May, 1885, when he was removed by President Cleveland to make room for a Democrat. In 1896 he was delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention at St. Louis. Mr. Hunt was named as a member of the Minnesota World's Fair Commission, and in 1891 was elected superintendent of the Minnesota state exhibits at the World's Fair. The state had only appropriated fifty thousand dollars, and it was generally agreed that that was not sufficient to make a satisfactory showing at the Exposition. Mr. Hunt was, therefore, authorized to solicit subscriptions for a fund of one hundred thousand dollars to supplement the legislative appropriation, and was actively engaged in collecting this money for nearly a year. He was entirely successful, and as a result his state was well represented and the guarantors were subsequently reimbursed at a later session of the legislature. Following his success in raising this fund his time was devoted to collecting and installing exhibits and superintending the Minnesota exhibition at Chicago until the close of the fair and until the exhibits were returned to the state. Mr. Hunt is a member of the K. of P. and is present one of the Supreme Representatives for this Grand Domain.

WILLIAM CLARENCE BICKNELL.

William Clarence Bicknell is a lawyer practicing his profession at Morris, Minnesota. He was born June 28, 1855, at Parishville, St. Lawrence County, New York. His parents were Carlos B. Bicknell and Louisa A. Carpenter (Bicknell). They were farmers in comfortable circumstances. Zachary Bicknell and Agnes, his wife, the first of the name in this country, sailed from England in the spring of 1635, and landed that summer at Wessagusset, now Weymouth, Massachusetts. They came with Rev. Joseph Hull and one hundred and one others from the counties of Somerset and Dorset in southwest England. From these two have sprung a numerous progeny scattered over all parts of the country, but particularly in the New England states, New York and Pennsylvania. The Carpenters were also from New England, and originally supposed to have been of English birth. William Clarence lived on a farm and attended the country district school in the winter months, working on the farm during the summer, until sixteen years of age, when he entered the state normal school at Potsdam, New York, and in one year prepared himself for teaching. After that he worked his own way by teaching in winter and working on the farm in the summer until he graduated from the normal school in 1880. Three years later he began the

WILLIAM CLARENCE BICKNELL.

study of law in the law department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1885 with a degree of LL. B. Having completed his legal studies, Mr. Bicknell came to Minnesota and located at Morris, and commenced the practice of his profession. He started out in very straightened financial circumstances, but he has adhered faithfully to his work and has succeeded in building up a satisfactory practice. In 1886 he was elected county superintendent of schools for Stevens County. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Golden Sheaf Lodge, of Morris and one of its Past Masters; a member of Mt. Lebanon Royal Arch Chapter and its present high priest; a member of Bethel Commandery, and its present captain general. He received his Masonic degrees at Minneapolis, and is a member of the order at that city; also a

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member of the Shrine at St. Paul. In politics he has always been a Republican, and is now county attorney of Stevens County, and serving his first term as such. He is an attendant, although not a member, of the Congregational church. He was married June 27, 1888, to Miss Nellie M. Finney, of Goodhue County. They have three children now living, Clarence W., Agnes L. and Ezra F. One child, Ira E. died December 30, 1893.

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CHARLES WHITE VAN TUYL.

CHARLES WHITE VAN TUYL.

The name at the head of this sketch indicates at once that the subject of it is of Dutch descent. The Van Tuyls were originally natives of Holland, where the name was spelled van Tuyl, and the full family name there at present is van Tuyl van Serooskerken. The family is of Frisian origin, and Tuyl was the name of a small town in that province. The American branch descend from several brothers who came to America about 1720 and has been chiefly farmers. The ancestor of the subject of this sketch settled in the Mohawk Valley, New York, where his father, Ebenezer Van Tuyl, was born. Ebenezer has been engaged in railroad business for many years, his present official position being that of manager of the Western Car Service Association at Omaha. He was a soldier in the Union army, captain of Company G, First New York Infantry, and served in that capacity two years. His service included the Peninsular campaign and he was also at Fortress Monroe during the historic combat between the Monitor and Merrimac. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, which closed his military career. On his mother's side, Charles Van Tuyl's ancestry is Scotch-Irish. They were early settlers in Central New York and engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch was born December 17, 1859, in Addison, Steuben County, New York. He attended the public schools in Hornellsville, the country district school in Tioga County, and the graded and high schools in Binghamton, all in New York. The Binghamton schools were of high rank and were the most valuable educational facilities which he ever enjoyed. Mr. Van Tuyl's first employment was in the service of

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the United States Express Company at Binghamton, in 1875. He was afterwards clerk with the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway at Binghamton, but in March, 1882, removed to Omaha, where in the following September he entered the service of the Union Pacific, and was employed in the freight auditor's office. He remained in this office, being promoted step by step to the chief clerk of the claim department, until October, 1886, when he was appointed assistant freight claim agent in charge of the territory west of Granger, Wyoming. During this time he resided in Salt Lake City, and continued there until December 1, 1887. Then there occurred one of the periodical changes of management to which the Union Pacific has been subject, and Mr. Van Tuyl's office was abolished with scores of others, and he returned to Omaha and was again employed in the general offices. Subsequently he was again appointed chief clerk in the freight claim department, which position he resigned in December, 1892, and engaged in the life insurance business as special agent at Omaha for the Northwestern Mutual of Milwaukee. That position he resigned in October, 1893, to come to Minnesota to take the position which he now holds, that of general agent of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts, at Minneapolis. He has been successful here, as the records of the company's business will show, notwithstanding the business depression. Mr. Van Tuyl contributed an essay in June, 1894, on the value of the Life Underwriters' Association, to the underwriters' national convention at Chicago, and was so fortunate as to secure the prize offered for the best production. The prize consists of a year's custody of the loving cup, which is annually the subject of like contest by the representatives of the local associations of the United States. In the following December Mr. Van Tuyl was elected president of the Minnesota Association and served a year in that capacity, declining reelection on account of the pressure of private business, but has since been elected president of the Minneapolis Association, which position he now holds. He is a Republican in politics. His father voted for Fremont, and was a conductor on the famous underground railroad. Mr. Van Tuyl is a member of the Commercial Club, and of the Westminster Presbyterian church, and is a director in the Y. M. C. A. He was married in September, 1889, to Katharine J. Bingham, of Northfield Minnesota. He formed her acquaintance in

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Salt Lake City, where she was preceptress of the Presbyterian Collegiate Institute. They have three children, Ruth, Hugh Oliver and Ray Whittier.

CHARLES HARCOURT JOHNSON.

Dr. C. H. Johnson, of Austin, Minnesota, is a Canadian by birth. He was born in the county of Leeds, Ontario, on January 16, 1858. His early education was obtained at Almonte, Ontario, and he later took a course in the Collegiate Institute of that place under the direction of the principal, P. C. McGregor, one of the best masters in eastern Ontario. After leaving school Dr. Johnson entered McGill University at Montreal for the medical course and graduated in 1884. In June of that year he came to Austin, Minnesota, and at once stepped into a good practice. Since then he has made paid advances and is said to have the most extensive and lucrative practice in southern Minnesota. Though still a young man he has already attained a rank in the profession which insures him frequent calls for important consultations. For the past three years he has been chief surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Austin, which is the end of five divisions of the line. In the spring of 1895 Dr. Johnson was appointed president of the Pension Examining board at Austin. He has, however, been obliged to resign this position on account of press of other work. Though so much absorbed in the practice of his profession, Dr. Johnson has found some time for attention to politics, and has long been

CHARLES HARCOURT JOHNSON.

prominent in the counsels of his party—the Democratic—at Austin and in that vicinity. For the past four years he has been mayor of Austin, receiving the office by a heavy vote at each election. During his term of service the sewer system of the city, the electric light plant, the overhead bridge, the extension of the water works system, new fire apparatus, high and other public schools buildings, cement sidewalks and a new reservoir supplying artesian water are some of the things which Austin has acquired. The term of his service has been marked by continued progress and prosperity for the city. Besides the municipal works referred to, the city has acquired new brick works, cement works and

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a flax mill. Dr. Johnson comes of a family of physicians. Two of his brothers are in the medical profession. In personal character Dr. Johnson is companionable and generous, and his charities are well work known. He has his offices in a fine suite of rooms in the center of the town. They are equipped with everything needful for the practice of his profession, including a large library and plenty of apparatus. In religion Dr. Johnson is an Episcopalian. He belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, A. O. U. W. and Modern Woodmen of America.

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LE GRAND POWERS.

LE GRAND POWERS.

Le Grand Powers, State Commissioner of Labor, is a son of Wesley Powers, farmer and manufacturer in comfortable circumstances in Preston, Chenango County, New York. His mother was Electa Clark. Mr. Powers traces his ancestry, on his father's side, back to Jost Pauer, who was born in Naumberg, Germany, in 1732, and settled in Dutchess County, New York, in 1752; on his mother's side his ancestry is traced back to Edmond Clark, who emigrated from England and settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1636. His mother's grandfather, William Clark, was born at Windham, Connecticut, in 1754, and entered the Continental Army in 1776. He took part in the battles of Long Island and White Plains. His mother's maternal grandfather, Sylvester Miner, served seven years in the Continental Army, and Jost Pauer was recorded among the active friends of the patriotic cause. Others of Mr. Powers' ancestry, of both father's and mother's family, were prominent in the stirring events of Colonial times, and served in the Continental Army, and were signers of the patriotic articles and pledges of loyalty circulated after the battles of Lexington and Concord. Those articles pledged the signers to support the colonial cause and resist the unjust demands of the crown. Mr. Powers was born at, Preston, New York, July 21, 1847. His early education was obtained in the common schools of that town, in the academy at Oxford, New York, and in the Clinton Institute at Clinton, New York. He

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entered Tufts college, at College Hill, Massachusetts, in 1868 and was there two years. He then came West and finished his college course at the Iowa State University, Iowa City, in 1872, graduating with the degree of A. B. He purposed entering the ministry, and prepared himself by private study for that profession. He was ordained as Universalist clergyman in 1872, the year of his graduation from the Iowa University. He was elected principal of the Iowa Universalist Academy the same year, and held the position until 1874. He engaged in pastoral work from 1874 to 1890. During this time he was for three years superintendent of churches for Illinois. His last two pastorates were in Minneapolis, in which city the present edifice of All Soul's church was erected under his direction and largely owing to his efforts. He was appointed commissioner of labor of the state by Governor Merriam in 1891 and reappointed by Governor Nelson in 1893, and again by Governor Clough in 1895. Mr. Powers is a Republican and has taken an active interest in public questions. His careful study of economic questions, his sympathies with the masses, his special interest in the problems confronting the laboring classes, on which topics he has been recognized as an able and vigorous speaker, suggested him for the appointment to this position. He has discharged the duties of his office with signal ability. His reports are quoted throughout the country as among the most valuable compiled on this subject. His work has attracted the attention of economists in this and foreign countries, and he is regarded as authority on the questions which he has investigated in the course of his official duties. He keeps abreast of the times, and when W. H. Harvey's book, "Coin's Financial School," began to attract attention he made a study of it and prepared an answer, which is regarded as one of the most able of the many answers written in reply to Mr. Harvey. The title of his book was "Farmer Hayseed in Town." It followed much the same plan adopted by Mr. Harvey, the dry facts and arithmetical calculations being spiced up with clever comments of the different character who carry on an imaginary discussion of Mr. Harvey's propositions. At the time of the famous debate between Mr. Horr and Mr. Harvey at Chicago, the former invited Mr. Powers to sit with him in that debate and assist him in his work. Mr. Powers has been actively and prominently identified with educational and philanthropic work in Minneapolis, and is one of the most enthusiastic promoters of university extension in this

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state. His identification with clubs, societies, etc., consists of membership in the Theta Delta Chi, a college fraternity, the Masonic order, the Modern Woodmen, the Fraternal Aid Society, Commercial Club of Minneapolis and the Union League of Minneapolis. He is a member of the Universalist church, and in 1873 he was married to Amanda D. Kinney. They have had three children, of whom two are living, Irma, a daughter, and Loren, a son.

NICHOLAS A. NELSON.

Nicholas A. Nelson is an editor and publisher at Stillwater, Minnesota. His father, Nels Nelson, is further residing near Cyrus, Pope County, Minnesota. Nels was for many years a sailor on the Atlantic, and later on the great lakes, but was forced to give up his chosen vocation because of an injury which affected his health. He came to Minnesota and engaged in agriculture. Nicholas A. was born in Skien, Norway, November 4, 1868, and came to America with his parents when little more than a year old. They located at Milwaukee, and soon afterward his mother died. The only school education Nicholas received was confined to the public schools of Milwaukee, and he was obliged to give up attending school at the early age of thirteen, when his father moved to Minnesota. Since that time such education as he has had has been acquired solely through his own efforts. He came to Minnesota early in the summer of 1881, his father having purchased a farm near Cyrus. Nicholas worked with his father on the farm, and while yet a young lad hired out with a threshing crew, in which capacity he earned the first money he ever possessed. The following spring, 1883, he went to the Black Hills, where he led a rough life among freighters

NICHOLAS A. NELSON.

and cattle men until the fall. He then obtained a position in the telephone office in Rapid City. Subsequently he secured employment in a printing office, learning the business of type-setting and commenced the career which he has followed ever since. In 1888 he went to Stillwater and was engaged as a reporter on the Democrat. Later he became city editor of the Messenger, which position he filled acceptably until the fall of 1892. The

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following March he formed a partnership with F. C. Neumeier and began the publication of the Washington County Journal, of which paper he is now the editor and part owner. He began business with practically no capital, but by industry and careful management he has made a success of his venture. He has never been affiliated closely with any political party. In national affairs he has generally been an advocate of Democratic principles, but in state and local politics has usually supported those candidates which he considered best qualified for office, regardless of their political relations. He takes an active interest in military matters. He is a member of Company K, First Regiment, National Guard, and is third sergeant of the company. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Elks and of the Stillwater Club, and, also, of the First Presbyterian Church of that city. He has not married.

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COLIN FRANCIS MACDONALD.

COLIN FRANCIS MACDONALD.

The publisher of the St. Cloud Daily and Weekly Times is Colin Francis Macdonald. Mr. Macdonald is of Scotch parentage, the son of John A. Macdonald, M. D., who was assistant surgeon of the Second Minnesota Cavalry during the Civil War, and Marjorie McKinley (Macdonald). Both parents were born in Scotland and are now deceased. Colin Francis was born in St. Andrews, Nova Scotia, September 23, 1843, and came with his parents to the United States when five years of age. The family lived in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, until the spring of 1856, when they removed to Minnesota and settled upon a pre-emption claim the same year, one and a half miles above Belle Plaine, Scott County. The subject of this sketch received his education in the early Minnesota schools. When seventeen years of age he began work in the Belle Plaine Enquirer office, where he obtained his first experience in newspaper work. The following year he assisted his brother, John L. Macdonald, now of St. Paul, in establishing the Shakopee Argus, for which purpose the press and material of the old St. Anthony Express was purchased

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of Judge Isaac Atwater, of Minneapolis, and removed to Shakopee. Though a boy of hardly nineteen years of age, Colin responded to President Lincoln's call for men, and August 18, 1862, enlisted with Horace B. Strait, at Shakopee, in what subsequently became Company I, Ninth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was sent to the frontier to operate against the Sioux Indians, and passed the following winter at Fort Ridgely. October 3, of the next year the regiment was ordered South, and passed that winter in Missouri, guarding railroads. The following spring it was sent to Memphis, Tennessee, where it joined a force operating in Mississippi, Tennessee and farther south. Its participated in battles at Brice's Cross Roads, (or Guntown), Mississippi; Tupelo, Mississippi; Oxford, Mississippi, raid; the pursuit of General Price through Arkansas and across Missouri; two days battle at Nashville; pursuit of the defeated General Hood; the investure of Mobile; siege of Spanish Fort, etc. Mr. Macdonald was color bearer of his regiment. At the close of the war he was commissioned as second lieutenant. In 1866 he returned to Shakopee and formed a partnership with Morris C. Russell in the publication of the Shakopee Argus. The following spring he removed to St. Paul and secured employment on the Daily Pioneer as a compositor. He was employed there until January, 1875, when he removed to St. Cloud and purchased from Will H. Lamb the Weekly Times, which was founded in 1861. Mr. Macdonald continued the publication of the Weekly Times until September 27, 1887, when he commenced the publication of the Daily Times in addition to the Weekly. These two editions he is still publishing. His paper is Democratic in its politics, and as Stearns County is strongly Democratic, it is influential and profitable. Mr. Macdonald is and has been, since his first vote, a Democrat. He was elected to represent the Stearns County district in the state senate in 1876, and was re-elected in 1878 and 1880. During this period he was a member of the only two courts of impeachment in the history of the state—one for the trial of Judge Sherman Page, of Austin, and the other for the trial of Judge E. St. Julien Cox, of St. Peter. He was one of the four delegates-at-large from Minnesota to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1884 which nominated Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks. He has also for many years served as a member of the Democratic 211 State Central and

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Congressional District Committees. He was elected to the office of mayor of St. Cloud in 1883 and re-elected in 1884 and 1885. In recognition of his valuable services to the Democratic party President Cleveland appointed Mr. Macdonald Receiver of the Public Moneys at St. Cloud in 1885 which office he filled until February 10, 1890. He was again appointed to the same position by Mr. Cleveland March 1, 1894 which office he still holds. Mr. Macdonald has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of his own city and has been connected with all public movements tending to build up and benefit it. He is a Catholic in his religious belief. October 27, 1868, he was married to Julia E. Lord, daughter of Dr. Charles Lord, of Shakopee, who died in January, 1876. He was re-married February 19, 1881, to Elizabeth M. Campbell daughter of Edward Campbell of Forest City, and sister of ex-Marshall Campbell, of this state. By the first union four children were born, two of whom survive—Charles F. Macdonald, city editor of the Duluth Herald, and Julia Macdonald. By the second marriage four children were born three of whom are living—Edward Albert, Marjorie Elizabeth and Jessie Mary.

MARION S. STEVENS.

Marion S. Stevens is a lawyer living in Graceville, Minnesota. He traces his ancestry back to England, but his parents and grand parents were native of Summerset County, Maine. His father, Elija Grant Stevens, was married to Miss Mary Rice, of Summerset County, in 1849, and during the same year moved to what is now Pepin County, Wisconsin. He was twice elected sheriff of Dunn County, Wisconsin, and held other positions of trust and responsibility up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1872. He moved to Minnesota in 1864, but after six years returned to Pepin County, where he passed the remainder of his days. His son Marion was born in 1854, in Pepin County. He was one of a family of seven children, who are all living. When his father came to Minnesota in 1864 young Marion was,

MARION S. STEVENS.

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of course, with the family, but instead of returning to Wisconsin he established himself in this state and has lived here ever since. He received a common school education, supplemented by an academic course. Since finishing his school life he has followed the early acquired habit of reading and study until he is one of the best read men in the state. Mr. Stevens went to Graceville in 1878 when the place was first settled. He studied law there and was admitted to practice before the Hon. C. L. Brown, District Judge, in 1889. Upon his admission to the bar he at once engaged in the practice of law at Graceville, and by his energy and ability he soon worked up a lucrative practice. While living in Graceville Mr. Stevens has done valuable and effective work for the Republican party in that section of the state. Though having extensive acquaintance he has persistently-refused to accept office. At present he is chairman of the Republican committee. In Masonic, Pythian and Woodmen orders he is prominent and influential. In 1889 Mr. Stevens married Sue J. Crossmun, of Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania. Miss Crossmun was at that time principal of the high school at Burlingame, Kansas. They have a daughter, Marion Fay, and a son, Lloyd C.

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JULIUS ELLIOT MINER.

JULIUS ELLIOT MINER.

The miner family is traced back to Henry Bullman, a miner, who in the year 1339, with a company of one hundred of his workmen, was of grate assistance to Edward III. in his war with France. For this service King Edward changed his loyal subject's name to Henry Miner (the surname being in accordance with his occupation), and gave him a cost of arms. The American branch began with Thomas Miner, who was of the fourth generation from Henry Miner. He came to this country in 1630 in the "Arabella," which landed at Salem. From there he went to Boston, thence to Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he established its first church. In 1642 he went to Pequot with five others, where he commenced the settlement of what is now New London. Amost Miner, the great

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grandfather of Julius, served in the Revolutionary War, entering as a private and coming out as a captain. One of the most prominent members of the Miner family was Rev. Alonzo Ames Miner, who was president of Tuft's College from 1862 to 1875: pastor of the Universalist School Street Church, in Boston, for upwards of forty-six years, and one of the most prominent leaders in the United States of liberal thought and temperance work. Joel Guild Miner, the father of the subject of this sketch, is of the eighth generation from the founder of the American branch of the Miner family. He was a farmer by occupation, and his financial circumstances were always moderate but comfortable. His family consisted of twelve children, all of whom are living except one, who died in infancy. For the education of his children J. G. Miner provided liberally. His wife's maiden name was Gennett Christiana Allis, whose memory is revered by her children. Julius was born at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, June 8, 1849. He attended the public schools of his native town until his sixteenth year, when he entered the preparatory department of Hillsdale college, at Hillsdale, Michigan. After one year of study here, his father removed with his family to Goodhue County, Minnesota, and bought a half section of wild lands. For the next four years young Julius worked at opening up and improving the farm during the summer months, and in the winter taught in the district schools. In the autumn of 1870 he entered the state university. He was compelled to support himself during his college course by teaching and working at such odd jobs as he could find. For two terms he taught at Long Lake, in Hennepin County, and was principal of the public schools at Le Sueur. Minnesota, for about the same length of time. He graduated from the university in the classical course in June, 1875. For a year after his graduation he taught school at Le Sueur and then entered the law department of Union College, at Albany, New York, graduating in the class of 1877. To maintain himself while there, he secured a position as principal of one of the night schools. Returning to Minnesota, he entered the law offices of John M. Shaw and Albert L. Levi, in Minneapolis, and after studying for nearly two years was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in that city. His work professionally has been largely office work, though he has tried many cases in court. He was one of the attorneys for the defendants in the celebrated King-Remington case: was attorney for the receiver

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of the Minneapolis Engine and Machine Works, and was assignee of Ezra Farnsworth, Jr. Mr. Miner has always affiliated with the Republican party. In the fall of 1892 he was elected alderman from the Eighth Ward, for a term of four years. Soon after taking his seat he was appointed a member of the special committee which investigated the irregularities in the fire department. He was the only Republican alderman who opposed and voted against the purchase of the Brackett property for a city hospital site, and was chairman of the special committee to investigate the expenditure of the proceeds of one hundred thousand dollars of bonds of the city by the Board of Corrections and Charities for the present city hospital. He was successful in opposing the Oswald sewer contract, which would have cost the city thirty thousand dollars, and was strongly opposed, also, to the effort made in the council to award the contract for the Seventh street bridge to the highest bidder. It is due to his efforts that a bridge was constructed over the Hastings & Dakota tracks on Hennepin avenue, one of the most useful improvements made in the city. He served as chairman of the committee on sewers, and as a member of the committees on claims, ordinances and police. It may be said of Mr. Miner that he was one of the most able and conscientious men that ever served in the Minneapolis City Council. He is a Mason and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He is a member of the Lyndale Congregational Church and of the Congregational Club of Minnesota. He was married in July, 1877, to Miss Viola Fuller. Mr. Miner died in the spring of 1893. Two children were the result of this union, Robert, aged eleven, and Viola Fuller, aged four.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN VOREIS.

Benjamin Franklin Voreis is a lawyer engaged in the practice of his profession at Fairmont. His father, John H. Voreis, was a native of New York, but subsequently became a farmer, owning a large tract of land, about one thousand five hundred acres, in Marshall County, Indiana. The wife of John H. was Helen Jacobs (Voreis), a native of Virginia. The subject of this sketch was born in Marshall County, Indiana, December 31, 1853. He attended the district school and a private school, and, also, Merom College, in southern Indiana, for

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four year. He began the study of law with Judge Capron, of Plymouth, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1878. In the following winter he removed to Minnesota,

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN VOREIS.

and December 10, 1878, found him located at Fairmont. He formed a partnership with Hon. M. E. Shanks, which continued for two years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Voreis continued the practice of law in Fairmont and is at present the county attorney of Martin County, and serving his fourth term. During his residence at Fairmont, Mr. Voreis has served the people of his town as a member of the village council, to which he has been elected five times, and also as village attorney. He is a Democrat in politics, but Martin County has a Republican majority of from seven to nine hundred. Notwithstanding this Republican majority, Mr. Voreis competed successfully for public office. At the present time he is chairman of the Democratic county central committee, and also a member of the Democratic state central committee. In May, 1895, he formed a law partnership with F. A. Mathwig. Mr. Voreis is a member of the Masonic order, and has held many important offices in that society. He is also a member of Osman Temple at St. Paul. He has never married. Mr. Voreis may be said to be a self-made man. He has relied upon his own resources and energies to a very great extent. The first dollar earned by him was received for service as a school teacher in Indiana.

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JAMES EDWARD MOORE.

JAMES EDWARD MOORE.

The idea fixed definitely in mind of following a certain line of work as his profession in life, and devoting all his efforts to that end in face of every obstacle, in brief is descriptive of the life of Dr. James E. Moore, of Minneapolis, who has attained the goal sought in early life—surgery as a specialty, and skill in all its lines of practice. Dr. Moore's paternal ancestors were of Scottish descent. On his mother's side he is of German descent. Rev. George

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W. Moore, his father, is a retired Methodist minister, who for thirty years was in active work in the Erie conference. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Jane Zeigler. She was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Her father was a farmer in that section, but in 1853 he migrated with his family to Iowa, taking up a homestead on the prairie in Jones county, near where Anamosa now stands. He served throughout the war as a member of the famous "Grey Beards." The grandparents of Mrs. Moore came to this country from Germany. James Edward was born at Clarksville. Mercer county, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1852. His parents were indulgent to him and gave him exceptional advantages for a good educational training, which the boy did not fail to take advantage of. Until his fifteenth year he attended the public schools, and during his vacations, even from his ninth year, never idled away his time, but worked on the farm, sold books and sewing machines and worked in a rolling mill. Up to his eighteenth year he attended the Poland Union Seminary at Poland, Ohio—the same schools, by the way, where William McKinley received his education. He usually stood at the head of his classes, and was recommended by the principal of the institution to General Garfield for appointment to West Point; but James' father objected to his receiving a military training. After leaving the seminary he taught school in eastern Ohio for the following year, and during his leisure hours took up the study of medicine. During the year 1871-2 he attended the medical department of the University of Michigan, and the following year continued his studies in Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, from which he graduated in the spring of 1873. Shortly afterwards he located at Fort Wayne, Indiana and commenced practice. It being confined largely to railroad employes and laboring men, did not prove very encouraging. After the panic of 1874-5, when his patrons could no longer pay their bills, Dr. Moore concluded to return to New York for further study. He remained there for nearly a year, but after having been left penniless in the spring of 1876, through the failure of a bank in Pittsburg, he went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, thinking he would have good opportunity here for practice in his special line, that of surgeon. He located at Emlenton and formed a partnership with Dr. B. F. Hamilton, and for three years, until the partnership was dissolved, enjoyed a profitable practice. He continued to practice alone, for three and a half years longer, till,

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desiring to enlarge his opportunities, he concluded to remove to Minneapolis, which he did in August, 1882. He formed a partnership with Dr. A. A. Ames, which continued for four and a half years. By this partnership he was introduced at once to a large practice, largely surgical, in a direct line with his ambition. Ever since his graduation. Dr. Moore has always kept up his studies, and frequently returned to New York for the sake of experience obtained in the hospitals. In 1886 he went to Europe, attending Dr. Bergman's clinic in Berlin. He also spent some time in the Charing Cross and Royal Orthopedic hospitals in London. On returning from Europe he dissolved partnership with Dr. Ames in order to be able to select his practice to his liking, gradually eliminating medical practice until the fall of 1888, since which time it has been exclusively surgical. Dr. Moore has done much to aid the development of modern surgery in the Northwest and established for himself a reputation not confined to the local center. In addition to general surgery, he has also a special reputation in orthopedic surgery. He is the author of a book on that subject, which is now in the hands of an Eastern publishing house. In 1885 he was made professor of orthopedic surgery in the Minnesota Hospital Medical College; later occupied the same chair in the St. Paul Medical College. When the medical department of the State University was established, he was elected to the same chair in that institution, which he still holds, in addition to that of professor of clinical surgery. In 1894 he represented the university at the International Medical Congress at Rome. Dr. Moore is also a constant contributor to medical journals throughout the United States. He is a member of all the local and state medical societies. In 1895 was elected a Fellow of the American Surgical Association, one of the most exclusive national societies. He is also a member of the American Orthopedic Association, Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, and the American Medical Association. He was appointed an honorary vice-president of the Pan-American Medical Congress. He is surgeon to St. Barnabas Hospital, and consulting surgeon to the Northwestern, St. Mary's and City Hospitals. Dr. Moore is a Republican. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club. His church connections are with the Universalist body, being a member of the Church of the Redeemer. He was married in 1874 to Bessie Applegate, who died in 1881. In 1884 he was married to Clara H. Collins, who died a year

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later, leaving a daughter, Bessie Margaret Moore. In 1887 Dr. Moore was again married to Louie Irving.

CHARLES W. MERRY.

The subject of this sketch is a dentist practicing his profession at Stillwater, Minnesota. His father, B. G. Merry, served in the civil war in a Maine regiment, and was a major when mustered out of service. He removed to Minnesota in 1869 with his family, settling at Stillwater where he was engaged in the profession of dentistry

CHARLES W. MERRY.

until his death, March 27, 1895. He was a prominent member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Loyal Legion and the G. A. R. His wife's maiden name was Charlotte F. Coburn. Charles W. was born at Bath, Maine, June 7, 1864. He attended the public schools of Stillwater until he was seventeen years of age. He then took a course at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, graduating with the class of 1883. After graduating he worked in the office with his father on a salary for four years. He then purchased a half interest in the business, the partnership lasting until 1892, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, each going into business for himself. March 30, 1885, Dr. Merry was appointed a member of the state board of dental examiners by Governor Hubbard for a four years' term. He was secretary of the board for two years and president for one year. He has always taken an active interest in state militia affairs, and was a charter member of Company K, First regiment, of which company he was a member for six years. He is a member of the Masons and is a Mystic Shriner, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, the Elks and Sons of Veterans. He has never united with any church. He was married May 17, 1887, to Miss Ella McKusick, daughter of Hon. John McKusick, and has two children, Charles Raymond and Ora McKusick. Mrs. Merry died January 31, 1891.

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CHARLES R. J. KELLAM

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CHARLES R. J. KELLAM

The subject of this sketch was born August 16, 1837, at the Choctaw Agency, Indian Territory. His father was a Baptist minister who was sent as a missionary to the choctaw Indians in 1836, soon after their removal from Georgia. He afterwards founded the town of Charleston, Franklin County, Arkansas, as a merchant, and also continued to preach there as long as he lived. His wife was Elizabeth Pierson, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, educated at Newbury Female Academy. Charles R. J. was educated by his father and mother, there being no public schools at the agency. He, however, attended an occasional term in the old log school until he was twelve years of age. He then attended the academy, which afterwards became known as Fayette College, at Fayetteville, Arkansas. His father having died while in his second year at college, Charles was compelled to leave school and begin work to support himself. While at school he began to study medicine with a local physician. He taught in the public schools several terms and in this way earned the first dollar which he ever secured by his own efforts. August 16, 1856, Mr. Kellam was married to Sarah E. Carter, of Peacham, Vermont. Five children were born three of whom are still living. In the fall of 1859, anticipating that serious trouble was imminent from the irrepressible conflict over slavery, Mr. Kellam moved from Arkansas to Vermont. On April 15, 1861, he enlisted for three years, or during the war, but owing to some difficulties in the organization of the regiment was not mustered into service until the sixth of July. He went at once to the front and was a private in Company C, of the Third Vermont regiment. He took part in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac up to the evacuation of the Peninsula. October 6, 1862, he became ill and was discharged, but afterwards enlisted in the Ninth Vermont in 1863. He was promoted to hospital steward, U. S. A., and finally discharged at his own request, November 6, 1865. After leaving the military service he spent the rest of that year, and part of 1866, in Harvard Medical College, Boston, and practiced medicine in Vermont and New Hampshire. He graduated at Dartmouth Medical College in 1868, soon afterwards removing to Lynn, Massachusetts. About this time his first wife died and he was married to Mrs. Emma M. Noyes, of Chelsea, Vermont. One daughter

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was born as the result of this marriage. In 1876, with broken health from overwork in his profession he removed to Minnesota, locating at St. Charles, where he practiced medicine until November, 1879. His second wife died at St. Charles and he removed to Heron Lake in 1879 to engage in the drug business. Here he was married the third time, January 1, 1880, his wife on this occasion being Mary C. Schermerhorn, of Albany, New York, who became the mother of eight children, all now living. By close attention to his affairs Dr. Kellam has been successful in building up a profitable business. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and ex-president of the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association; a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, a member of the board of education for twelve years, and was recently re-elected unanimously for another term of three years. He has been justice of the peace at Heron Lake for the past twelve years, and has just been re-elected unanimously for another term. He is a Royal Arch Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Eastern Star. He was first commander of B. F. Sweet Post, 149, G. A. R., and is its present commander. He is not a member of any religious body, but is in sympathy with the Unitarian belief. He is a Republican in politics, and was defeated for the legislature in 1894 by a combination of the Democrats, Populists and Prohibitionist.

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JOHN J. FURLONG.

There are few happier and more comfortable conditions of life than those enjoyed by the prosperous Southern Minnesota farmer. That section of the state contains a great many men successful in agriculture, but probably none who have made a greater success and have more to show for their efforts in the way of a fruitful and well-appointed farm than John J. Furlong, of Mower County. His farm is three miles east of Austin, and one of the most attractive establishments of the kind in the whole state. Mr. Furlong is the youngest son of William and Sarah Furlong, and was born February 2, 1849, in Tipperary, Ireland. He came to America with his parents when three years old. His father preempted a quarter section of the present farm in the fall of 1856, and in the following spring moved his family into the little log house which still stands on the farm as a monument of the past. John's

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education was begun in the district schools and continued in the high school of Austin. He grew up on the farm and adopted farming as his business; succeeded to the ancestral estate, which he greatly enlarged, and came to enjoy an enviable reputation among all his neighbors, both as a business man and as a citizen. Naturally of an active and progressive temperament he became interested in politics in 1886, and was nominated by the Democrats as representative to the legislature. He was elected in a district that had always been largely Republican, and in his first term in the house caused his ability to be recognized and did good work on the floor of the house, and as a member of the committees on grain and warehouse, elections and towns and counties. In 1890 he was nominated by the Alliance party, endorsed by the Democrats and elected. In the session of 1891 he was the leading candidate of his party for speaker, and would probably have been chosen had he forced the issue; but to secure harmony between the Alliance and the Democracy he withdrew his name. He was, however, elected speaker pro tem and filled the chair for a considerable portion of the session during the illness of Speaker Champlin. He was at this session chairman of the most important committee of the house, the judiciary; also chairman of the committee on flax fibre and twine. In 1892 Mr. Furlong was again nominated by the Democrats to

JOHN J. FURLONG.

the legislature, and elected. He was re-elected in 1894, although only by the narrow margin of three votes. His Republican opponent contested the election, but Mr. Furlong retained his seat after a protracted contest. He has long been an active member of the Farmers' Alliance; has held official positions in the local and national organizations, and is now treasurer of the national body. He has been active in securing cheap and reliable insurance for farmers, being one of the organizers of the Mower County Mutual Fire and Hail Insurance Company, and was for many years its president. He is also president for the state of the Alliance Hail and Cyclone Mutual Insurance Company. He was president of the Mower County Agricultural Society for five years, and placed that society on a substantial financial basis. In 1891 he was elected a director of the State

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Agricultural Society; was superintendent of the dairy department, and later superintendent of agriculture. He was one of the board of World's Fair managers for the state, and treasurer of the board. These facts go to show that Mr. Furlong has led an active life, and that his ability has been much sought after and employed in the public interest. He was married May 25, 1881, to Miss Agnes Ryan. They have four children: William, May, Charles and Loretta. Mr. and Mrs. Furlong are noted for their generous hospitality, and take great pleasure in entertaining their friends at their beautiful home.

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ALECK E. JOHNSON

ALECK E. JOHNSON.

Aleck E. Johnson is one of the best-known names among the Scandinavians of the United States. He is the head of the firm of A. E. Johnson & Co., land and immigration agents, whose business is represented by agencies reaching from Boston to the Pacific coast. Mr. Johnson was born in Sweden in 1840. He came to America at the age of fourteen, and in 1856 settled in Minnesota. He received his education at Mount Carroll seminary, in Illinois, and after leaving that mission he engaged actively in business, his first important undertaking being that of state immigration agent, to which position he was appointed to represent the state of Minnesota at New York and Chicago in 1867 and 1868. In 1869 he was appointed General Western Scandinavian agent of the Cunard line. In 1878 to 1881 he was acting general western manager for this company. His success in the passenger and immigration business attracted the attention of President Hill, of the Minnesota road, and in 1881 he was appointed Commissioner of Emigration of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, with headquarters of St. Paul. From 1881 to 1883, while acting as emigration commissioner for that company, he settled the Red River valley, the Devils Lake country and Turtle Mountain region with Scandinavians and Germans. He then left the service of the railroad company and established the firm of A. E. Johnson & Co., land and immigration agents. This firm was founded in 1883, and was composed of A.

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E. Johnson and O. O. Searle. At the same time Mr. Johnson was appointed general European agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and represented it in connection with his general immigration business. The firm of A. E. Johnson & Co. have offices in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and on the Pacific coast, and are engaged in the general steamship and immigration business. Mr. Johnson's firm also act as general passenger agents for the only direct steamship between Scandinavian and America, the Thingvalla. They are also the authorized European agents for the Western States Passenger Association. Mr. Johnson has been eminently successful in his business and has identified himself with other enterprises. He is vice-president of the Washington Bank, of Minneapolis; vice-president of the Scandinavian-American Bank, of St. Paul; vice-president of the Scandinavian-American Bank, of Seattle; a stockholder in the Scandinavia Bank, of Minneapolis, and in the Scandinavian-American Bank, of Crookston, Minnesota, and director in the Western States Bank, of Chicago. He is also the owner and publisher of the Chicago Hemlandet, the oldest Swedish newspaper published in the United States. The paper was established in 1842. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Scandinavian Literary Society, and of the Swedish Glee Club in the Chicago, and one of the founders and first president of the Working Women's Home, of that city. He is a director in the Scandinavian Sailors' Temperance Home, in Brooklyn, and as a recognition of his many acts of kindness and encouragement and practical assistance to Scandinavians in America, his majesty, King Oscar, of Sweden and Norway, has conferred upon him the honor of membership in the Knights of Wassa. Mr. Johnson is a man of remarkable energy and enterprise, backed up by natural talents, which have given him prominence, not only among the people of his own nationality, but we have won for him recognition as a man of superior business qualifications among 219 all classes of business men. His strongest characteristic is his tireless energy, which has enabled him to accomplish more in his comparatively brief business career than usually falls to the lot of even the most industrious.

JOHN W. ARCTANDER.

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John W. Arctander is a native of Stockholm, Sweden, where he was born in 1849. On his father's side he is descended from one of Norway's oldest families, prominent for several hundred years in Norwegian history, while on his mother's side he is closely related to the Nobels, of St. Petersburg and Paris, who are the petroleum kings of Europe, and, perhaps, next to the Rothschilds, the wealthiest family in the world. Mr. Arctander graduated with first honors from the Royal University of Norway in 1867. He had already gained a considerable name by his contributions to Norwegian literature, and after his graduation he became associated with the celebrated Norwegian poet, Bjornstjerne Bjornson in journalistic enterprises and occupied a prominent position in the newspaper world of Norway. He was very radical in his political tendencies and the vigorous expression of his views soon brought him into conflict with the authorities so that in 1870 he became a political exile from his own country. Naturally the great republic of America attracted him and became his adopted country. From 1870 to 1874 he was connected with Norwegian papers in Chicago and New York, but during this time simultaneously pursued the study of law. In 1874 he came to Minnesota and shortly afterwards was admitted to practice as an attorney. He first settled in Minneapolis, but two years later moved to Willmar and for ten years devoted himself mainly to criminal practice. He built up quite a reputation in the western part of the state as a criminal lawyer, and in 1880 was by Governor Pillsbury appointed district attorney of the Twelfth judicial district, especially created by the legislature, and afterwards was elected to the position by the people. While for four years prior to this only one person had been convicted of crime in the entire district, Mr. Arctander during the first

JOHN W. ARCTANDER.

year of his incumbency of the office of district attorney sent forty criminals to the state prison. Terror reigned among the criminal classes which had infested the border counties of the state and the effect was wholesome and gratifying. In 1881 he was engaged as counsel for the defense in the impeachment trial of Hon. E. St. Julien Cox, and added considerable to his reputation by the able manner in which he presented the cause of his

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client. In 1885 Mr. Arctander was made a member of the commission which drafted the present penal code of the state of Minnesota, the commission having the satisfaction of seeing their work adopted by the legislature without a single amendment. In 1886 Mr. Arctander removed to Minneapolis where he has since occupied a prominent place among the members of the bar. In 1875 he wrote a practical hand book of the laws of Minnesota in the Norwegian language, which had a large sale. In 1895 he published a new edition in the same language and re-wrote it in Swedish. In 1893 he translated into English Henry Ibsen's "The Master Builder." Mr. Arctander has also indulged in his taste for literature in numerous contributions to periodical publications, and it is understood that he has in preparation a work somewhat more ambitious than anything he has yet published, but is not yet ready to announce it.

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THOMAS JAMES McELLIGOTT.

THOMAS JAMES McELLIGOTT.

A combination of Irish descent and American birth and influences, has produced some of the foremost members of the bar in this country. Such a combination is found in Thomas J. McElligott who, though a young man, has already taken a place among the successful lawyers of western Minnesota. Mr. McElligott was born in Milwaukee on July 28, 1870. His parents were both of Irish birth but came to America in the forties and are now living on a farm at Glencoe, Minnesota. James McElligott, like so many of the Irish-Americans, made his way successfully. He is now in easy circumstances and was able to give his son a good education. The family moved to Glencoe when Thomas was seven years old. Until thirteen years of age the boy attended the district school and then went to Stevens seminary at Glencoe from which he graduated with honors in 1888. During this school life he was obliged to walk four miles each day to and from the farm. A year's teaching, combined with hard study, fitted the young man to enter the state university. He decided to take the scientific course and became a member of the freshman class in 1889, but

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in 1892 he concluded to study law and took up work in the law department. For nearly two years the studies of both departments were kept up but in the spring of 1893 Mr. McElligott was obliged to drop the scientific course in order to secure his diploma from the law department. He had, however, virtually finished the senior year. During his college life Mr. McElligott developed a talent for debating and represented the Delta Sigma Debating Society in three annual debates. He was also the leader of the Minnesota debaters in the first intercollegiate debate between the universities of Minnesota and Iowa. The Theta Delta Chi and Delta Chi (law) fraternities claim him as a member. After his admission to the bar, immediately after graduation in June, 1893, Mr. McElligott went to Appleton, Minnesota, where he became associated with the Hon. E. T. Young in the practice of law. A year later he removed to Bellingham, Minnesota, and went into practice alone. During his college life he had worked his way, among other things carrying papers—that common resort of the ambitious college youth. This or some other influence predisposed Mr. McElligott to an interest in the press, and at Bellingham he found an opportunity of indulging his talents. He became half owner of the “Bellingham Times” and conducted the editorial department of the paper until the summer of 1895. An opening presented itself in Madison, Lac qui Parle County. Mr. McElligott moved there in March, 1895, and formed a law partnership with Frank Palmer, under the firm name of Palmer & McElligott. They have been very successful and are understood to have the largest practice of any law firm in that section of the state. Mr. McElligott has not taken, as yet, any active part in politics. His first vote was cast for Grover Cleveland in 1892, but since then his leanings have been toward the Republican party, and in his editorial capacity on the “Bellingham Times” in 1894 he supported the Republican ticket. He has been devoted to business and has shown himself qualified for a successful career as a lawyer. Commencing with, as he puts it, “but two dollars and a half to my name,” he has become financially independent. Even his first case was won. Though beaten in the district court he appealed to the supreme court and got a decision for his client. While in Bellingham, on November 15, 1894, Mr. McElligott was married to Miss Maud Wright, of Appleton, Minnesota. They have one child, a boy, Mr. McElligott 221 was born into the Catholic church, and yet belongs to

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that denomination, but he takes an interest in all Christian churches and is liberal in his religious beliefs. The only secret society to which he belongs is the order of the Knights of Pythias. He is secretary of the Board of Education of Madison.

HENRY JOHNS.

Mr. Johns is a member of the law firm of Henry and Robert L. Johns, of St. Paul. He was born at Johnstown, New York, June 18, 1858, the son of Captain Henry T. Johns and Martha Jane Brown (Johns). Captain Johns enlisted in Company C, Forty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers at the outbreak of the civil war, and afterwards in the Sixty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, being breveted captain for gallant services at Petersburg. In 1868 he moved with his family to Minnesota, locating at St. Paul. At the close of the war he published a book entitled "Life With the Forty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers," one of the few books which portrays the part taken by the private soldiers in the defense of the Union. While in Minnesota he gained considerable reputation by the publication of several pamphlets upon the resources and great commercial advantages of the Northwest, and especially of the city of Duluth. He also attained prominence as a public lecturer, and for several years helped the cause of temperance as State Lecturer for the Minnesota Temperance Society. From 1873 to 1876 he was secretary of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce. In 1878 he moved to Washington, District of Columbia, where he has since resided, being engaged in government service and in various literary work. The ancestors of the mother of the subject of this sketch settled in Massachusetts about the year 1700, and several members of her family served in the Revolutionary War. The ancestors of H. T. Johns were of Welsh origin and Quakers, and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the year 1680. Henry Johns received his early education in the public schools of St. Paul. While attending the high school, he contributed to and edited several amateur papers, and took considerable part in the literary society. He studied at

HENRY JOHNS.

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the National Law School in the City of Washington, from which he graduated in 1879, and was admitted to the bar in June of that year. In the fall of 1879 he came West and located at Burlington, Iowa, and entered the law office of General Tracy, where he remained about a year. He then came to Minnesota and located at Red Wing, where he began the practice of his profession and was engaged in the practice of law at Red Wing until 1885, when he moved to St. Paul. Mr. Johns has been a successful practitioner, and has been engaged in a number of important cases, among which are the Stensgaard forgery case, the famous real estate fraud cases and the notorious bank robbery cases. Mr. Johns' political affiliations are with the Republican party. He has been an active worker for the success of the party during the past ten years, and is considered one of the best political organizers and campaigners in the state. He has never sought election to any office, except the Legislature, of which he served as a member during the session of 1895, representing the Fourth ward, the Democratic stronghold in the city of St. Paul. At the last election he was re-elected to the same office. In the legislature he was one of the most active members of the judiciary committee, and exerted considerable influence on the floor of the house in behalf of several important measures.

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GILBERT H. RICE.

GILBERT H. RICE.

By inheritance and personal experience G. H. Rice, the first settler of Park Rapids, Minnesota, seems to have been fitted for pioneer life. His father, Benjamin Rice, was a native of St. Lawrence County, New York. He served as a private soldier in the war of 1812, receiving an honorable discharge at the end of that conflict. In 1816 he married Miss Marry Maltby, and took his young wife to Chautauqua County, New York, which at that time was a dense wilderness. Mr. Rice made a clearing, building himself a home and became a prosperous farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Rice had five children. Gilbert was born in Chautauqua County on March 13, 1838. When he was fourteen years of age, on May 11,

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1852, his father died. Three years later Mrs. Rice, with her Children removed to Mitchell County, Iowa, replacing the pioneer life of the forests of New York for a lonesome home on the unbroken prairies of Iowa. At the time they settled in Mitchell County there was not a mile of railroad in the state and their postoffice was fifty miles away. Gilbert received a fair common school education, and in December, 1861, he enrolled his name as the first student in the Cedar Valley Seminary at Osage, Iowa, in fact the young man had the honor of naming the institution. After attending this school for one year he entered the milling business with his brothers at Riceville, Iowa, the town which sprung up after their settlement in Mitchell County took its name from the family. In 1857 he laid out the town site and made the first substantial improvement. The land used was the homestead originally taken up by his mother, and which she received from the government for her husband's services during the war of 1812. In 1866 Mr. Rice bought out the interests of his brothers, F. C. and Dennis, in the milling business at Riceville and sold a half interest in the whole business to Nelson Pierce. A year later he sold the remaining half interest in the business to Mr. Pierce and again entered into partnership with his brothers, building a flour mill at Osage, Iowa. In 1875 he bought out his brothers' interest again and continued the business alone until 1881. It was, perhaps, the spirit of the pioneer that induced Mr. Rice to again seek out the forestry. When he came to the present location of Park Rapids in June, 1881, his home was fifty miles from any railroad or postoffice, and their life for a few years was thoroughly that of a pioneer, as had been his mother's experiences in New York and Iowa. He built a saw and flour mill on the lands which were, in 1883, laid out as the town site. The town was given the name of Park Rapids, and it has become one of the most thriving of the younger towns of the state. Mr. Rice has been thoroughly identified with its prosperity. He has been continually in the milling business for thirty-six years, and has been uniformly successful. Mr. Rice volunteered for the service in the Federal army in 1863, but the quota being full he was not received. He was commissioned as first lieutenant in the Iowa militia, and helped to organize a company of one hundred men to fight the Indians in Minnesota at the time of the Sioux out-break, but the governor of Minnesota, however, refused to accept any troops outside his own state. In politics

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Mr. Rice has always been a Republican. He has never sought office, but in 1884 was induced to accept the nomination for probate judge; was elected and served his first term in Hubbard County. He belongs to the Sound Money Club of Park Rapids. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Shell Prairie Lodge, No. 131, at Park Rapids. His church membership is with the First Baptist church of his town. On September 17, 1866, Mr. 223 Rice married Miss Martha Pierce. They have had four children; Edith E., Leonard H., Arthur L. and Ethel L. Edith E. Rice was married on August 9, 1888, to F. A. Vanderpoel, of Park Rapids. Leonard was married on August 16, 1890, to Miss Cora I. Rima.

HAROLD J. LOHRBAUER.

Harold Johan Lohrbauer, of Minneapolis, is a native of Christiania, Norway, where he was born February 23, 1858. His father, Johan Lohrbauer, is the owner and operator of a cotton mill at Christiania, Norway. His mother's maiden name was Trine Boettger. Johan Lohrbauer and his wife are highly respected people in the community in which they live. They were born and reared in Christiania, and Mr. Lohrbauer has won, by his own efforts, the competency and position which he occupies, and is now the controlling spirit of a manufacturing concern employing about two hundred people. The subject of this sketch received his early education in one of the private schools of Christiania until at the age of sixteen, when he spent a year with his father in the factory, the intention being to educate him in that line of business. For the same purpose he was sent to Horton, a town about fifty miles from Christiania, to take a course in mechanical engineering. At the age of eighteen he entered a mercantile high school, the Christiania "Handelsgymnasium," in order to acquire a business education. He spent two years in that institution and finished the fourth best in a class of forty students. This gave him a thorough business education, including a fair knowledge of the principal modern languages. Harold then embarked for himself and has relied upon his own resources and energies ever since. His first business engagement was in an importing house in Christiania, where he acted as corresponding clerk in the English, German and French languages, later he entered his father's business with a view as before stated to succeed him in the same. Then it happened that an old

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friend and schoolmate of his returned on a visit from America. His take about his own prosperity and the easy progress any young an with business education and ability undoubtedly could make in that far away country, brought Harold

HAROLD J. LOHRBAUER.

to look at his own prospects in a different light from what he had done before. In short he decided to leave it to one of his younger brothers to take up the path which his father had laid out before him and to follow his friend to America. So he came to St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1882, and a week after his arrival obtained a situation in The Savings Bank of St. Paul and was employed there for eighteen months. He then entered the service of a land and immigration agency, with which he was connected until he started a land and immigration bureau on his own account about six years later. He now maintains offices for the conduct of this line of business both in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and is meeting with gratifying success. His business is chiefly that of colonizing lands, acquired either by option or purchase. His operations have been chiefly in Northwestern Wisconsin. He has been the means of moving from the shops and factories many men who have found it profitable for them to become owners of farms, and so far has settled and sold in this way about fifty-five thousand acres, and located between six and seven hundred families, representing, probably, from twenty-five hundred to three thousand people. This extensive business has required close attention, and to it Mr. Lohrbauer has given his best energies and superior business ability. He was married in 1882 to Maren Strom, at Harstad, Norway.

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WILLIAM EDWIN LEE.

WILLIAM EDWIN LEE.

William E. Lee, president of the Bank of Long Prairie, is better known to the people of Minnesota as an active public man and as the efficient superintendent of the State Reformatory at St. Cloud. During the spring and summer of 1896 he has been brought

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into special prominence as a candidate before the state Republican convention for the nomination for governor. Mr. Lee is of English origin, though born in this country just after his parents settled here. His father, Samuel Lee, came to America with his wife (who was Miss Jane Green), from Bridge-water, Summersetshire, England, in 1851. Mr. Lee was a contractor and builder and a millwright by trade. During the financial panic of 1856 he suffered losses at Alton, Illinois, where he first established himself. He came to Minnesota in June, 1856, and settled at Little Falls. He served in Company E, of Hatch's Battalion, Minnesota Volunteers, during the war. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are still living at Long Prairie. Their son William was born at Alton on January 8, 1852. He received his education in the public schools and from private instructors after leaving school. While a boy he worked on a farm and with his father at the millwright trade. During his experience in this trade he invented a wheat cleaning machine, known as Lee's wheat and cockle separator. Mr. Lee was unable to manufacture the machine and put it on the market, but, although he held a patent, a Milwaukee concern commenced the manufacture and placed the machines in nearly every flour mill in the world where spring wheat is ground. After many unsuccessful attempts to secure a settlement, Mr. Lee commenced suit against users of his machine, which were prosecuted successfully and became famous among patent litigation. In company with R. H. Harkens, Mr. Lee, when a young man, started a small country store at Burnhamville, Todd County, which was afterwards, removed to Long Prairie and became one of the leading mercantile establishments of the county. In January, 1882, he established the Bank of Long Prairie, which was the first bank in Todd County. Mr. Lee's political service began in 1875, when he was elected justice of the peace. Two years later he was elected register of deeds of Todd County and held the office for four years. In 1885 he represented Todd County in the legislature and took an active part in the railroad and warehouse legislation of the year—the first important legislation of the kind in Minnesota. He was re-elected to the legislature in 1887 and again in 1893, when he was chosen speaker of the house. For twenty years he has been actively identified with the public affairs of northern Minnesota. Though of a democratic family he has been from the time he cast his first vote, an enthusiastic Republican. In 1894 Mr. Lee was surprised by

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being tendered the post of superintendent of the State Reformatory at St. Cloud. During the nineteen months of his term of service at the head of this institution its affairs were economically managed and many improvements in the methods and management of the reformatory were introduced. During the winter of 1896 the stockholders of the Bank of Long Prairie, desiring to organize the institution into a National Bank, urged Mr. Lee to accept the presidency of the reorganized concern, and he accordingly resigned his position as superintendent of the reformatory and returned to Long Prairie. In 1875 Mr. Lee was married to Miss Eva A. Gibson, daughter of Ambrose H. Gibson. They have three sons, Rudolph A. Lee, a student at the state university; Harry W. Lee and Raymond A. Lee, students at the St. Cloud Normal 225 school. Mr. Lee has taken an active interest in educational matters and served six years on the state normal school board. He has been actively identified with the building up of the village of Long Prairie, where he has been engaged in the banking, mercantile and real estate business.

FRED CARLETON PILLSBURY.

The name of Pillsbury is inseparably connected with the history of Minnesota and the development of her greatest manufacturing interests. The youngest of the four men of this name who came to Minnesota in early days was Fred C. Pillsbury. He was a son of George A. Pillsbury, brother to Charles A. Pillsbury and nephew of ex-Governor John S. Pillsbury. His death in the prime of life, on May 15, 1892, deprived the city of a leading business man and an active and useful member of the community. Fred C. Pillsbury was born in Concord, New Hampshire, on August 27, 1852. He was educated in the schools of Concord and graduated from the high school of that place. He did not attend college. His brother Charles was a graduate of Dartmouth, but Fred's strong desire to enter active business life led him to forego a college education, and in 1870 he came to Minneapolis and entered the store of his uncle, John S. Pillsbury, who at that time carried on an extensive wholesale and retail hardware business. The natural business instincts of the young man and the careful training of his uncle brought him rapidly to a high rank as a business man. His business judgment, his common sense, his calmness, and his

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quickness and readiness to act in business matters soon marked him for a successful business career. In 1876 he became a partner in the milling firm of Charles A. Pillsbury & Co. An experience of fourteen years as an active manager in the largest milling concern in the world gave him a mastery of the business. Upon the sale of the Pillsbury properties to the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Milling Company he joined with other gentlemen in Minneapolis in organizing the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company, of which he became a director and one of the managing committee. Up to the time of his death he was recognized as one of the leading millers of the

FRED CARLETON PILLSBURY.

United States, and his judgment in the milling business, and in fact in all business matters, was regarded as of the highest quality. Outside of the milling business he was interested in many of the enterprises of the city. He was a director in the First National Bank and the Swedish-American Bank. Mr. Pillsbury was always greatly interested in agriculture. At Wayzata, Minnesota, on the shores of Lake Minnetonka, he maintained a model farm which was famed for its blooded stock and was the pride of its owner. For two years Mr. Pillsbury was president of the State Agricultural Society, and gave much time and personal attention to the management of the state fair. In political faith Mr. Pillsbury was a Republican, though he never held an elective office. He was a student of the political questions of the day and alive to the issues before the people. As a member of the building committee of the Minneapolis Club, Mr. Pillsbury had much to say in the construction and furnishing of the beautiful club house of that organization. He had a taste for art matters and took great pleasure in building, and ornamenting with specimens of the highest art, a beautiful home on Tenth Street, in Minneapolis. Mrs. Pillsbury was Miss Alice Cook, of Minneapolis. She was married to Mr. Pillsbury on October 19, 1876.

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HENRY NICKEY RICE.

HENRY NICKEY RICE.

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Dr. H. N. Rice is a prominent citizen of Fairmont, Martin County, Minnesota. He is a native of Indiana. His father, D. B. Rice, was born in Oneida County, New York, on August 2, 1815, and lived in that state until 1840, when he came West and established a home in Indiana. He first took up a farm near Forth Wayne. It was in that locality that he married Miss Rosanna Nickey, who was a daughter of Daniel Nickey, a German, who had emigrated to Pennsylvania. In 1866 Mr. Rice came to Minnesota, but soon after moved to Eagle Grove, Iowa, where he is now living in robust health. He is a self-made man, and of that type which always achieves prominence and good will of his fellow citizens. His wife died in 1862. Of their family of eight children, two are now living, Dr. Rice and Ezra Rice, a banker in Luverne, Minnesota. Dr. Rice was born in Whitley County, Indiana, on September 2, 1848. He obtained his education in the country schools of Whitley County, and remained at home, giving his father the benefit of his service until he was eighteen years of age. Then, upon the breaking out of the war, young Rice responded to the President's call for troops and became a member of Company B, Seventy-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He continued with this command until the close of the war, with the exception of one year of sickness after the battle of Perryville, Kentucky. During this year he was at Quincy, Illinois. When he rejoined his regiment it was under command of Gen. W. T. Sherman, then stationed at Ringgold, Georgia. Dr. Rice was just in time to participate in the famous march to the sea. During the war he was in many hard fought battles, but was never seriously wounded, although he was struck in the shoulder during the charge at Jonesboro, at the taking of Atlanta. At the close of the war Dr. Rice was honorably discharged, being mustered out on June 13, 1865, at Indianapolis. He at once returned to his Indiana home and entered the Commercial College at Fort Wayne. He spent a winter in teaching school, and in 1866 came to Minnesota and located a homestead near East Chain Lakes. At that time the vicinity was very sparsely settled, and the land on which he located was still in its primitive condition. After a few years he began the study of medicine with Dr. G. D. Winch in Blue Earth City, Minnesota, and in 1872 he entered the medical college at Keokuk, Iowa, where he continued his studies until fitted for practice. He then returned to Fairmont, where he engaged in practice for the next

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ten years. Finding an opportunity to further his studies, he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago and graduated from that institution in 1885. Since that year he has lived continuously in Fairmont. Aside from his professional duties, Dr. Rice has been connected with the business interests of his locality, and has for ten or twelve years been owner of a prosperous drug store at Fairmont. He is a noted owner of a large stock farm near the Silver Lake region. It contains five hundred acres bordering on Silver Lake, about ten miles south of Fairmont. It is beautifully located, and a part of it has been fitted up as a summer resort. In 1866 Dr. Rice was married to Miss Sarah E. Reed. Mrs. Rice is a woman of much ability, and has been a very prominent worker in the Woman's Relief Corps and in the Rebecca Lodge and the order of the Eastern Star. They have six children. Dr. Rice is a Republican and has been honored with many local positions as well as the election, in 1876, to represent his district in the State Legislature. For eight years he served as mayor of Fairmont. The interests of the city were ably conducted during his administration. In 1880 he was appointed surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and still holds that position, as well as being pension examiner. He is very prominent in Masonic circles, and is a member of the I.O.O.F. and of the Phil Kearney Post, No. 18, G. A. R., at Fairmont.

JAMES A. PETERSON.

James A. Peterson, county attorney of Hennepin County, owed what measure of success he has achieved almost entirely to his own efforts. His father, Aslak Peterson, a farmer in ordinary circumstances in Dodge County, Wisconsin, is still living on the same farm which he patented from the government under the homestead law. Mr. Peterson's mother was Karen Marie Ostenson. Both father and mother were born near Skien, Telemarken, Norway. They belonged to the agricultural classes, and emigrated from that country in 1849. In that year they settled in Dodge County, Wisconsin, where they have lived ever since. The subject of this sketch was born near the village of Alderly, Dodge County, Wisconsin, January 18, 1859. He attended the country school until fourteen years of age when he went to school in the neighboring villages of Hartford and Oconomowoc. Mr.

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Peterson was ambitious to obtain a college education, and although his parents were unable to provide him with means to do so he did not hesitate to strike out, relying upon his own resources to get an education. He entered the sub-freshmen department of the University of Wisconsin and prepared for college. He entered the freshmen class in the classical course of the university in the fall of 1880, and graduated from that institution with a degree of A. B. in 1884. Mr. Peterson taught school a part of the time while he was in college in order to pay his expenses and earned the money to pay for his own education through the entire course, with the exception of the last year when he had help from his father. He had the legal profession in view and continued the study of law in the same institution, graduating from the law department in 1887, with the degree of LL. B. Mr. Peterson had commenced the study of law in 1855, after graduation from the university, with W. S. Field, of Viroqua, and while in the

JAMES A. PETERSON.

law school studied in the office of J. L. Connor, of Madison. He came to Minneapolis August 18, 1887, and began the practice of his profession, and has been so engaged in this city ever since. January 1, 1893, he was appointed assistant county attorney of Hennepin County by Honorable Frank Nye, and was re-appointed to the same office January 1, 1895. Mr. Peterson was elected county attorney of Hennepin County in November, 1896. He is also connected in business with Robert S. Kolliner, the style of the firm being Peterson & Kolliner. Mr. Peterson has always been a Republican and has always taken an active part in politics. He stumped the State of Wisconsin for Blaine in 1884, the year of his graduation from college, and did a like service for Harrison in Minnesota in 1892. He was a member in college of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, is a member now of the Masonic order, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias. In church relations he is an Episcopalian and a member of Gethsemane Church in Minneapolis. Mr. Peterson was married at Perry, Dane County, Wisconsin, November 19, 1889, to Marie Emilie Dahle. Mrs. Peterson is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, in the same class of which Mr. Peterson was a member, and where she took the degree of Bachelor of

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Letters, and is a lady of fine attainments. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have one child living, Amy Bell, born January 11, 1891.

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WILLIAM EDWARDS EASTON.

WILLIAM EDWARDS EASTON.

William Edward Easton is the senior editor and publisher of the Stillwater Gazette. He was born in Mesopotamia, Trumbull County, Ohio, December 27, 1850, the son of Augustus B. Easton and Julia Burke (Easton). On his father's side he is descended from the early settlers of Massachusetts, dating back to the Pilgrim fathers. His grandfather, on the paternal side, made the journey on foot from Hawley, Massachusetts, his native place, to the Western Reserve, in north-western Ohio, in 1820. Little is known of Mr. Easton's ancestry on his mother's side, she having been an adopted daughter of William J. Edwards of Youngstown, Ohio. William Edwards attended the common schools while a lad, but began early to learn the printer's trade. He was so small when he began in this business that he was obliged to stand on a chair in order to reach the boxes in the printer's case. His parents came to Stillwater, August 7, 1857, when it was a small place, noted principally for logs, rough fare and men wearing red shirts and moccasins. His father was employed on the old Messenger and the son has followed this calling all his actual business life, with the exception of about six month's experience in a grocery store. He soon graduated, however, from that business with the conviction that he handling of groceries was not to his liking. On the sixth of August, 1870, he became associated with his father and began the publication of the Stillwater Weekly Gazette, an independent newspaper. in 1876 he was admitted to partnership, which continued until January 1, 1883, the senior Easton then disposing of his interest to S. A. Clewell. The business has since been conducted under the style of the Gazette Printing Company. On May 15, 1882, was issued the first number of the Daily Gazette. The daily edition was continued until December of the same year, when it was suspended because unprofitable. On August

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25, 1883, the daily edition was resumed and has been continued successfully ever since. March 7, 1896, William Edwards Easton secured control of the paper. On March 14, 1896, Senator W. C. Masterman purchased the interest of S. A. Clewell in the job department, the business being consolidated, and is now conducted under the firm name of Easton & Masterman, who are sole owners of the Daily and Weekly Gazette. Mr. Easton is one of the editors and publishers of the paper, and thoroughly familiar with all the details and requirement of daily newspaper publication. His life has been one devoted to hard work, and such property interest as he has acquired have been secured solely by faithful attention to business and a successful management of his affairs. During the war times he was engaged as a carrier in delivering the old St. Paul Press and Pioneer in Stillwater, and became much interested in the progress of the conflict. As he puts it, he "Didn't do much to put down the rebellion but was very patriotic." Mr. Easton is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and Past Chancellor of the order with which he has been connected over twenty years. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum serving one term as vice regent. He is a member of the Stillwater Lodge of Elks. He was a charter member of the old volunteer fire department of Stillwater, organized in 1871, and serving continuously until 1884. He was an original member of the famous Blue Cart Company. He was secretary and treasurer for several years of the organization. He was one of the original members of Company K, First Regiment National Guards, organized April 5, 1883, was elected captain in 1893, but was obliged to decline the honor owing to business engagement. He is a member and director of the Stillwater Club, 229 and vice president of the St. Croix Savings & Loan Association. Mr. Easton was married December 19, 1878. to Josephine A. McGowan, at Stillwater. They have two children, Ned, a lad of thirteen, and Florence L., five years of age.

VICTOR JOHN WELCH.

Victor John Welch is an attorney-at-law, practicing his profession at Minneapolis. He was born at Madison, Wisconsin, October 8, 1860, the son of William Welch and Jane Petherick (Welch). William Welch was a native of New York, but emigrated to Madison,

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Wisconsin, in 1850, where he practiced law for thirty years. His wife was a native of London, her father being an English barrister of high standing in his profession in that country. Both William Welch and his wife are now living in Minneapolis. William Welch became a Republican when that party was organized, but prior to that had been a Whig leader, having been chairman of the first Whig state central committee for Wisconsin. Victor Welch attended the public schools at Madison and graduated from the high schools in that city. He then took the law course in the law department of the University of Wisconsin and was graduated in 1880 and was admitted to the bar the same year. Two years later he came to Minneapolis and has been engaged here continuously since that time in the practice of his profession. At first he was the junior member of the firm of Welch, Botkin & Welch, consisting of his father, S. W. Botkin and himself. In 1892 the firm was dissolved and the new firm of Welch & Welch, father and son, succeeded it. In April, 1849, the firm was dissolved by the retirement of William Welch from active practice at the age of seventy-three years. A new firm was then organized, consisting of R. L. Penney, V. J. Welch and M. P. Hayne. Mr. Penney subsequently withdrew and the firm continued as Welch & Hayne. Recently Henry Conlin has been admitted to the firm, which is now known as Welch and Hayne & Conlin, and enjoys a very lucrative practice. Mr. Welch is esteemed as one of the most successful among the comparatively young members of his profession in Minneapolis. In 1879, while a resident of Madison, Mr. Welch joined Company C, Fourth Battalion, National Guard of Wisconsin,

VICTOR JOHN WELCH.

and was sergeant of the company during the lumbermen's riot, near Eau Claire, where his company was assigned to service. On coming to Minneapolis he resigned from the Wisconsin militia, and in July, 1882, became a member of Company B, First Regiment, Minnesota National Guard. He was elected first sergeant and then captain, and held the captaincy until the summer of 1887, when he resigned to become judge advocate general of the state under Gov. McGill. He was in command of Company B during the time of the Stillwater fire when the company was called into active service. His identification with the

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militia of both Wisconsin and Minnesota argues, of course, especial interest in the National Guard, and he has been prominently identified with the movement resulting in legislative action providing armories for the National Guard at the state expense. Mr. Welch is a member of the Commercial Club, takes an active interest in all public enterprises, and is also an attendant of the Episcopal Church. He was married November 10, 1887, at Detroit, Michigan, to Miss Elizabeth H. Jones. They have one child, Jeannette, age four years. Mr. Welch makes a specialty of court practice, and has been particularly successful in his appearances before juries. The first dollar he ever earned was while engaged in the rather monotonous duty of hauling gravel with his father's team for highway repairs.

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NELSON H. MINER.

NELSON H. MINER.

N. H. Miner was born on January 26, 1833, at Shoreham, Addison County, Vermont. He was the son of Hiram and Eliza Miner, a farmer and mechanic and in fair financial circumstances. His grandfather, Richard Miner, was a soldier in the Continental Army during the Revolution and participated in the Battle of Bennington under Stark. His early educational advantages were limited to a few months each year in the country school and to the use of a small school library, and a few newspapers and periodicals received by the family. After leaving home and working on a farm for nearly two years he attended the district school for one winter term and then entered Franklin Academy, at Malone, New York. Here he studied for about three years, paying his way from the savings of the two previous years, and by teaching and farm work during vacations. Instead of pursuing his studies further he commenced to read law in the office of Parmelee & Fitch, in Malone, New York, and was admitted to the bar in that state in 1856. He practiced law two years in St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, New York, and then moved to Waupun, Wisconsin, in 1858, where he built up an extensive practice. In November, 1860, he came to Minnesota and formed a law partnership with Judge N. H. Hemiup, under the firm name of Miner &

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Hemiup. In April, 1861, Mr. Miner enlisted in Company E, First Minnesota Infantry, for a three months' term, and served about one month when the regiment was disbanded for the purpose of reorganizing under the three-year enlistment. At the time of the reorganization he was confined to his bed by sickness, and was thus prevented from re-enlisting. But on the breaking out of the Sioux war of 1862 he volunteered, and was one of Captain Northrup's company which went to the relief of Fort Ridgley. On August 29, 1864, he enlisted at St. Anthony in Company E, of Hatch's Battalion Cavalry Volunteers, and served on the Minnesota frontier until discharged with the company on May 1, 1866. During the same month he went to Sauk Center, Minnesota, and resumed the practice of law. On the first of January, 1870, he became associated with A. Barton, afterwards Lieutenant Governor, under the firm name of Miner & Barto. This firm continued ten years, and was resumed in name in 1894, when L. R. Barto, the son of Mr. Miner's former partner, became his associate in practice. Mr. Miner has always been a Democrat, though of late years he has not been identified with any political party. He was for several years a member of the Board of Education of St. Anthony, and drafted the act, and procured its passage, by which the Board of Education of the town of Sauk Center was incorporated. The school system of the city is still regulated by this act. Mr. Miner served as a member and secretary of the board from its organization in 1869 until 1877. During this time he was instrumental in securing the building of the first school house and in originating the excellent graded school system of the city. He originated and did much for the support of the Bryant Library of Sauk Center, an institution which now contains about three thousand volumes. In 1867 and again in 1868 Mr. Miner served his county in the state legislature. During his service as representative he drafted and brought to passage the act abolishing capital punishment in this state. He is now major of Sauk Center, serving his second term in that office. Mr. Miner is a member of the Masonic order, of the G. A. R., and of the K. P. He is an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. 231 On January 1, 1857, he was married to Miss Julia E. Martin, who died on April 9, 1872. They had three children, Gertrude Eliza, Helen Adeline and Jessie Fremont. On November 13, 1874, he was married to Miss Kate Martin, his present wife.

ALFRED EDGAR WALKER.

Alfred Edgar Walker, M. D., of Duluth, is the son of George Walker, a farmer of London, Ontario, a local magistrate for twenty years, and a leading citizen of his community. His wife's maiden name was Sarah Anne Morden, whose grandparents were Loyalists, and who, after the Revolutionary War crossed over from Detroit and went up the river Thames settling near Chatham. George Walker was born in England, of Scottish parentage, a son of a west of England manufacturer. He came to Canada early in his teens, and with two elder brothers and two sisters located at what was then called "Muddy York," now Toronto. His next older brother, Robert, established "The Golden Lion," a dry goods store which became famous throughout the whole region, and out of which the founder produced an estate of over a million dollars. Robert Walker was also the first secretary and treasurer of the Methodist, Society in Canada, and one of the founders of Methodism in the Dominion. A marble statue of him adorns the Carleton Street Methodist Church in Toronto. Alfred Edgar Walker was born in London township, County of Middlesex, December 3, 1862. He received his education in the neighboring township school and passed from there into the collegiate institute at the age of sixteen. For three years he walked four miles to school, and at the age of nineteen passed his examination for a license as a teacher. He also attended a model training school for teachers, and in a class of thirty-six came out first in a final examination and secured a certificate good for three years. Dr. Walker taught school for four years, 1882 to 1886, in order to earn sufficient funds to enable him to take a course of medicine for which he had a preference. He entered the Western University medical department in 1886, at the age of twenty-three years, and spent three years in that institution, passing with honors each year. In the

ALFRED EDGAR WALKER.

fall of 1889 he went to Bellevue, New York, from which place he graduated in 1890, returned home by way of Toronto and passed examination there for member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. When he returned home his father had his location

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selected for him, but he had determined to come West, and after a two months' visit at home he started for Duluth. It was while he was in New York that the geographical location of that city had attracted his attention, and he determined to make it his home if the condition of things there appeared altogether favorable. He was especially fortunate in obtaining sufficient professional work almost from the start to make his business profitable. He was able to earn his expenses by the third month and has built up a profitable and thrifty practice. He is more than satisfied with his choice of a location and has been exceedingly successful in his treatment of fevers during the rage of typhoid in that city. Dr. Walker is a member of the American Medical Association, the Minnesota Medical Society, and the St. Louis County Medical Society, and one of the charter members of the Interurban Academy of Medicine for Duluth and Superior of the Duluth Boat Club, the I. O. O. F., and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He was married August 15, 1895, to Miss Adella Shores, of Ashland, Wisconsin, eldest daughter of E. A. Shores.

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JOSEPH BOBLETER.

JOSEPH BOBLETER.

Joseph Bobleter, a resident of St. Paul, was state treasurer of Minnesota for eight years. The man who held this important position of trust for so long a time is a native of Austria. He was born at Dornbirn, April 19, 1846. His father emigrated to the United States in 1852, finally located near New Ulm, Minnesota, in 1856, where he resided at the time of the Indian massacre in 1862. The subject of this sketch came to this country at the age of twelve years in March, 1858, and located at Dubuque, Iowa. He enjoyed only such educational advantages as the common schools afforded, and while yet a lad was thrown upon his own resources. While attending school he worked for his board and clothing until September 15, 1862, when he enlisted in the army at the age of sixteen. Mr. Bobleter served first in the Thirteenth United States Infantry, then for a time in the navy, and finally was enlisted in the Second Iowa Cavalry, from which he received his final discharge in

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September 1865. He re-enlisted, however, December 3, 1865, in his old regiment, the Thirteenth United States Infantry and served until November, 1868, when he left the army and located at New Ulm, Minnesota. While in the navy, Mr. Bobleter served on Admiral Porters's flag ship, the "Black-hawk," participating in the Red River expedition in 1864, and, after General Banks' defeat at Pleasant Hill, was one of the detachment of forty-five to carry dispatched to Admiral Porter, who had preceded the land forces toward Shreveport, about eighty miles. The dispatches boat was badly used up and came near being captured before Porter's fleet was reached, seven of the detachment being killed and twelve wounded. Mr. Bobleter participated in a number of skirmishes while in the Thirteenth United States Infantry and Second Iowa Cavalry. He went into the drug business in New Ulm in 1869, and conducted a drug store until the summer of 1883. In 1878, while a resident of New Ulm, he established the New Ulm Review, which he edited and published until 1887. Mr. Bobleter has always been a strong Republican and has been honored by his party with numerous responsible positions. He was made postmaster at New Ulm from 1873 to 1886. In 1883 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, and in 1886 was elected state treasurer, to which office he was re-elected in 1888, 1890 and 1892, serving in that responsible office for eight years. During his administration of the treasurer's office the state debt was refunded at a considerably lower rate of interest. During the year of 1894 he invested over a million dollars of the permanent funds of the state in bonds of the states of Tennessee and Alabama, which have since proved to be a very good investment, the bonds having greatly advanced in price since the purchase. He had nearly three million five hundred thousand dollars in cash in banks during the panic of 1893, for which he was personally responsible. Mr. Bobleter has always taken an active interest in the National Guard of the State of Minnesota, and from May, 1874, to 1878, maintained the only military company in the state. He was commissioned colonel of the Second Regiment of the National Guard of Minnesota, February 27, 1883, which commission he still holds, being the oldest member in point of service in the state militia. Prior to the conclusion of his term of office, in 1894, Mr. Bobleter became identified with the Columbia National Bank of Minneapolis, of which institution he is now the cashier. He

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is a member of the G. A. R., Ancient Order of United Workmen, Sons of 233 Hermann, and of five Masonic bodies, and is captain-general of the Damascus Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, St. Paul. He married Mary Schneider, September 5, 1879. They have had eight children, of whom five are living.

JOHN CONRAD OSWALD.

Mr. Oswald has been a resident of Minneapolis and a merchant in that city since 1857. He is a native of Switzerland and was born on Oberaach, Canton Thurgau, May 20, 1824. His father, Jacob Oswald, was a stock raiser and trader in Oberaach. John Conrad attended the common schools of his native village until the age of sixteen, when he was apprenticed in a cotton manufactory, and after two years' employment his industry and aptness were rewarded by his appointment as overseer. He retained that position until May, 1847, when he came to America. In October of that year he was appointed the agent of a large tract of land in West Virginia. It was a wild region, the land was unimproved and the locality afforded none of the comforts and conveniences of life to which he had been accustomed. Nevertheless he took the agency of the land, and also opened and conducted a country store, remaining in that business for ten years. He then sold out and came to Minneapolis, whither the brother of his wife, and former employer, had already preceded him. In connection with his brother, Henry Oswald, he opened a general store in North Minneapolis, but in June of the following year, 1858, he purchased his brother's interest and removed his stock of goods to the old land office buildings in lower town. In the spring of 1859 Mathias Nothaker was taken into partnership, and that firm continued in business until March, 1862, when both members sold out. Soon after that Mr. Oswald purchased a farm in the northwestern part of the city, a tract which is now known as Bryn Mawr. Previous to this, in 1858, in company with Godfrey Scheitlin. Mr. Oswald had experimented in the manufacture of native fruit wine. The experiment proved a great success, and in 1862 they built a wine cellar on the farm, and from that time manufactured wine extensively. In 1862 and 1863 he undertook to raise tobacco and made a success

JOHN CONRAD OSWALD.

of it for two years, but the crop was destroyed by frost in August, 1863, and the attempt was never repeated. In May, 1866, Mr. Oswald established a wholesale wine and liquor store and connection with the native wine manufactory. In 1868 Theophil Basting entered into partnership with Mr. Oswald, and is still a member of the firm of Oswald & Co. Mr. Oswald has always taken an active interest in public affairs. In 1863 he was appointed captain in the Thirtieth regiment of the state militia by Governor Henry A. Swift, and in September of the following year was appointed major of the same regiment by Governor Miller. He has always been actively identified with commercial and industrial enterprises of a public nature. He has served as director in the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway, and, also, in the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic railway. He was one of the first members of the park board, but being about to depart for Europe he resigned. In 1887 he was elected to the state senate, and is now a member of the courthouse and city hall commission. On August 12, 1847, in the city of New York, Mr. Oswald was married to Miss Elizabeth Ursula Scheitlin. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Oswald, four of whom are still living. The eldest, Mathilda, is now the wife of Mr. Basting. Elizabeth, married Floyd M. Laraway, and Emma is the wife of William L. O'Brien. Bertha M., is unmarried.

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FRANK GRIGGS McMILLAN.

FRANK GRIGGS McMILLAN.

Frank Griggs McMillan is a resident of the City of Minneapolis, and one of those whose energy, enterprise, and public spirit have given to the "Flour City" her enviable reputation. He was born in Danville, Caledonia County, Vermont, October 4, 1856. His father, Colonel Andrew McMillan, was a graduated of West Point, but resigned his commission to engage in commercial business. The family is descended from Colonel Andrew McMillan, of Ulster,

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Ireland, who emigrated to America in the year 1755. One of his sons, General John McMillan, was the grandfather of F. G. McMillan. At an early age, Mr. McMillan started in life for himself as a printer, serving an apprenticeship in the old North Star office in Danville, Vermont, and later as a journeyman in Boston. In 1878, because of impaired health, he came West, settling in Minneapolis, where he worked successfully as a printer, carpenter and millwright. In a very short time Mr. McMillan had worked into the business of contracting, and to-day stands at the head of the long list of Minneapolis builders and contractors whose reputation is unblemished and whose capacity in their business is unquestioned. Many of the finest buildings and residences of the city bear evidence to his taste in designing and skill in executing. Mr. McMillan in 1890 was nominated as the Democratic candidate for State Senator from his own, a strongly Republican, district in Minneapolis, and was elected by a handsome majority. He soon proved himself to be one of the most efficient men of that body, being active, conscientious, and yet conservative, his worth being immediately recognized by his appointment to the chairmanship of the Committee on Elections, the Committee on University and University Lands, and also served as a member of the Committee on Geological and Natural History Survey, Grain and Public Warehouse, Manufactories, Military Affairs and State's Prison. He was author of a resolution calling for committee to investigate and report to the Senate as to site, plans, cost, etc., of a new Capitol Building. Being made chairman of that committee, he drew the bill providing for the erection of the new Capitol Building, which bill became a law. Under its provisions a magnificent site has been secured, plans have already been adopted, and foundation walls laid ready for the superstructure. Mr. McMillan was identified with a great deal of important legislation during his four year's term. Among other important measures introduced or supported by him were the Australian ballot law, a bill known as the corrupt practices act to limit expenditures in elections, a primary election law, a bill to establish school savings banks, a bill providing for the separation of municipal from general elections, an amendment to the constitution prohibiting special legislation, a bill providing that no franchises to occupy public streets should be granted to private corporations by any city without adequate compensation. Mr. McMillan has

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always belonged to the Democratic party, and has taken great interest in the work of the Hennepin County Democratic League, of which he is Vice President, and of the State Democratic Association, in which he has been an efficient officer. Last winter Mr. McMillan was elected a member of the Board of Park Commissioners of Minneapolis, an important and responsible position in that city of parks and boulevards. He is a director and member of the executive committee of the Board of Trade, and President of the Vermont Association of Minnesota. Mr. McMillan married in 1881, Miss Lillian Connor, a native of Minneapolis, and now has a family of four children. The family is attached to the First Congregational church of Minneapolis, of which he is a member and trustee. Mr. McMillan is a gentleman who is held in high regard by his fellow townsmen and has won for himself an honorable and enviable standing as citizen of his city and state.

JOHN CLAGGETT WISE.

John Claggett Wise, of Mankato, is one of the pioneer newspaper men of the Northwest. He was born September 4, 1834, at Hagerstown, Maryland, the son of Richard and Sarah Cline (Wise.) Richard Wise was a contractor and builder, in comfortable financial circumstances, and traces his ancestry to the first settlers, known as the Lord Baltimore colony. Mrs. Wise's parents were of German birth. John Claggett received his early education in private schools and academies, until about thirteen years of age. There were no free schools in Maryland at that period. About that time he was apprenticed in a printing office, and was so occupied for four years. He published his first paper in Maryland in 1852; was then employed in the Congressional Globe office at Washington for two years, and early in the spring of 1855 he came West and located at Superior, Wisconsin, where, with Washington Ashton, also a native of Maryland, Mr. Wise established the first newspaper printed at the head of Lake Superior. In 1858 he sold his interest to his partner, and the following spring moved to Mankato, Minnesota, where he established the Weekly Record, which he edited and published until the fall of 1868, when he sold it. During this period occurred the Indian war and the famous Sioux massacre, and Mankato became military headquarters. May 15, 1869, in partnership with E. C. Payne, Mr. Wise established

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the Weekly Review, buying out his partner a year later. Mr. Wise has been engaged in the business of publishing the Review to the present time, having had since September 12, 1892, a daily edition, which has been successfully maintained. In politics Mr. Wise is a Democrat, and has been honored by his party on various occasions. In 1872 he was a delegate from Minnesota to the convention which nominated Horace Greeley, and in 1884 to the Chicago convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland, serving as a member of the platform

JOHN CLAGGETT WISE.

committee in the latter convention. He was a member of the commission appointed by Governor Marshall, in 1867, to collect and distribute aid to the frontier settlers whose crops were destroyed by hail, and in 1875 was appointed by Governor Davis on the commission to investigate and report on means to prevent the devastation of crops by grasshoppers. He has been a member of the Mankato board of education for six years, and was for two years president of the board. He has been a member of the Mankato board of trade for twenty-two years, and served one year as president. He was a member of the first board of village trustees of Mankato, in 1865, and was appointed postmaster in 1885 by Mr. Cleveland. He served but one year, was re-appointed in May, 1894, and now holds that office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and for thirty years has been a knight Templar. He was married September, 1857, to Amanda Flory, of Clear Spring, Maryland, and of seven children born to them five are living, Charles E., John C., Jr., Catherine, wife of Edgar Weaver, Helen E. and Flory E. Mr. Wise's sons are associated with him in the publishing business under the firm name of John C. Wise & Sons. Mr. Wise may be described as a self-made man, his success having been the result of his own efforts, and he has been honorably associated in the history of Minnesota for thirty-seven years.

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THOMAS BLYTHE SCOTT.

THOMAS BLYTHE SCOTT.

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Thomas Blythe Scott is an investment banker in St. Paul. Mr. Scott is a native of Wisconsin, having been born at Grand Rapids, in that state, November 1, 1863. He is of Scottish and English ancestry, his father, Thomas Blythe Scott, having been born in Scotland in 1828. He came to this country in 1836, spent his boyhood in New York state, and in the early '50's removed to the state of Wisconsin where he engaged in the lumber business. During his residence in that state he was connected with all the principal financial operations which were carried on in the Wisconsin Valley, and assisted in building the Wisconsin Valley railroad, which has since become a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. He was president of the First National Bank, of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and for a number of years was prominent in the politics of the state. He served his district as state senator for twelve years. About 1880 he removed with his family to Merrill, Wisconsin, where he founded the T. B. Scott Lumber Company, which is still in operation, and of which the subject of this sketch is secretary and treasurer. He also engaged in banking there and founded the First National Bank of that city. He died August 7, 1886, leaving his family in comfortable circumstances. His wife, Ann Eliza (Scott), was a native of Pennsylvania, but of English descent, her parents having come to Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, about the same time that her husband's family located there. Thomas Blythe Scott, the subject of this sketch, lived in Grand Rapids until 1875, when his parents moved to Evanston, Illinois, to provide him and their other children with the educational advantages there afforded. He entered the preparatory school of the Northwestern University, and in 1880 went to the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, Pennsylvania, and was there one year. The following year he went to Boston, where he engaged a private tutor and prepared for Harvard. He was admitted on examination, but at the last moment changed his mind and went to Yale, where he entered the class of 1886, but only stayed a few months, leaving on account of sickness. The next year he entered Harvard College with the class of 1887. Mr. Scott was a good student, but this did not prevent him from taking a prominent part in athletics, and being a member of his class teams. He was also a member of Beta Theta Pi and the Institute of 1770. In the spring of 1886, in his junior year, he was obliged to leave college

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because of the illness of his father, who died the following August. Immediately following his father's death Mr. Scott went to Iowa and took charge of a ranch which his father had in Franklin County, and engaged in farming and the cattle industry, where he remained until the spring of 1889. During his residence in Iowa he took some part in local and state politics, but he was never an office holder, and has never striven to become one. He was a delegate from Ramsey County to the National Republican League convention at Cleveland in 1895. He married Mary E. Clare, at Nashville, Tennessee, June 5, 1889, and came to Minnesota September 1, of that year. He soon afterward began to deal in investment securities and continued in that business until March, 1895. Mr. Scott is identified with a number of important commercial and financial institutions. He is president of the Northern Exchange Bank, of St. Paul, is a director of the Merchants' National Bank, of that city, of the Life Insurance Clearing Society, and the Edison Electric Light and Power Company. He is a member of the Minnesota 237 Club, the Commercial Club, the Town and County Club, and the Nushka Club, of St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have one child, Ann Lee, about two years old. They are regular attendants of the House of Hope Presbyterian Church, of St. Paul.

JOHN PETERSON.

John Peterson, of St. Peter, is a type of the successful Swedish-American citizen of Minnesota. He was born in the province of Vermland, Sweden, on July 6, 1841. His parents, Peter and Carrie Johnson, were people of strong character and earnest Christians. Although a farmer in poor circumstances, Mr. Johnson managed to give his son a fair education and taught him the value of integrity. Upon his graduation from the public schools the young man followed for several years the trade of mechanic and builder, and was soon promoted to the position of superintendent of the construction of railroad bridges on the governmental railways of Sweden. In the spring of 1869 he emigrated to the United States and settled in the Minnesota valley at St. Peter, where he still lives. He commenced at the bottom. His first dollar earned in this state was a grader on the new railroad—then the St. Paul & Sioux City—now a part of the Northwestern system. He also worked on the

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farms in the vicinity during the harvest of 1869. But the railroad work offered an attractive field. His acquaintance with railroad matters in the old country fitted Mr. Peterson for taking an active part in construction. He soon commenced operations as sub-contractor on the Winona & St. Peter railroad, and in 1871 became a member of the firm of C. J. Larson & Co., which until its dissolution in 1888 took a most active part in the construction of the railway systems of the Northwest. In 1886 Mr. Peterson entered into a partnership with Fred. Widell, of Mankato, and for several years engaged in stone quarrying and building. He has also been connected with extensive farming operations in Northeastern Nebraska and with the iron interests in the northern part of Minnesota. He believes that the iron industry will shortly be the chief contributor to the wealth of the state. During his active career, Mr. Peterson

JOHN PETERSON.

has held many positions of trust and has given evidence of ability and devotion to the interests of his constituents. In political faith he has always been a Republican. From 1881 to 1896 he was a member of the city council of St. Peter, and for two years was its president. For several years he has been a director of the Nicollet County Bank. He is president of the Northwestern Publishing Company, of St. Paul. As a delegate to numerous congressional and state conventions Mr. Peterson has exercised considerable influence. He has been a member of the congressional committee of his district, and in the fall of 1894 he was elected state senator, winning a brilliant victory over the regular Democratic and an independent Republican candidate. He was twice appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Hospitals for the Insane by Gov. Merriam and once by Gov. Nelson. Mr. Peterson has taken a special interest in educational matters, and has been a member of the building committee, treasurer and director of the Gustavus Adolphus College of St. Peter since its establishment. Since 1874 he has been a member of the Swedish Lutheran church, during which period he has also served as a member of the church council. In 1873 he married Frederica Elizabeth Lundberg. They have seven

children, Agnes L., Adolph C., Bernard R., Hjalmar N., Mabel F. C., Vernan J. C., and L. Russell F.

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WALTER PETZET.

WALTER PETZET.

Walter Friedrich Leopold Max, Petzet, since he has become a practical business-like American, simply signs himself Walter Petzet. His father, Georg Christian Petzet, is editor-in-chief of the Allgemeine Zeitung, in Munich. He is a gentleman of fine literary and artistic attainments, a graduate of the universities at Leipsic and Munich and for the past thirty years an editor and publisher of wide influence in southern Germany. Walter Petzet's mother, before her marriage, was Valesca Krause, daughter of an officer in the Prussian Army. She was descended from an aristocratic family who held an influential position in the Prussian court and a high rank in the Prussian Army; in fact, Mr. Petzet's grandmother on his mother's side was a von Foris et Valois, from that celebrated French family which gave France several kings. Her grandparents were among the persecuted Huguenots, who were obliged to leave France and make their home in Prussia under Frederick the Great. Walter Petzet was born October 10, 1866, at Breslau. He received the educational training regarded as necessary in cultured German families. He attended the gymnasium, in Breslau and also in Augsburg, and later took lectures at the Munich University. In 1882 he entered the Munich Royal Academy of Music where he studied counter-point and composition with Joseph Rhineberger, score reading and conducting with Ludwig Abel; piano with Joseph Giehl, and graduated at the head of his class, in 1886. In 1885, while a student, he was awarded a special diploma for excellence in piano playing, the only one granted at that place for three years. Many of his compositions were brought out while he was studying at that conservatory, and when he was only eighteen years of age he played a concerto with orchestra, of his own composition, in public. After leaving the conservatory he went in 1887 to Frankfurt to study with Hans von Bulow. About this time

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Mr. Petzet was induced to come to America, and in the fall of 1887 he arrived in the United States. He spent the first three years in Minneapolis, being attached part of the time to the Northwestern Conservatory of Music. In 1890 he accepted a position in the Chicago Musical College at double the salary he had been receiving in Minneapolis, remained there for about a year, and in 1891 went to New York City on a two year's contract as first teacher of advanced classes in piano and theory at the Scharwenka Conservatory. He declined further engagement with that institution and devoted a year to composing and practicing, giving but few private lessons. In 1894. He was engaged as director of the Musical Department of the Manning College in Minneapolis, but has recently withdrawn from that institution and is engaged as a private teacher of the piano. Mr. Petzet has revisited his old home since he came to America, and in fact has crossed the ocean nine times. On one of these trips, on August 23, 1889, he was married to Miss Antonie Abel, daughter of one of his early instructors, the celebrated violinist, Prof. Ludwig Abel, concert master of the Bavarian Court Orchestra and inspector of the Royal Academy of Music in Munich. Mr. and Mrs. Petzet have one child, Eva Leonore Susanne, born August 4, 1891, in Munich. Prof. Petzet has devoted considerable time to musical composition. His works are mostly manuscript and in part large pieces for orchestra and chorus and among them is an opera. Several have been performed with great success, and his newest production, a symphonic poem, has been accepted by the Philharmonic 239 Orchestra of Munich, which is in itself a rare honor. His published compositions include songs, piano and chamber music, and choruses, and have been brought out in Boston, Cincinnati, in Leipsic, Berlin and Vienna.

ENOS MILO RICKER.

The frontier journalist is a product of circumstances. An example of the evolution of one of the newspaper men of this class is found in the career of Enos M. Richer, editor of the Hubbard County Enterprise, of Park Rapids, Minnesota. Against many odd and through all sorts of difficulties Mr. Richer has struggled to that most onerous but at the same time most independent position the editorship of a good country newspaper. In Mr.

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Ricker's case it was an instance of Yankee shrewdness united with Western enterprise and persistency. His father, Hazen Richer, was a native of Vermont. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and after working at it for several years, came West and settled on a farm in Howard County, Iowa. This was in 1856. Mr. Ricker had, before leaving New England, united his fortunes with those of a New Hampshire girl, Miss Elizabeth I. Cutting. They were used to the hard work of New England homesteads, and when they emigrated to the prairies of Iowa and commenced the new kind of life they brought with them, and installed into the minds of their children the idea of that success comes with persistent endeavor. Mrs. Ricker was a lineal descendant of Mary Townley, of England, a niece of the Duke of Wellington, who married a man beneath her in the social scale, and came to America in early days. Young Enos was born on the farm in Iowa, four miles east of the village of Riceville. From childhood he was inured to work, passing through the various classes of farm work assigned to a lad, later finding a job in a meat market, carrying mail on a stage line, clerking in a store at Riceville and the postoffice at the same place. He served about three years' apprenticeship in a harness shop at Riceville; but he found that he was not destined to be a harness-maker. When about sixteen years of age he bought a small card printing press and a font of type, and at odd times printed cards and small jobs. This proved to his state, and as time went

ENOS MILO RICKER.

on he added to his little office, gradually accumulating type and from time to time changing for a larger press, until he had a fair outfit and had gained a knowledge of the printing trade. All this time he was working at one or the other of the employments before referred to. In the meantime his father had removed to Park Rapids, Minnesota. In 1885 Enos went to Minnesota and remained for two years, but in 1887 returned to Riceville and bought the Riceville Recorder. He remained as editor and publisher of the paper until 1890, when he decided to become permanently a citizen of Minnesota, and moved to Park Rapids, where he took up land under the homestead law. A year later he leased the Hubbard Bulletin, published in the village of Hubbard, and published it for eleven months. On July

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1, 1892, in company with A. W. Page, he bought the Hubbard County Enterprise. Later he became sole proprietor, but after a time took in W. S. Foster as partner. This partnership was dissolved in April, 1895, and shortly afterwards the firm of Davis & Taber became publishers of the paper, Mr. Ricker remaining as editor and business manager. In 1889 Mr. Ricker was married to Miss Cora M. Suavely, of Indiana. They have two children, Elsie and Bell. Mr. Ricker has been since boyhood a member of the Congregational church.

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SAMUEL A. LANGUM.

SAMUEL A. LANGUM.

The life of S. A. Langum, of Preston, newspaper man and politician, affords a good example for the possibilities which lie in the path of an enterprising and ambitious young man in a growing western state. Though not yet forty years of age, Mr. Langum has held a number of positions of trust and responsibility, and has reasonable aspirations toward still higher things. Mr. Langum's parents were both born in Norway. His father, Andrew J. Langum, came to this country in 1855 and settled with his wife, whose maiden name was Julia Swenson, in Fillmore County, where he has since been engaged in farming and has achieved independence. He is prominently known as a layman in the Norwegian Lutheran church, and has traveled extensively among the people of this denomination doing missionary work. Mr. and Mrs. Langum have raised a family of nine children, two boys and seven girls. S. A. Langum was born in the town of Bloomfield, Fillmore County, on August 18, 1857. He first attended school in a little log school house on the banks of the Root River, near his home. The schools of those days in the country district of Minnesota were not of the best and the requirements expected in a teacher were not high. Samuel's father intended him for the ministry, and gave him much instruction at home. When he was only six years old he could read Norwegian fluently. At the age of fifteen he was sent to the Marshall Academy, Marshall, Wisconsin, a school conducted by the Augustana Synod. After two years this school was discontinued and for one year Samuel

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studied Norwegian literature and theology with Rev. Mr. Lysness, near Decorah, Iowa. He continued his studies during the next year at Augsburg Seminary in Minneapolis. But he was beginning to discover that the ministry was not to his taste, and after a year of school teaching he entered politics and became deputy register of deeds of Fillmore County. He held this position for four years and in 1880, when only twenty-three years of age, was elected sheriff of Fillmore County. He was the youngest sheriff in the state and the first boy born in Fillmore County to be elected to a county office. Mr. Langum held the sheriff's office for six years. In 1886 he purchased the "Preston Democrat," changed its politics from Democratic to Republican—of the stalwart kind and re-named it the "Preston Times." He is still its publisher, and has made the paper a distinct success. It is largely due to the position of the paper that the move for municipal improvements has taken a firm hold in Preston, which is now the proud possessor of the finest system of water works and electric lights, on the municipal ownership plan, of any town of its size in Minnesota. Under Mr. Langum's management and editorial direction the Preston Time has been very aggressive in politics. In December, 1889, Mr. Langum was appointed deputy warden of the Minnesota State Prison at Stillwater, retiring with Warden Randall, in February, 1891. He served in the legislature of 1893, after having been elected by a handsome majority over a fusion candidate supported by Democrats, Populists and Prohibitionists. Two years later he was elected secretary of the state senate, and made such a record for efficient service that at the session of 1897 he was unanimously re-elected. Mr. Langum has his eye on the office of secretary of state in 1898, and is known as an active candidate for this nomination. He is a member of Malta Commandary No. 25, K. T., of Preston, and has been its recorder since its organization. Mr. Langum was married on September 14, 1878, to Miss Emma McCollum, of Milwaukee. They have had four children, Alfred, William, Nora and Winnie, of whom William died in infancy. Mr. Langum is a member of St. Paul Norwegian Lutheran church of Preston.

PLYMPTON AYERS WALLING.

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Dr. P. A. Walling is a prominent physician of Hubbard County, and one of many examples of the self-made, successful Western man. His early life was surrounded by conditions which would have discouraged a boy not possessed of an unusual amount of pluck and determination. Born on a Pennsylvania farm—Columbus, Warren County—his father, Asaph Walling, always a poor man, young Plympton found his boyhood anything but easy. Even the school facilities of the region were scarcely up to the frontier grade. Until he was nine years old Plympton had not sat at a school desk. His school seat was on a bass wood puncheon set against the wall of a log school house. Later on he attended better schools, but necessarily in an intermittent way which interfered with complete courses of study. Much of his education was obtained at home. He was determined to have an education and he secured it; but by force of circumstances was unable to graduate from any institution which he attended. After a term or so at the Northwestern Normal School of Edinborg, Pennsylvania, he entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, from which he graduated on February 23, 1876. Thus, at the age of twenty-six, Mr. Walling found himself equipped for the practice of his chosen profession. It had been a hard struggle, but it had fitted him for the exacting and trying life of a physician. He had taught school and “boarded ‘round,” worked at anything and everything which would support life and furnish funds for his education. But, though he stepped out of the medical college without a dollar, he had learned the lessons of self-reliance, independence, industry and confidence which lie at the foundations of success. When Dr. Walling came to Minnesota and settled in Park Rapids, in May, 1882, there were not fifty people in that village. All the discouragements of pioneer life confronted him. Roads, business, houses, railroads, mails and

PLYMPTON AYERS WALLING.

even people were wanting. But Dr. Walling had cast his lot with the young village and he stayed—stayed to see a thriving town grow up surrounded by fine farms, with good railroad facilities and excellent prospects for the future. It has been his fortune to see public opinion regarding the northern part of the state change from an attitude of

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skepticism regarding its value to one of open interest and appreciation. The few pioneers who had courage to stake their success on the excellent soil of northern Minnesota are now reaping their reward. Dr. Walling went in for a county practice and has secured it—and the best of its kind. He has built a pleasant home in Park Rapids, been honored by two elections to the position of coroner, and has held since 1883, the office of secretary of the United States Board of Examining surgeons. He is a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association, and is an occasional contributor to medical magazines and to the literature of the societies. On August 11, 1875, Dr. Walling and Mrs. Rosaline E. Knowles were married at Corry, Pennsylvania. They have three children. The eldest, Jason Marion, is now eighteen, and is studying at Pillsbury Academy. He intends to practice medicine. Iva Ellen, aged fifteen, and Ivan Elmer, aged eleven, are at home with their parents.

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THEODORE B. SHELDON.

THEODORE B. SHELDON.

Red Wing is one of the substantial towns of Minnesota and among its most substantial citizens is Theodore B. Sheldon, president of the First National Bank of that place. Mr. Sheldon located in Red Wing forty years ago, and has been prominently identified with the growth of the city during nearly its entire history. He was born January 31, 1820, at Bernardston, Franklin County, Massachusetts. His parents were Izatus Sheldon, a manufacturer of boots and shoes, and Mary Pickett (Sheldon). His ancestry, so far as he has been able to trace it, has lived in New England. He received a common school education, and in 1856 removed to Minnesota, settling at Red Wing on the third of July. He has been a resident of that place ever since. At the age of twelve years he began to work in a woolen mill in Greenfield, Massachusetts. He continued at that business until 1840, when he entered the employment of John E. Russell in a cutlery factory. He remained in this business for about three years, and then went to Springfield,

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Massachusetts, where he obtained a situation in a tool and lock manufacturing company. He remained with that company about two years when he removed to Whitneyville, near New Haven, Connecticut, and was employed in Whitney's gun manufactory on rifles, which the company had contracted to supply the government. Two years later he removed to Windsor, Vermont, and was employed by Messrs. Robbins & Lawrence on rifles to fill government contracts. On the third of July, 1856, Mr. Sheldon arrived at Red Wing, and in the fall of that year went into partnership with Jesree McIntire, in the mercantile business. The spring of 1860 he sold his interest in the mercantile business to his partner, and in the fall of that year built a large warehouse and went into the grain business, in which he is still interested. He has also been identified with nearly all of the important enterprises affecting Red Wing. He was appointed agent for the Commodore Davidson Packet Company, also for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and for the American Express Company. The agency of the packet company and the railroad company he retained until the railroad was completed from St. Paul to La Crosse, and the agency of the American Express Company was retained by him for about twenty-five years. Mr. Sheldon has also been interested in the First National Bank, an institution of which he is president, and also of the Goodhue County Bank, from the time they were organized. He has been interested in the Red Wing & Trenton Transit Company, organized for the purpose of building a road and a bridge over the Mississippi river between Red Wing, Minnesota, and Trenton, Wisconsin. He was president of this company and one of its directors from the time it was formed, some fifteen years ago, until about a year ago when he resigned. He was one of the prime movers in the Minnesota Stoneware Company, and also in the Red Wing Gas and Electric Light Company, the Red Wing Furniture Company and the Red Wing, Duluth & Southern Railway Company. His business capacity has been recognized by his election as president of all these different enterprises. But he has not given all his time to his private affairs. Naturally a man of public spirit, he was called upon to serve the city as one of the board of supervisors under township organization, and was a member of the council since the city was organized. In politics Mr. Sheldon is a Democrat, and has usually voted that ticket. His church

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connections are with the 243 Episcopal church. Mr. Sheldon was married in 1848 to Mary T. Sturtevant, of Hartland, Vermont. Five children were born, all of whom died. Mrs. Mary Sturtevant Sheldon died in November, 1891, and Mr. Sheldon was married again in June, 1893, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Miss Annie L. Langton.

EDWIN PAGE STACY.

Edwin Page Stacy is the head of the firm of E. P. Stacy & Sons, fruit commission merchants in Minneapolis. He is the son of Isaac and Orpah Page (Stacy), and was born at De Kalb, St. Lawrence County, New York, May 31, 1831. His father was a farmer in good circumstances, but, on account of prolonged illness, he lost a large share of his property, making it necessary for his sons to engage early in the active business of life. Edwin Page, the youngest son of the family, grew up on the farm, attending the public schools, and Gouverneur Academy until he reached the age of eighteen years. In the spring of 1850 he removed to Utica, New York, where he obtained employment in the dry goods house of Stacy, Goldein & Co. A year later he went to Lafayette, Indiana, to assist in the management of a branch store opened there by his former employers. In 1854 he went to Dover, Illinois, and formed a partnership with his oldest brother in general merchandise, lumber, grain, etc. In 1861 he made another move westward and located at Staceyville, Mitchell County, Iowa. Here he remained four years, and in 1865 engaged in the mercantile business in Mitchell, Iowa. He was doing business here January 1, 1879, when his eldest son, Arthur Page Stacy, came of age and was taken into partnership, the firm being E. P. Stacy & Son. Mr. Stacy was held in high esteem in Mitchell, served four terms as mayor, was superintendent of the Congregational Sunday School for six years, and exerted a large and wholesome influence in that community. In the fall of 1883 Mr. Stacy decided to establish a branch of his business in Minneapolis, and, leaving his son in charge of the business at Mitchell, began business in a small way at 326 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, assisted by his second son, Harlan B.

EDWIN PAGE STACY.

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Stacy. This venture was so successful that in the summer of 1885 it was decided to close out the business at Mitchell and concentrate the energies and resources of the firm in Minneapolis. Larger quarters were obtained and lines of custom were extended. The business has continued to grow ever since it was established, until now the trade enjoyed in this firm extends all over the Northwest. Mr. Stacy is a member of Plymouth Congregational Church, and an active participant in the church work. Among commercial organizations he belongs to the Jobbers' and Manufacturers' Association and the Produce Exchange, and is president of the Minneapolis branch of the National League of Commission Merchants. In politics he is a Republican, and faithful to his political duties, although since coming to Minneapolis he has been less actively identified with politics than formerly. Mr. Stacy was married at Gouverneur, New York, December 10, 1856, to Elizabeth E. Leonard, who died January 8, 1874, mourned by her husband and three sons, Arthur Page, Harlan B. and Clinton L. Six years later, October 21, 1880, Mr. Stacy was married to Mrs. Amelia (Wood) Kent, t her home, in Naperville, Illinois, who hd one son, Willoughby B. Kent. Mrs. Stacy is a native of Vermont, and a descendant of Governor Bradford.

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JAMES ALFRED KELLOGG.

JAMES ALFRED KELLOGG.

James Alfred Kellogg has been engaged in the practice of law in Minneapolis since October, 1887. Mr. Kellogg is a native of Ohio, having been born December 12, 1849, in New London, Huron County. His father, Hiram Tyre Kellogg, and his mother, Emiline, Fiske (Kellogg), were people of moderate circumstances, and engaged in farming. H. T. Kellogg was a soldier in the War of 1812 on the American side. He was a native of Sheffield Township, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where his father and grandfather were born. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War on the American side. Emiline Fiske Kellogg was a native of Hoc Pen Ridge, Connecticut. James Alfred Kellogg's

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education began in the district schools of Hillsdale, Michigan, and was continued through the high school. Afterwards he entered Hillsdale College, but did not graduate. He was a classmate of Will M. Carleton, the poet, and a member of the Alpha Kappa Phi society. He read law while teaching school, and engaged in farming at Ottawa, Illinois, improving such opportunity as his business afforded, often arising as early as three o'clock in the morning to pursue his studies, and reading during the noon intermission in school or farm work, and at every other opportunity which presented itself. He was admitted to the bar at Berrien Springs, Michigan, September, 1872, and commenced practice at Niles, Michigan. In October, 1887, he came to Minneapolis and commenced the practice of law, in which he has been engaged ever since. When the war broke out Mr. Kellogg was only eleven years old, but he was old enough to take a deep interest in that great conflict, and on February 29, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-fourth Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until September 10, 1865, having served in the Army of the Cumberland, and as a soldier, and not simply as a drummer boy. He was fourteen years, two months and seventeen days old when he enlisted, and lacked three months of being sixteen years of age when he was mustered out, and yet he had never failed to do his share of the soldier's duties. Mr. Kellogg is a member of Rawlins Post, G. A. R., and was colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. R. A. Alger, of Michigan, which was made up of veterans, each of whom bore scars received in battle. He is a Republican and was appointed circuit court commissioner of Berrien County, Michigan, in 1874. To this office he was elected twice. He declined a third nomination. He was elected justice of the peace of the city of Niles, Michigan, in 1876, but resigned one year later. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Berrien County in 1880 and again in 1882. In 1887 he was tendered a nomination for circuit judge in the Second District of Michigan, but declined. Mr. Kellogg was married May 29, 1870, to Frances Virginia Ball, of Ottawa, Illinois. They had three children, of whom the youngest only, Frances Lavinia, is still living. His wife died in 1877, and in December, 1879, he was married again, to Alice Cooper, at Corunna, Michigan, who had two sons, one of whom, Alfred Cooper, is still living. Subsequently he was divorced and married Jennie L. Health, of Plattsburg, New York, who has one son

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living, James Alfred, Jr., and one daughter, Jennie Louise, dead. Mr. Kellogg has been very successful in the practice of his profession, and has attained a high reputation as a lawyer, and as a man. It is doubtful if any person in the state of Minnesota was ever able to present a better indorsement from more responsible people than that which Mr. Kellogg was able to furnish to the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad in applying for a position in the legal department of that company.

SAMUEL T. LITTLETON.

S. T. Littleton is an attorney-at-law of Kasson, Dodge County, Minnesota. His father, Joseph D. Littleton, was a farmer in moderate circumstances, who had been a lawyer during the early part of his life, and who was in the Union army during the war. He was a native of Kentucky and traced his ancestry back to Lord Littleton of England who was a writer on law subjects, and author of Littleton's Tenures. Mr. Littleton married Miss Sarah Ann Parks, who was born in Tennessee, but moved with her family to Missouri when a little girl. Her people were all large slave holders. Their son, Samuel, the subject of this sketch, was born in Chariton County, Missouri, December 3, 1858. His father's home was then a log cabin. The first school which he attended was held in a hewed log school house. It was under such conditions that young Littleton received most of his schooling. When sixteen years old he commenced to teach the lower branches, in the meantime perfecting himself as well as possible in more advanced studies. Like most self-taught men, Mr. Littleton knew thoroughly what he had learned, and appreciated the value of persistent application. In 1887 he commenced the practice of law at West Concord, Minnesota. Two years later he moved to Kasson, where he now lives. He had built up a large and lucrative practice, extending into many counties of the state. In 1894 he associated in the business John J. McCaughey, a young man of good standing at the bar, under the firm name of Littleton & McCaughey. One of the most interesting cases which Mr. Littleton has had was that of Sparrow vs. Pond, tried in the supreme court in April, 1892. This case is commonly known as the blackberry case. The main question

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was whether blackberries growing upon the bushes were real or personal property. It is considered the leading case of the kind in

SAMUEL T. LITTLETON.

the United States, and Mr. Littleton's management of the suit for his client, the plaintiff, and his brief and argument brought him many compliments. Mr. Littleton has always been a Republican. He was elected to the Twenty-ninth session of the Minnesota legislature by a large majority over the Democratic and Populist candidates. In the house he served as chairman of the committee on claims, was a member of the judiciary committee, and was also on the committee on municipal legislation. He was selected by the judiciary committee to make the legal argument for the report of the committee on the impeachment of Judge Frank Ives. He was re-elected for the session of 1897. Mr. Littleton has twice served as mayor of Kasson. He is a Mason, and Odd Fellow, a member of the United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen, the Daughters of Rebekah and the Sons of Veterans. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. On February 5, 1881, Mr. Littleton was married to Mrs. Laura A. Sheldon, at Topeka, Kansas. Mrs. Sheldon had three children, Charles, Eva and Robert L. They have had one child, Melvin Albertis, who has developed a talent for music and is an accomplished pianist. Miss Eva will graduate from Hamline University in the class of '97.

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HARRY SNYDER.

HARRY SNYDER.

Professor Harry Snyder, of the University of Minnesota, was born in the town of Cherry Valley, Otsego County, New York, on January 26, 1867. He was the son of David W. Snyder and Mary Ann Harter. The father was a carpenter and farmer, and a man of unusual mechanical skill and natural ability. In later years he was superintendent of construction of bridges and woodwork of the Herkimer, Newport & Poland Railroad. Both

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Mr. and Mrs. Snyder were descendants from the early Dutch settlers of the Mohawk Valley. Their ancestors participated in the Revolutionary War, as well as the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch attended the country school and later the graded school at Herkimer until he was thirteen years old. After spending two summers in a grocery store and a year in a printing office entered Clinton Liberal Institution at Fort Plain, New York, where he prepared for college, and in the fall of 1885 entered Cornell University. He turned naturally to the scientific course, paying particular attention to chemistry. At the end of the first two years in college he was appointed private assistant to Dr. Caldwell, the head of the chemical department of the university. This position had always been held by a graduate student. While serving in this capacity, Mr. Snyder was engaged mainly with the analysis of foods, drugs and farm products. He became thoroughly familiar with the laboratory methods of instruction and investigation, particularly along the lines of agricultural chemistry, which was a subject not then generally taught in the American colleges. When he graduated in 1889 he received honors for chemistry, and his graduation thesis received honorable mention at the commencement, and in the annual report of the university. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed to the position of instructor at Cornell. In 1890 he was appointed assistant chemist of the Cornell University Experiment Station. In this position the work was mainly along the line of milk investigation, and animal nutrition. About the first work which he did in this department brought him into prominence. In the fall of 1891 Professor Snyder came to Minnesota as chemist of the Minnesota Experiment Station, and in 1892 was also appointed Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in the University of Minnesota. Since assuming this position ten bulletins have been published by Professor Snyder, aggregating three hundred and seventy-five pages, and dealing with soils, farm products, dairy products, and human foods. His work in soil analysis has been carried farther than any other experiment station, and some of his methods have been adopted as official. In addition to the bulletins, he has published short reports in the Journal of the American Chemical Society, and in agricultural papers of the state. Some of his articles have been translated and published in the leading French and German journals. He has also published a work upon the

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chemistry of dairying. In his class room work he has been successful in making practical applications of the science of chemistry to the science and art of agriculture. His laboratory work has been recognized by the Department of Agriculture in the designation by the United States Department of Agriculture of his laboratory as one of the places where food investigations are to be carried on in co-operation with the government. In 1890 Professor Snyder was married to Miss Adelaide Churchill Craig, daughter of Rev. Dr. Austin 247 Craig, formerly president of Antioch College, Ohio. Professor Snyder is a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, the I. O. O. F., R. A., the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the American Chemical Society.

CALVIN LUTHER BROWN.

The Sixteenth Judicial District of Minnesota has as its judicial officer a man who grew up and received his education and legal training within the state. Judge C. L. Brown, of Morris, presides over the district composed of the counties of Stevens, Grant, Big Stone, Traverse, Pope and Wilkin. Born in the town of Goshen, New Hampshire, April 26, 1854, he came to this state with his parents when only about a year old. His father was Judge John H. Brown, who located at Shakopee in June, 1855. He was admitted to the bar at Chaska in 1856, and continued the practice of his profession until 1875, when he was appointed judge of the Twelfth Judicial District by Governor Davis. He continued in that office without opposition until his death in 1890. Judge John H. Brown was a prominent Mason, having held the office of grand master of the state and grand high priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter. He was a judge of unimpeachable integrity and administered the duties of his office with conscientious fidelity. His wife's maiden name was Orrisa Margaret Maxfield. This family of Browns were descended from John Brown who came to this country from England in the ship Lion in 1632 and settled at Marlborough, Massachusetts. William Brown, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, served as a private in the Revolutionary War. He enlisted at the age of sixteen from the town of Henniker, New Hampshire, in 1781, and served in Col. Henry Dearborn's regiment of the New Hampshire Continental line. He was placed on the pension rolls in

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1818, and lived until 1855, when he died at the age of ninety years. An uncle of Calvin Luther, Hon. L. M. Brown, late of Shakopee, Minnesota, was also a prominent member of the legal profession in this state, and was at one time judge of the Eighth Judicial District. Judge C. L. Brown was educated in the common schools of Minnesota. He resided at Shakopee until 1871, when

CALVIN LUTHER BROWN.

his parents removed to Willmar. In 1878, having pursued the study of law with his father, and having been admitted to the bar, he left home at the age of twenty-two and located at Morris. He has resided there ever since. He has held numerous positions of trust, was elected to the office of county attorney of Stevens County in 1882, and continued in that office until he was appointed to the bench in 1887. In that year the Sixteenth district was created and Mr. Brown was appointed judge by the Governor McGill, and has been twice elected to the same office without opposition. He is now serving his second elective term. Judge Brown has always been identified with the Republican party, but since taking his position on the bench, has given no personal attention to political matters. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having been grand master of the state in 1894 and 1895. He belongs to the Minneapolis Consistory Scottish Rite Masonry, Zuhrah Temple, Mystic Shrine, Knights of Pythias and the A. O. U. W. He also belongs to the Minnesota Society Sons of the American Revolution, of which he is at present a member of the board of directors. He attends, but is not a member, of the Congregational church. Was married in 1879, at Willmar, to Miss Annette Marlow. They have four children, Olive Lottie (deceased), Alice A., Montreville J. and Edna M.

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REV. FATHER PETER ROSEN.

REV. FATHER PETER ROSEN.

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Rev. Father Peter Rosen, one of the best known priests in the United States, was born December 15, 1850, at Orsfeld, in the parish of Kylburg, near Treves, Germany. The parents of Father Rosen gave the boy as good an education as they could afford. From the age of twenty-two to that of twenty-five he served in the German army as artillerist. In the spring of 1876 he embarked for the United States and arrived at Philadelphia on the opening day of the Centennial Exhibition. Devoting a few years to studies at the University Notre Dame, Indiana, he returned to Europe and finished his preparation for the priesthood at Louvain, Belgium. On March 30, 1882, he was ordained priest at Simpelveld, Holland, by the former Bishop of Luxemburg, Msgr. Laurent. On September 3, he arrived at Deadwood, South Dakota, to take charge of the parish there and the numerous missions in the Black Hills. His zeal and energy found ample room in a missionary district covering about fifteen thousand square miles. He had to share the ups and downs of a new mining country, but stood at his post for nearly eight years, and no man in any sphere of life could have worked harder than he did. A friend of the poor, the orphans and the homeless, Father Rosen was charitable almost to a fault. Many a broken down miner or poverty-stricken tenderfoot is indebted to him for a safe return to home. The "grip," with its serious consequences so injured his health that, in 1890, he was compelled to look for an easier field of labor, and he came to Minnesota. The work done in the Black Hills and the affection he had gained in the hearths of his people remained, and when, in 1895, the episcopal See of Sioux Falls became vacant by the transfer of Bishop Marty to St. Cloud, it was the unanimous desire of the people of the Black Hills that Father Rosen should return as their bishop. In Minnesota Father Rosen was put in charge of St. Andrew's congregation at Fairfax. Here he stayed for over four years, organized the congregation and made many improvements. He does not believe that the influence of the clergy should be confined to the church and sacristy, but the clergy should be all to all. So, when all efforts failed to drain the numerous sloughs around Fairfax and thus make the country healthier, Father Rosen superintended the digging of the ditches and the trading of roads, till the sloughs were a thing of the past. In the fall of 1894, Father Rosen made a trip through Europe and visited Rome, and, at an audience with the Holy Father, he is

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said to have asked for a final decision in regard to the standing of the members of secret societies in the Catholic church. Being assigned to Heidelberg, Le Sueur County, he made use of the free time thus gained by compiling and publishing an historic volume of six hundred and forty-five pages, called "Pa-ha-sap-pah,; or History of the Black Hills of South Dakota. He also published a description of his trip through Europe under the title, "Hundert Tage in Europe" (Hundred Days in Europe), or a trip through Ireland, England, France, Switzerland, Italy and Germany. The book contains three hundred and seventeen pages, and besides the author's impression of travels, a large number of observation on timely topics. The book finds favor with the class of Catholic who are interested in the secret society question. A pamphlet of forty pages, published in 1895, gives the personal reasons for his standpoint on this question and explains the standpoint of the Catholic church in the matter. In the spring of 1894, Father Rosen published a short history of Fort Ridgley, Minnesota. He is now 249 stationed at Madison, Lac qui Parle County, Minnesota. In the questions agitating the Catholic church in America he has taken a prominent part, and many of his views are diametrically opposed to those of Archbishop Ireland. A firm believer in parochial schools, he objects to any intermingling of public and parochial schools.

A. J. STACKPOLE.

A. J. Stackpole, practicing lawyer at Lake Crystal Minnesota is one of the shrewd sons of old New Hampshire, self-made, hard-working and Yankee all over—the kind of man who has been foremost in the Northwest and contributed not a little to the great progress of this part of the country. Mr. Stackpole was born at Dover, New Hampshire, on September, 20, 1831. His father was Andrew N. Stackpole, and his mother, who was Miss Eliza Rogers, was a direct descendant of John D. Rogers, one of the Smithfield martyrs. His people were farmers for generations; poor, hard-working and honest. When seven years old young Stackpole went with his parents to Phippsburg, Maine, where they lived nine years. At Bath he commenced to learn the ship carver's trade, and completed his course at the trade in Boston, where he went in 1850. This work he pursued in order to raise the money to secure an education. With this purpose he left Boston in 1853 and entered the New

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Hampton New Hampshire, Academy, from which he afterwards graduated. An education obtained through continuous endeavor and under trying circumstances generally counts for something. Mr. Stackpole had worked his way through—had loaded lumber on the Kennebec, driven yearling steers, hauling wood to the city, and used every-opportunity for securing the needed means for obtaining the end in view. Upon graduation he entered the office of Attorney Stinchfield in Hallowell, Maine, and commenced reading law But it was necessary to live meanwhile. Law students in Maine in those days were not better paid than in some parts of the country at the present time. So Mr. Stackpole found an opportunity in a school in Augusta, the capital of the state. This was an interesting and characteristic episode in his career. He took the school in the

A. J. STACKPOLE.

middle of the term, after the pupils had disposed of the teacher who commenced the year, by summarily pitching him out of doors. This state of affairs did not worry the young man who had broken and driven a yoke a yearling steers when he was but sixteen years old, and he went into the school determined, like Buck Fanshaw, to have order if he “had to lick every galoot in town.” There was a fight, but the teacher said the year out. The year 1895 found Mr. Stackpole reading law with T. H. Sweetzer at Lowell, Massachusetts. In June, 1860, he was admitted to the bar at Concord, and practiced in Lowell until 1864, when he went to Boston and was admitted to practice in the United States circuit court. From Boston he went to Kansas City in 1869, and after two years of practice there went to Chicago, just in time to be burned out by the great fire. In 1883 he investigated the Northwest and finally settled in Lake Crystal. Since engaging in the practice of his profession at Lake Crystal Mr. Stackpole has been reasonably successful. He has taken little part in active political life, though he has been a life-long Republican, though now an independent. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He was married to Miss Abbie Mott in 1867, and has two children living—A. J. Stackpole Jr., and Webster Stackpole.

HARRY ASHTON TOMLINSON.

HARRY ASHTON TOMLINSON.

Minnesota has provided liberally for the care of the insane, and among the institutions established for that purpose is the hospital at St. Peter, over which Dr. Harry Ashton Tomlinson presides as superintendent. Harry Tomlinson was born at Philadelphia, July 3, 1855, the son of George Washington Tomlinson and Sarah Dunlap McCahon (Tomlinson). On his father's side his family were members of the Society of Friends, who seceded from the orthodox branch with Lucretia Mott. The progenitor of this family in this country came over from Ireland about 1759 and landed in Lewes, Delaware, and afterwards located at Philadelphia. Being Quakers the family were never conspicuous in war, although all bore good reputations as citizens. George Washington Tomlinson, however, enlisted in the army in 1861 and served during the rebellion until 1864, when he received a wound from which he died. He enlisted as a second lieutenant and rose to the rank of major. His wife was descended from a long time of Presbyterian clergyman, her great-grandfather being Rev. James Dunlap, D. D., the third president of Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. During the civil war Mrs. Tomlinson resided at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, with her children, and on the night of July 1, 1863, while the town was being shelled she went to the college building, opposite house, and which had been chosen for a hospital, and helped the surgeons care for the wounded. When her husband was injured in August, 1864, Mrs. Tomlinson went to Washington to take care of him, and finding the food and care of the wounded officers very deficient she secured the assistance of the surgeon in charge and the sanction of Miss Dix, of the sanitary commission, to take charge of the domestic management of the hospital and of the discipline of the nurses, which she did with great success and satisfaction to all concerned. Harry Ashton received his early education in the public schools. He entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in September, 1877, and after graduating in 1880, went directly into private practice in central Pennsylvania, where he

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remained eight years, the last three being spent in gradual preparation for the treatment of nervous diseases. Dr. Tomlinson gave up his general practice and spent the winter of 1888 and 1889 in Philadelphia in further preparation for his work. In June, 1889, he was engaged as resident physician in the Friend's Asylum for the Insane in Frankford, Philadelphia. He remained there until December, 1891, when he came to Minnesota at the invitation of the board of trustee of state hospitals, as first assistant physician, and succeeded Dr. C. K. Bartlett as superintendent in January, 1893. In July, 1895, Dr. Tomlinson received an offer from the board of trustees of the new Epileptic Colony in Massachusetts to organize and take charge of their institution as superintendent, but declined, having decided to reside permanently in Minnesota, and being especially desirous of carrying out the line of work which he had inaugurated at St. Peter. Dr. Tomlinson is a member of the American Congress of Physician and Surgeons, American Medical Association, the New York Medico-Legal Society, the American Neurological Society, the American Medico-Psychological Association, the Philadelphia Neurological Society, the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, the State Medical Society, the Minnesota Valley Medical Association, the Southwestern Minnesota Medical Association and of the National and State Conference of Charities and Corrections, to all of which he has from time to time contributed papers relating to his special line of 251 work. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion, Minnesota Commandery. Dr. Tomlinson was married April 16, 1884, to Mary Vandever, daughter of Peter Bishop Vandever, of Delaware. They have had three children, of whom only one, Nancy Elicott, is living.

WILLIAM WYCKOFF CLARK

William Wyckoff Clark comes of a line of patriots who have a most honorable record in the service of their country, one generation being represented in the Army of the Revolution, another in the War of 1812, a third in the War of the Rebellion. Mr. Clark is a resident of St. Anthony Park, but has his office in Minneapolis, and is engaged in the practice of law in that city. His father was a physician and practiced his profession in Mankato from 1857 until his death in 1878. He came to Minnesota from Ohio, and during the war was a

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surgeon of the Tenth Minnesota regiment. Dr. Clark's wife was Adaline Babbett (Clark), a direct descendant of Edward Winslow, one of the Mayflower Puritans. The Clark family in America was descended from James Clark, who was born in Ireland and emigrated from there in 1750 and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. One of his sons, John Clark, was a colonel in the American Army of the Revolution, and his commission, signed by Washington, is still preserved by one of the family. It was his son who was a soldier in the War of 1812 and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch William Wyckoff was born at Mankato, March 10, 1862. He graduated from the high school in that city in 1879, and entered the state university the same year, where he accomplished four years' work in three, graduating in the class of 1882. He received one of the class honors, that of class tree orator, received the first prizes in the oratorical contest in his junior and senior years, and in the latter year represented Minnesota in the inter-state oratorical contest at Indianapolis, taking third place in the contest. While in college he was a member of the Theta Phi fraternity, a local fraternity now succeeded by Psi Upsilon. The first dollar Mr. Clark ever earned was received for shoveling dirt at

WILLIAM WYCKOFF CLARK.

the building of the waterworks in Mankato, but he soon obtained better employment in the construction of a mill then being erected there. Later he was employed with the firm of Brackett, Chute & Co., on the construction of the Canadian Pacific road, and subsequently held the position of assistant bookkeeper for the hardware firm of Miller Bros. He also had some experience as a teacher, filling the unexpired term of a principal of a public school at Sleepy Eye. He then settled in Minneapolis for the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. He is a member of the law firm of Clark & Wingate, with offices in the Minnesota Loan & Trust Building, and at the present time is giving his attention chiefly to the law business of the Scottish American Mortgage Company, Limited, a company having three or four millions of dollars invested in this State. Mr. Clark has always been a Republican, and although he has never asked for any office he has spent several campaigns on the stump in this state. He is a member of the Commercial Club, the Royal

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Arcanum, and the Fraternal Mystic Circle. He was married in 1885 to Josephine Henry, daughter of an old resident and hardware merchant in East Minneapolis. They have two children, Wyckoff C. and Kenneth. In 1889 he removed to St. Anthony Park, a suburb of Minneapolis, where he has a pleasant home.

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ALFRED MERRITT.

ALFRED MERRITT.

The name of Merritt is identified in the public mind with that development of the iron ore deposits of the state on the Mesaba range, which have caused it to become one of the leading industries of the Northwest. It was Alfred Merritt who had the courage to make the first practical demonstration of the extent of the immense body of ore which lies along what is known as the Mesaba range, and to bring Minnesota into the front rank of the iron producing states of the Union. Alfred Merritt was the fifth son of Lewis H. and Hepsibath Merritt, born in Chautauqua County, New York, May 16, 1847. The family moved to Oneota, now a part of Duluth, in 1856, where Alfred has since lived and worked. His ancestry on his father's side is traceable to the Huguenots. Hepsibath Jewett, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Massachusetts, of Puritan stock, and emigrated with her parents while she was a young girl, to Western New York. When the Merritt family landed on the north shore of St. Louis bay in 1856 they were the pioneers in that section, and erected their log cabin amidst the pines. There the mother of the family still lives, in her eighty-third year. There Alfred was educated in the first common schools established in Northern in Northern Minnesota. At the age of sixteen Alfred became a sailor. He was rapidly promoted, and before his majority he became master of his own vessel. For many years he followed navigation on the lakes, and was afterwards engaged in the business of a lumberman in company with his brothers and nephews, and in this occupation he was able to gratify his early bent for the adventurous life of an explorer, and one of the results of his untiring and well-directed energies was the discovery and development of

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the Mesaba iron range. It is due to the late Cassius C. Merritt, however, to say that the first discovery of Bessemer ore on the range was made by him who had so long, so bravely and so hopefully dared the dangers and hardships of the trackless wilderness. Although at times embarrassed and in danger of losing their large interests in the iron mines, it must be conceded that it was the genius and pluck of the Merritts which developed the iron industries of the state and placed Minnesota in the front rank as an iron producer. It was their skill and courage that conceived and constructed the Duluth, Missabe & Northern railroad, and it was their capital and brain that constructed the greatest ore docks in the world at Duluth, and assured to that city the transshipment of its cargoes, against the most determined, bitter and powerful opposition. Their work prospered, and in an almost incredibly short space of time the road was so far completed that the products of the mines were distributed over their lines to the waiting furnaces in all parts of the country. In 1876 Mr. Merritt was married to Miss Elizabeth Sandelands, to whom were born three children, Lewis H. now a student at Hamline college; thomas since deceased, and Elizabeth, the youngest, whose mother died shortly after her birth, in July, 1882. In 1885 Mr. Merritt was married to Miss Jane A. Gillis, whose four children are Jessie, Alta H., Ernest A. and Glen J. The Merritts have a picturesque home on the hillside overlooking the broad bay and farreaching river surrounded by every comfort and convenience. In politics Mr. Merritt is a Republican, and in religion a Methodist. He is a helpful and symphizing neighbor, and a loyal counselor and friend.

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FRANKLIN G. HOLBROOK.

Franklin G. Holbrook, postmaster of Minneapolis, is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was born August 26, 1859. He is the son of Benjamin F. Holbrook and Prudence (Godshall) Holbrook. Both his parents were of American ancestry for several generations. Mr. Holbrook's early educational advantages were confined to the limits of the Philadelphia common schools. It became necessary for him, while yet a mere had to seek employment, and in 1873, in his fourteenth year, he entered the service of a coal and iron company in

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Philadelphia. He remained in the employ of that establishment for eight years, advancing to the position of general bookkeeper. A year later, in 1882 he decided to come west in order to enjoy the larger advantages which this country affords to young men. On his arrival in Minneapolis he entered the employment of the J. I. Case Plow Company as bookkeeper and cashier. He remained with them four years, holding this responsible and confidential position in this important concern during that time. Mr. Holbrook is a Democrat, and since he became a voter has always taken an active interest in the promotion of the principles in which he believes. He became interested in local politics in Minneapolis, and in 1886 was elected city comptroller. His long experience as accountant fitted him in a peculiar way for the efficient discharge of the duties of his office and he made a record in that which is often referred to as of especial advantage to the city and a lasting to himself. In 1888 he was unanimously renominated, but was defeated in that year of Democratic disaster, although running ahead of his ticket. He went into the grain business in the Chamber of Commerce at the expiration of his term as comptroller, remaining in that business from 1889 until 1891, when Mayor P. B. Winston appointed him his private secretary, which position Mr. Holbrook filled during 1891 and 1892. His previous identification with the city government as comptroller giving him a thorough acquaintance with municipal affairs. Major Winston absolutely refusing to allow the use of his name in connection with a renomination in the fall of 1892, Mr. Holbrook was brought forward as the representative

FRANKLIN G. HOLBROOK.

of the younger element of his party, but after an exciting contention he was defeated in the convention on the third ballot by a very narrow margin. Upon the expiration of Mayor Winston's term Mr. Holbrook again, in 1893, returned to the grain business in which he was engaged on June 12, 1894, when he received the appointment of postmaster in Minneapolis. He took possession of his office August 1, of the same year, and is now the occupant of that position. Here, as in other official stations, he has served the public with ability and fidelity, bringing to the discharge of his duties thorough business training and

invaluable experience. The result is the administration of his office to the entire satisfaction of the community which he serves. Mr. Holbrook enjoys great popularity, and the favor in which he is held by the public led to his nomination for the office of county auditor by the Democratic party in 1890, but his nomination he declined. He did not, however, shirk his obligation to his party and in the same year served it as secretary of the Democratic city committee. Mr. Holbrook is a gentlemen of high character and universally esteemed. He is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. In 1886 he was married to Amanda E. Cooley.

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FRANK B. KELLOGG.

FRANK B. KELLOGG.

Frank B. Kellogg, of the law firm of Davis, Kellogg & Severance, of St. Paul, was born at Pottsdam, St. Lawrence County, New York, December 22, 1856, the son of Asa F. Kellogg and Abigail Billings (Kellogg). He came to Minnesota with his parents in October, 1865, and settled on a farm in Olmstead County. Subsequently the family lived on a farm near Elgin, Wabasha County, which was their home until the fall of 1875. His early education was obtained in the district schools of Olmstead County and the graded school in Elgin. Having determined to become a lawyer he began the study of law in the office of H. A. Eckhold, in Rochester, in the fall of 1875, and completed his studies, preparatory to his admission to the bar, in the office of Hon. R. A. Jones, who was afterwards appointed Chief Justice of Washington Territory by President Cleveland. Mr. Kellogg was admitted to the bar in December, 1877, and began the practice of law in Rochester, where he continued to live until October 1887. During that time he was elected city attorney of Rochester and county attorney of Olmstead County. The latter position he held for five years. In 1886 Mr. Kellogg was a candidate for the Republican nomination for attorney general of the state and came within a few votes of being nominated. Moses E. Clapp, was however, the successful aspirant at that convention. In October, 1887, Mr. Kellogg removed to St. Paul where he entered into partnership with Cushman K. Davis, now

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senator, and Cordenio A. Severance under the firm name of Davis, Kellogg & Severance. He has been connected with a number of important cases among which were those of the towns of Plainview and Elgin against the Winona & St. Peter Railroad in 1884. These suits were brought to recover the value of certain bonds issued to the railroad as a bonus. The towns had been defeated in their attempt to resist the payment of the bonds, and judgment had been rendered against them. The matter had been submitted to leading lawyers and the towns received little encouragement. Mr. Kellogg, however, took up the matter, and subsequently associated Senator Davis with him. The result of the litigation, which finally reached the supreme court of the United States, was favorable to the towns, and resulted in a judgment in 1892 for about two hundred thousand dollars, which was paid by the railroad. Among their most important engagements since the organization of the present firm were the arguments before the senate judiciary committee and the senate of the state on the constitutionality of the railroad land tax bill, known as the Markham bill, which Mr. Kellogg supported; the case of the Minneapolis & St. Cloud Railroad against the Duluth & Winnipeg Railroad, and the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Company as intervenor, in which this firm represented the latter company and secured a decision in favor of their client declaring the Duluth & Winnipeg Railroad land grant of some two million acres void; and, finally, the case involving the validity of the proposed consolidation of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads, in which the firm represented the Great Northern Railroad Company. Mr. Kellogg is a Republican in politics, but has never held any official positions other than those above mentioned, whose duties were in the line of his professional work. He was married in 1886 to Clara M. Cook, of Rochester, Minnesota.

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FRANK MELVILLE JOYCE.

Colonel Frank M. Joyce was born at Covington, Indiana, March 18, 1862. His father is Bishop Isaac W. Joyce, one of the most distinguished of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and now resident in Minneapolis. Bishop Joyce, when a minister in the

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denomination, went to Cincinnati from Indiana and became very popular as pastor of St. Paul and Trinity churches in that city. He was subsequently chosen bishop by the largest vote ever cast for that office. F. M. Joyce's mother was Miss Carrie Bosserman, of an old Pennsylvania Dutch family. Bishop Joyce is of Irish descent. Colonel Joyce attended the public schools of Lafayette, Indiana, and afterwards graduated from Indiana Asbury University, now De Pauw University. He took the gold medal of his class for mathematics. During the last year of his college career he was major of the Cadet Battalion, and captain of the famous Asbury Cadets, who won the first national artillery prize at Indianapolis in 1882, over many competing batteries from all over the United States. Early in his college days he was initiated into bonds of Beta Theta Pi, a prominent Greek letter fraternity, with which he has ever since been highly connected. After graduation he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and became paying teller of the Queen City National Bank. Five years later he resigned to accept the general agency of the Provident Life and Trust Company, at Cincinnati. He was associated with that company until 1890 when he entered the services of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, New Jersey, as district agent at Cincinnati. Having established himself as a successful and entirely reliable insurance man, Colonel Joyce, after a few years with the Mutual Benefit, was transferred to Minneapolis as state agent of that company for Minnesota and the Dakotas. Since coming to Minneapolis he has made a large circle of friends both in the social and business communities of the city. He is a member of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist church, and of the leading business organizations of the city. He is also a member of the knights of Pythias, Blue Lodge, Chapter, knights Templar, and is a thirty-second degree

FRANK MELVILLE JOYCE.

Scottish Rite Mason. He is also an honorary member of the Army and Navy Military Service Institute. Colonel Joyce's title is by no means an honorary one only. He was a commissioned officer of the Indiana Legion, and later commander of the Second Battery Ohio National Guard. It was while in this position, at the time of the famous Court House riots in Cincinnati in 1884, that he rendered such service as to receive the special

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commendation of Gov. Hoadly. In 1889 Colonel Joyce organized the Avon Rifles from among the best young men of Avondale, a suburb of Cincinnati, where he resided. He also had the honor of being a member of the personal staff of Governor McKinley, of Ohio, which position he held until he left the state. While in Cincinnati, Colonel Joyce was quite prominently connected with the musical affairs of the city, and was president of the Orpheus Club, the leading male chorus in a city famed for its musical culture, from the time of its organization until his removal to this city. On March 20, 1883, he was married to Miss Jessie F. Birch, daughter of the Late Honorable Jesse Birch, a prominent lawyer of Bloomington, Illinois. They have four children, Arthur Reamy, Carolyn, Wilbur Birch, and Helen.

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EDMUND GREGORY BUTTS.

EDMUND GREGORY BUTTS.

Edmund Gregory Butts is Judge of Probate of Washington County, and resides at Stillwater. He was born May 7, 1832, in Kortright, Delaware County, New York. His father, Luther Butts, was a farmer of some prominence in his neighborhood, having held various town and county offices. In 1849 he was a member of the state legislature of New York. He was colonel of militia in the days of what was known as the "general muster" or "general training," and was a conspicuous figure on the parade ground for his military bearing and fine horsemanship. His wife's maiden name was Sarah Gregory. Her father, Nehemiah Gregory, was a Revolutionary soldier. Edmund Gregory Butts spent his early youth on his father's farm and began his education in the district school. Later he took several terms at the local academy, and then entered the State Normal School at Albany, where he graduated in 1854. With this professional preparation he taught school for several years. In connection with his work as a teacher he pursued the study of law, completing his professional preparation with the firm of Parker & Gleason, at Delhi, New York, where he was admitted to the bar in 1861. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted

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with the Thirty-seventh New York as a private, and was engaged in several battles, the most important of which was the Battle of Gettysburg. While engaged as a teacher he held the position of associate principal of Delaware Academy. There he had charge of the class in sciences and mathematics. He was afterwards called to Roxbury, to principalship of that academy. After his discharge from the army he received, without solicitation an appointment to a clerkship in the third auditor's office in the treasury department, through the request of Gen. Garfield. His first intimation that he was appointed to this position was a request to report for duty. He remained in this government position until the winter of 1864, when, not being satisfied with the prospects there, and not fancying the idea of becoming a fixture in a government position, he came West, arriving at Stillwater, January 25, 1865, and has resided there ever since. Soon after his arrival he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for two years. About this time he was appointed inspector of the Minnesota state prison by Governor Austin, and held the position for twenty years. While serving the state in that capacity he was sent as a delegate to the National Prison Congress at Baltimore. Thirty years ago Judge Butts was elected Judge of Probate of Washington County, and held the office ten years. He was succeeded by Judge R. Lehmcke, who died in 1894, when Mr. Butts was re-appointed by Governor Nelson, and still holds the position. He has been married twice. His first wife was Miss E. Augusta White, of Delaware County, New York, to whom he was married in 1867. She came to Stillwater to be married. She had two children, one of whom, Miss Minnie Butts, is a teacher in the Stillwater public schools; the other, a son, Edmund L., is a lieutenant in the regular army, having graduated from West Point in 1890. Mr. Butts second wife was Miss Ida E. Ellsworth, of South Bend, Indiana, to whom he was married in 1878, who has borne him five children, Mollie, Dwight, Florence, Mellicent and Adele. Judge Butts' political relations have always been with the Republican party, and his church connections are with the Episcopal denomination.

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ROBERT PRATT.

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Surrounded by adverse influences in youth, with limited educational facilities, but with courage and perseverance acquired from hard experiences undergone through a service of four years in the civil war, while yet in his teens, Robert Pratt, the mayor of Minneapolis, has gradually climbed the ladder of success. He was born December, 12, 1845, at Rutland, Vermont, the son of Sidney Wright Pratt and Sarah Elizabeth Harkness (Pratt). His father was a laborer in poor financial circumstances. His mother was Scotch, coming to this country in 1834. The paternal grandfather of Robert was a captain in the War of 1812, and married a South Carolinian. Robert received his early education in the district schools, also taking a course in the Brandon Seminary, at Brandon, Vermont. When but fifteen years and eight months old, he enlisted at Brandon as a private in Company H, Fifth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the entire war. He was in active service all this time and engaged in all the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac after Bull Run, serving under McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Sheridan until the close at Appomatox. At the time he was mustered out, July 12, 1865, he was hardly twenty years of age, yet he had been promoted to the rank of captain. The sufferings experienced by this courageous youth in the service of his country were such as to prepare him early for the struggles of life. He had earned his first dollar by gathering stones on the farm, and from his first start in business for himself was able to accumulate money by industry and economical habits. He came to Minnesota, locating at Minneapolis, in November, 1866, with an invalid brother, who had sought this climate to regain his health. Robert first began working by the day, driving a team, and doing any other kind of work he could find. With the accumulated savings of some years he embarked in the lumber business for himself, afterwards, in 1877 or 1878, becoming a dealer in wood and coal. Mr. Pratt has remained in the fuel business since that time, having made a success of it, being one of the largest retail dealers in that line in Minneapolis.

ROBERT PRATT.

He has always taken a prominent part in all enterprises tending to upbuild the city. His political affiliations have always been with the Republican party. His first vote was cast

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for Lincoln when he was but nineteen years of age, having earned his right to vote by his three years' service in the army. In 1884 he was elected a member of the city council for a term of three years. He was also elected a member of the School Board in 1888 for a term of four years, and was re-elected for a term of six years in 1892. In 1894 he was nominated by the Republicans for the office of mayor of Minneapolis and elected. His administration of the office has been a commendable one, and at the Republican city convention in August, 1896, he was re-nominated by his party with but slight opposition, and re-elected by the largest majority ever accorded a mayor of this city. Mr. Pratt is a member of the Grand Army, the Loyal Legion, the Elks, the Masonic fraternity, the Union League, a director of the Commercial Club and German American Bank. He was married August 30, 1871, to Irene Lamoreaux. They have six children, Roberta, Helen Clare, Sidney, Robert, Jr., Sara and Thomas. The two eldest daughters are graduates of the State University, while the eldest son is taking his fourth year.

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FRANK LORING STETSON.

FRANK LORING STETSON.

Of the men who risk their lives the public service there are none of whom more courage is required that they who form the fire departments of our large cities, and who hazard their lives in the protection of life and property from fire. Mr. Stetson has been connected with the fire department of Minneapolis for many years and is at present its chief. His father, Amasa Stetson, was a contractor and ship-builder in Maine. He was killed in Boston by falling from a scaffold. His wife's maiden name was Sarah S. Thorndike, at present residing in Seattle, Washington, at the age of eighty-seven years, and as active and in as good command of her intellect as most women of sixty years. Frank Loring was the youngest of eight children. He was born December 19, 1853, in Knox County, Maine. He removed with his parents to Boston in 1865, and there attended the public schools, following this with an academic course at Dean Academy, Franklin, Massachusetts. As

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a boy, Mr. Stetson earned his first money aboard a ship. He came to Minnesota in the spring of 1869, settling in St. Anthony, and shortly after joined Cataract Engine Company No. 1. and when only sixteen years of age received his initial lesson in fire-fighting. In 1873 he was elected foreman of this company. At the same time he obtained employment in the lumber mills as filer and sawyer, and in 1878 took charge as foreman of Leavitt & Chase's mill. Later he resigned to take a like position in the Merriam-Barrows Company's employ. On July 1, 1879, the old volunteer fire department was disbanded and Mr. Stetson was appointed foreman of the Cataract Company, under the partial paid system. In 1880 he became second assistant engineer of the fire department, and in December, 1881, assumed the duties of first assistant chief engineer. On March 1, 1882, Mr. Stetson was appointed chief engineer, which position he held until 1891. He was the appointed state game warden, which position, however, he resigned to accept a more lucrative one as superintendent of the Compo Board Company's plant. This position he held until May, 1894, when he appointed deputy internal revenue collector. Mr. Stetson continued in this position until January 10, 1895, when he was re-appointed as chief of the fire department of Minneapolis. Mr. Stetson has proved himself to be a faithful and efficient officer and brave and courageous in the performance of his duties. On November 4, 1884, he organized the full paid fire department of the city of Minneapolis, and formulated the rules and regulation governing the same. He was also instrumental in securing the legislation making it possible to maintain firemen's relief associations, which have been of incalculable benefit to the firemen. While acting as game warden. Mr. Stetson was active in promoting the adoption of the new game laws of Minnesota. He is a member of the various Masonic bodies, including the Mystic Shrine, is Eminent Commander of Darius Commandery, No. 7; member of the National Association of Fire Engineers, the Minnesota State Fire Association, the Elks, Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor. He is also a member of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist church. April 28, 1877, he was married to Ida L Winslow. Mr. and Mrs. Stetson have had five children, four of whom are living, Horatio J., Viva L, Zuhrah Temple and Kingsley F.

ERFORD ANDRE CAMPBELL.

Major E. Andre Campbell, president of the State Bank of Winthrop, is one of the Sibley County pioneers and perhaps the most prominent business man in that part of the state. He is a native of New York state. His father, Zuriel Campbell, who was of Scotch descent, emigrated from Courtland County, New York, to Wisconsin, in 1846, and located in Dane County. His son Andre was then ten years old, having been born on April 4, 1836. As a boy Andre remained on the farm with his parents. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment of Wisconsin volunteers and was attached to the famous Iron Brigade of the Army of the Potomac. Major Campbell participated in the famous campaigns of the Army of the Potomac from August, 1862, to July, 1864. He was in the battles before Washington in the army commanded by Maj. Gen. John Pope, including those of Gainesville and the second Bull Run. While in front of Petersburg in the battle of July 30, 1864, he was wounded and by reason of the disability caused by these wounds was honorably discharged from service on November 22, of the same year. Major Campbell came to Minnesota and settled in Sibley County in the town of Transit in March, 1865. In the following November he was married to Miss Jane O'Brien, of Durand Illinois. They have one child, Miss Anna A. H. Campbell, who graduated from Hamline University in the class of 1893. In 1881 Maj. Campbell removed into the village of Winthrop and entered the real estate, insurance and loan business. Since that time he has been prominently identified with the business interests of the section and has been uniformly prosperous. His interests have constantly broadened. In 1888 he organized with others the State Bank of Winthrop and became its first president; he has held that position ever since. In 1895 he assisted in organizing the Minneapolis, New Ulm and Southwestern Railroad Company, and was made its president. He has milling interests and still operates a large farm. During his business career he was, for a time, agent of the Winona & St. Peter Land Company, and in that capacity sold over forty-five thousand acres of land in his

ERFORD ANDRE CAMPBELL.

part of the state. Maj. Campbell has not been a politician in the sense of being an office seeker. But the prominent business man in a western town can hardly escape the cares and duties of public service. He was the first postmaster of Winthrop, has been elected major for three successive terms and is president of the Board of Education of the Independent School District of Winthrop. He has always been a Republican. For six years past he has been chairman of the county committee of his party. Maj. Campbell is a member of the Minnesota Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and also of Gen. Hancock Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He belongs to the St. John's Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, of Minneapolis, and is a member of Eagle City Lodge, No. 123, I. O. O. F., of Winthrop, and of Winthrop Lodge, 110, Knights of Pythias. Though not a church member, he attends the Congregational church in his town. The pleasant home of the Campbells is located at the corner of Carver and Fourth Street, in Winthrop. A modern and spacious house is supplemented by large grounds, gardens and well-filled stables. It is known as one of the pleasantest homes in the county.

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EDWARD WILLARD RICHTER.

EDWARD WILLARD RICHTER.

E. W. Richter, county attorney of Steele County, Minnesota, is a native of Waushara County, Wisconsin, where he was born on March 31, 1852. He is of Irish and German extraction. His father, Ferdinand Richter, was a native of Hamburg, Germany, and was a professor of languages and a man of culture and refinement. A good classical scholar, he spoke German, French, Italian and English with equal ease and fluency. His wife was Miss Catherine Reilly, who was born and reared in the city of Dublin. They came to America in 1849 and settled in Wisconsin. Mr. Richter readily espoused the faith of his adopted country, growing to be a warm supporter of her institutions. He became an adherent of the Whig party, and with the birth of the Republican party in 1856 he enthusiastically joined the cause of freedom. In Wisconsin he was a pioneer, the government survey having not

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been completed when he took up his farm. It was in this wild frontier life that the eldest son of the family, Edward Willard, found the influences which surrounded his childhood. The farmer's boy of those days went to the common country schools in winter, but saw little of the school house in summer; at least after he became old enough to drive a team of horses or to do other work on the farm. The school houses were far apart and the winters were severe, and schooling, when obtained, was paid for with the endurance of hardship and the performance of much hard work. Young Edward, however, had a receptive mind and made good progress. At the age of sixteen he entered Ripon College and remained one year a part of the time walking four miles to reach that institution every morning and back again at night. He afterwards attended St. Francis' seminary, near Milwaukee, for two years, but was called away before graduating for lack of means to continue. For a year or two he assisted in maintaining the family by teaching school in winter and working on the farm in summer. At about this time his father moved with his family to Dodge County, Minnesota, and soon after, in 1872, was accidentally killed while engaged in logging in the pine woods in the northern part of the state. It devolved upon Edward as the eldest son, and the only one of mature years, to settle up his father's affairs and to maintain a home for his mother and a large family of brothers and sisters. He had just arrived at his majority but he entered on his task bravely, and after five years was able to make some decision as to his own future career. His tastes were for the law, and he entered the law office of the Hon. C. C. Wilson, of Rochester. After a time he was associated with Start & Gove in the same city, and later he went to Owatonna, where he was admitted to the bar. Since then he has lived continuously in Owatonna practicing his profession. With the exception of about a year's partnership with the Hon. Amos Cogswell early in the eighties, Mr. Richter has been alone. Ever since arriving at manhood he has taken an active interest in politics and he has been a Republican from the first. In Owatonna he has been honored with election to the office of city attorney, a post which he has held for three years. For two years he has been prosecuting attorney for the county. Mr. Richter was married in September, 1881, to Miss J. O'Connor, of Owatonna. They have had four

children, two boys and two girls, of whom three are living. Mr. Richter has always been a Roman Catholic.

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JOHN A. NORDEEN.

J. A. Nordeen was born in the village of Statthult, in the province of Vester Gotland, Sweden, on May 12, 1856. He was the only son of A. P. Larson Nordin and Christina Larson. Mr. Nordeen's father is at present living on his farm in Sweden, having retired from active public life. He was for many years a member of the District Bench, and has during his life taken part in the religious, political and social affairs of his locality. For twenty years he occupied high positions of trust in the community where he lived; his ancestry for generations were officers in the Swedish Army. Mr. Nordeen received a common and high school education. He studied law in his father's office and at the same time devoted part of his time to working on a farm. Afterwards he entered a technical school for the purpose of studying architecture and mechanical engineering, but in a short time he obtained his parents' permission to emigrate, and left Sweden in 1879. He visited England and then came to the United States, arriving in Chicago in the spring of 1880. Without friends and without a cent in his pocket he made the best of the situation, obtained employment at common labor and spent his evenings studying. Soon after his arrival he obtained employment on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and remained with that company for about a year, or until a better position was offered in the employ of the Pullman Palace Car Company. About two years later he left the Pullman Company and took a trip for recreation and pleasure, through the Southern states, Cuba and Mexico. Upon his return he settled in St. Paul, Minnesota, and obtained employment in the service of the Great Northern Railroad Company. Thinking that prospects might be better in another locality he shortly resigned and re-entered the service of the Pullman Company at their St. Louis shops, but the climate of Missouri did not suit him and in a short time he was back in Minnesota. This time he came to Minneapolis and entered the employment of the Chicago, Milwaukee &

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St. Paul Railroad Company, where he remained until 1891, when he resigned to take a part interest in the Northwestern Mantel Company. At present he

JOHN A. NORDEEN.

is engaged in the general business of contracting and building. Upon his arrival in the United State he affiliated with the Republican party, taking an active part in every campaign. In 1892 he was nominated and elected to the City Council, as a result of a movement on the part of certain political organizations and the taxpayers of the Seventh Ward. While in the Council, Mr. Nordeen was instrumental in securing the adoption of a Sub-way Fire Alarm and Police Telephone System, which is claimed to be the best in any city in the United States. He introduced the revised ordinances on the subject of electric wires, buildings, and gambling. He has held the position of chairman of the council committee on fire department, and has been a member of the committees of public grounds, buildings, railroads, sewers, underground wires, and reservoir. Mr. Nordeen is a member of the Swedish-American Union of Minnesota, the North Star League, and a member and trustee of the Swedish Lutheran Augustana Church. In 1885 he was married to Miss Ida C. Peterson, of Minneapolis. They have three children: Albert Theodore Nordeen, born in 1887; Inette Theresia Nordeen, born in 1889, and Edith Christine Nordeen, born in 1892.

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JOHN ISAAC FARICY.

JOHN ISAAC FARICY.

It was an earnest desire to see more of the world and to find occupation more to his taste that induced J. I. Faricy to run away from his parents' farm home in the summer of 1878 and remain away for seven years. Mr. Faricy was born at Credit River, Scott County, Minnesota, May 20, 1860. His father's name was James Faricy, a farmer, highly esteemed and well-to-do, who settled at Credit River, Scott County, in 1855. His wife (John Isaac's

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mother), was Bridget Nyhan. James Faricy and his wife were both born in Ireland, and emigrated to this country when quite young. They lived first in Massachusetts. Members of Mrs. Faricy's family occupied prominent positions in the old country, socially and professionally, several of them being lawyers and clergymen. John Isaac was employed on his father's farm and attended the country school in the winter, as farmers' boys of that time were accustomed to do. Later he took a course in bookkeeping and commercial law at the Curtiss Business College in Minneapolis. But he did not enjoy farm life, and without the knowledge or consent of his parents left home in the summer of 1878 with only twenty-five cents in his pocket to begin life on his own account. He was first employed with a threshing machine crew near Owatonna, and remained there during the winter of 1878 and 1879, working on a farm for his board and schooling. Early in the spring of 1879 he joined the rush to Sioux Falls, which was the attracting emigration, and spent the summer there locating people on wild lands. In January, 1880, he went to Sioux City, obtaining employment with the National Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, as collector and canvasser for their books, and continued in their service until the following autumn, when he removed to Montana and was engaged in the steamboat business on the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone rivers during the seasons of 1881 and 1882. About this time he became interested in the gold mining development in the Black Hills and went to that region in the latter part of November. There he secured a good position with the Homestake Mining Company at Lead City, and also operated in mines and mining stock, accumulating considerable money. In December, 1884, after having been from his home for nearly seven years, he returned to visit his parents. He then saw an opportunity to speculate profitably in St. Paul real estate, and did not return to the Black Hills, but invested in property in the Capitol City to considerable extent, and, also, in property between St. Paul and Minneapolis. He has been engaged continuously in the real estate and loan business ever since he located in St. Paul. His business connections first were with the firm of Brennan & Fahy, in 1886. He formed a partnership in 1887 with P. M. Daly, under the firm name of Faricy & Daly, and engaged in the real estate and loan business. This firm continued until 1891, when Mr. Daly retired, and Mr. Faricy continued

the business alone. He has been a Democrat in politics but has never sought office, though solicited many times to do so. He has, however, always taken an active interest in public affairs. He is a member of the Catholic church, and was married June 24, 1890, at Austin, Minnesota, to Miss Thecla Brown, a relative of Archbishop elder of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have three children, James Joseph, William Cleveland and Robert Brown.

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AARON BENJAMIN KAERCHER.

A. B. Kaercher is an attorney of Ortonville, Minnesota. He was born at Preston, Fillmore County, Minnesota, on January 20, 1860. His father, John Kaercher, was engaged in the milling business at Preston. Mr. Kaercher, senior, was a native of Strassburg, but was brought to Canada by his parents when an infant. He was left an orphan at an early age, and was thrown largely upon his own resources, and achieved a large measure of success entirely through his own industry, ability and indomitable will. He came to Fillmore County when a young man and laid out the village of Preston, building the flour mills at that place, and at the age of twenty-five was one of the most prominent business men in Southern Minnesota. He now resides near South Bend, Washington. His wife was Barbara Kraemer, who was also a native of Strassburg. Mrs. Kaercher died January 12, 1865, at Preston. Aaron was one of six children. His early education was limited. He attended the graded schools at Preston until fifteen years of age when he entered his father's office as bookkeeper. After three years he went into the mill as apprentice and learned the trade, and when nineteen took charge of the flouring mill at Kendallville, Iowa. Later he returned to Minnesota, and in 1881 went with his father to Big Stone City, Dakota. Within a short time they began the erection of a mill at Ortonville, Minnesota, and a few years later entered upon the project of dredging a canal to connect Big Stone Lake with Lake Traverse. After expending sixty-five thousand dollars and not receiving the assistance promised, they found the undertaking beyond their means and were obliged to abandon the scheme for a time. In 1884 Mr. Kaercher began the study of law and pursued it at leisure moments until 1890, when he was admitted to the bar. He at once moved to

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Browns Valley and formed a law partnership with A. S. Crossfield. In the political campaign of that year Mr. Kaercher took a very active part, and to further his efforts he established a newspaper, "The Traverse County Times," published at Wheaton. This adventure was followed a few years after by the establishment of the Big Stone County Journal at Ortonville, which he controlled

AARON BENJAMIN KAERCHER.

until it was purchased by the present owner, O. G. Wall. In the same year Mr. Kaercher was prominent in the congressional convention, but withdrew in favor of the Hon. Henry Feig. Since 1893 his time has been largely occupied with his law practice. Mr. Kaercher's political affiliations have always been with the Republican party, though he has been independent in his ideas. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Pythias. On February 20, 1881, he was married to Gertrude Martha Johnson, at Clear Grit, Fillmore County, Minnesota. Miss Johnson's father was a Methodist minister and a native of the Isle of Man. They have eight children, Rubin Aaron, Mabel Gertrude, John Michael, Grace Fayette, Roscoe Conklin, Lemuel Amerman, Belva Lorraine and Cecil Edison. Mr. Kaercher is of a determined, energetic and aggressive disposition, at the same time being cool and deliberate in action. At the age of sixteen he had charge of important business affairs and managed them successfully, giving evidence of the practical business ability which has since been made much more prominent. He is still a young man and is regarded by his friends as having an excellent future before him.

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FRANK THURSTON WHITE.

FRANK THURSTON WHITE.

Sherburne County, Minnesota, has for its attorney a young man who has carried on a very vigorous contest for existence and success. The energy which he has displayed, even if it were not coupled with more than ordinary ability, must insure results out of the ordinary.

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Frank Thurston White was born April 9, 1866, at East Burlington, Kane County, Illinois, the son of Edgar and Emma C. Thurston White. His parents were farmers of moderate means. Mr. White is descended on his father's side from good old New England stock, his great-grandfather, James White, having been an orderly sergeant in the Continental army, and one of the "Green Mountain Boys." On his mothers' side the family were residents of Ohio and Pennsylvania, since the early settlement of that country. Mr. White was brought to Minnesota by his parents when six years of age, coming overland in an emigrant wagon and arriving in May, 1872. The family settled upon a farm near the Big Bend, in the town of Clear Lake. In those days game was abundant, and the first money earned by Frank was for furs caught by trapping. It was necessary for him to assist his father on the farm as soon as he was old enough to do so, and his education was gained under difficulties, in the public schools at Clear Lake and Clearwater, Minnesota; at Creston, Illinois, where he acted as a janitor of the high school in order to pay tuition; in the high school at Monticello, and in the spare hours which he was able to snatch from his other work at home. On leaving the high school at Monticello, Mr. White began the study of law with J. W. Perkins, in Minneapolis. After a few months he returned to assist his father on the farm. Returning to Minneapolis in a short time he was employed in the office of Hector Baxter, E. S. Gaylord, and other attorneys, assisting part of the time in the care of the law library. During this period he worked at the noon hour in a restaurant and carried the morning newspaper. He taught the village school at Clear Lake during the winter of 1888 and 1889, and immediately thereafter went to California where he was employed in the sugar factory of Claus Spreckles. He returned to Minneapolis in 1891, resuming the study of law and took lectures in the night class at the University. In the winter of 1892 and 1893 he taught school in the Cater district in the town of Haven, and during the spring of 1893 he taught school in his home district and managed his father's farm. The fall of that year he resumed his course at the law school, taking day and evening lectures, and completed his legal studies June 7, 1894. The following day he was admitted to the bar on motion of Dean William Pattee, and was ready to open an office. His financial condition, however, was such that he was not able to do so, and he returned to the farm for a short time. It

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was during this visit to his home that he was nominated by the Republicans of Sherburne County for county attorney. He was opposed by the party bosses and by a combination between the Democrats and Populists, but he made a vigorous canvass and was elected by the narrow margin of seven votes. Mr. White has conducted the office with ability and to the satisfaction of the public. He is, as already stated, a Republican. He is member of the Knights of Maccabees, the Odd Fellow and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He joined the state militia in the summer of 1887 and was a member of Company B, First regiment, about two and a half years. He has never married.

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E. BENTON OLMSTED.

Elmer Benton Olmsted is a resident of St. Paul and a member of the legal profession. He was born December 22, 1860, at Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, a beautiful town on the west branch of the Susquehanna river, fifteen miles above Williamsport. He is a son of Charles Dwight Olmsted, an iron manufacturer in Pennsylvania, who has now retired from active business and resides in St. Paul. The Olmsted family came to this country from England in 1632. The first mentioned in colonial history was Capt. Richard Olmsted, one of the Puritan settlers in the colony of Connecticut, who founded the town of Norwich. He was a conspicuous figure in the Pequot war in 1637. He afterwards removed to Norwalk, Connecticut. Another Olmsted named Richard, two generations later, fought in the Revolution under Col. Waterbury. Stephen Olmsted, the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a private in Capt. Dunham's company which marched from Connecticut for the relief of Boston in 1775, and was afterward given an officer's commission. Charles Dwight Olmsted's wife, mother of Elmer Benton Olmsted, was Rachel Elizabeth Daily (Olmsted), a native of New York, but of Irish descent, and a member of a distinguished family, some of whom served in the army in the early part of the century, while others afterwards rose to distinction in the War of the Rebellion. Mrs. Olmsted's ancestors on her mother's side were the Van Houtens, an old and distinguished Holland family. Elmer Benton Olmsted was instructed by a private

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tutor until he was ready to enter the senior class of the public school. After finishing a course at the high school he was admitted to Dickinson College, where he graduated in 1884. He afterwards took a thorough business course, studying bookkeeping and banking, after which he immediately began the study of law at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He soon removed to New York where he continued his professional studies until the fall of 1889. In December of that year he came to Minnesota, locating at St. Paul, and at once "hung out his shingle" and entered upon the practice of his profession as an attorney. His

E. BENTON OLMSTED.

first fee, amounting to three dollars, was paid him by his former law preceptors at Williamsport. Mr. Olmsted has made a specialty of real estate, banking and probate practice, and has recently been engaged in preparing a digest of the laws of the state relating to estates of deceased persons and the practice in probate courts. He is an ardent Republican and an earnest and enthusiastic supporter of party principles, though never having any desire to hold office himself. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Blaine, and an active supporter of that great Republican at the Minneapolis convention in 1892. Mr. Olmsted is a member of the board of directors of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, and is on the standing committee of that body on education, where he has advocated diligently the adoption of the free text book system in the public schools of St. Paul. He was a delegate to the convention of Republican League Clubs in 1892, and a delegate from the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce to the Northwestern Immigration Convention in St. Paul in 1895. His church connection is with the Park Congregational Church of that city. He has never married, and assigns as a reason that he is too busy.

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J. W. B. WELLCOME, SR.

J. W. B. WELLCOME, SR.

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J. W. B. Wellcome, Sr., of Sleepy eye, Minnesota, has practiced the profession of medicine for many years in this state. He was born in New Portland, Maine, on June 4, 1825. His father, Timothy Wellcome, was of German-English descent. He was liberally educated, and was a schoolmate of Hannibal Hamlin. His wife, who was Miss Mary E. Cummings, was educated at the old Hebron Academy of Maine. To Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Wellcome was born five sons and one daughter—the latter and Dr. Wellcome being the only ones now living. Three of the sons were clergymen—two of them for fifty years—one was a farmer and one a physician. While a boy Dr. Wellcome attended school at New Portland. When he was sixteen years old he left home and began school again at the high school in Hallawell, Maine. From this school he graduated at the age of twenty-one. At once his attention was turned to medicine; he worked hard to fit himself for the practice of that profession. He is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis. He commenced practice at the age of twenty-five. In 1858 Dr. Wellcome moved from New England to Wisconsin and soon afterwards to Garden City, Minnesota, where he resumed the practice of medicine. In the fall of 1862 he was appointed by Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, examining surgeon for the draft, with headquarters at Mankato, Minnesota. In 1863 he was contract surgeon in the Tenth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, as first assistant surgeon in the place of W. W. Clark, who was sick; this position he held for seven months. He also had medical charge of a regiment of Confederate soldiers who were prisoners at the fort of Madelia, Minnesota. Dr. Wellcome continued the practice of medicine in Blue Earth County until 1879, when he moved to New Ulm, where he lived and practiced for about four years. He then moved to Sleepy Eye, where he has continued in the profession ever since, with the exception of two years, when sickness prevented active work. For four years he held the position of surgeon for the Winona & St. Peter Railway Company for its lines west of Sleepy Eye; he also held the position of United States pension surgeon for eight years. During his long period of practice, Dr. Wellcome has been preceptor to the following physicians, who have graduated from regular schools of medicine: Dr. J. W. Andrews, of Mankato; Dr. I. F. Burnside, of West Duluth; Dr. F. H. Wellcome of Granite Falls; Dr. Wm. P. Lee, of Fairfax, and Dr. J. W. B. Wellcome, Jr., of

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Sleepy Eye Dr. Wellcome is a member of the St. Louis Academy of Medicine, and is also a member of the State Medical Society of Minnesota. He has been in the active practice of medicine for forty-four years. His practice has been extensive, and has accumulated considerable property. Is a stockholder in the Yellow Medicine County Bank. His son, F. H. Wellcome, is president of the bank. At about the time he commenced practice he was married to Miss Abby C. Starbid. Three sons and one daughter were born to them. Only the daughter is now living, Mrs. Ella Case. Mrs. Wellcome died in 1857. In 1858 Dr. Wellcome was married to Sarah J. Hauser, of Pennsylvania. They have had four sons; two of them have adopted their father's profession. Though over seventy years of age, Dr. Wellcome is still actively engaged in practice and in the study and verification of these sciences to which he has devoted so much of his life.

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FREDERICK CARL NEUMEIER.

Frederick Carl Neumeier, of Stillwater, is a native of Langenberg, near Duesseldorf, on the Rhine, Germany, where he was born February 20, 1857. His father, Christian Neumeier, was by occupation a mechanic. Up to 1866 he was in good financial circumstances. He discovered and operated a copper mine for which he had an offer from an English company of sixty-eight thousand marks, but before the sale had been completed the war of 1866 broke out and he lost his mine and everything he possessed. His wife's maiden name was Henriette Haut a native of Wiesbaden, on the Rhine, whose father was a hotel keeper in 1824. In 1864 he came to America, and his family never heard of him afterward. The Neumeier ancestry was of noble rank. The original name was Von Sande, but later they adopted the name of Neumeier. A brother of Christian Neumeier held high rank in the Prussian army, and was the commanding officer of the Fifth Infantry Corps at Odessa, on the Black Sea, where he receive the title of "Ritter p. p." When Frederick Carl was four years of age he was sent to the kindergarten, and two years later to the public schools, which he attended until the age of nine. He then went to the high school. At that time war broke out between the French and Prussians, and his parents removed to Ducsseldorf and

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were employed in a paper mill. In 1880 Frederick came to America, his first stopping place being Nora Springs, Iowa, where he was employed on a farm. In the winter of 1880 and 1881 he attended the public school in order to learn the English language. In the spring of 1881 he was employed as a clerk in the mercantile business, and in May, of the same year, went to Chicago to work at his trade as a machinist. In 1882 he went west as far as Denver, but returned to St. Paul, and finally obtained employment at Stillwater with the Seymour-Sabin Thresher Company as a skilled mechanic. In November, 1886, he became interested in the St. Croix Post, a German newspaper, of which J. Duel was proprietor. Mr. Neumeier was given the management of the establishment, and shortly afterward, upon the death of Mr. Duel, R.

FREDERICK CARL NEUMEIER.

Lehmicke and Mr. Neumeier bought the Post, and in 1890 Mr. Lehmicke sold his interest to Mr. Neumeier, who has conducted the paper alone ever since. The same year he started a new German paper in the interest of the German order, the Hermanns Son of the West, which is today the official organ of that order in this state and Washington. In 1893 he also started an English paper in partnership with N. A. Nelson, called the Washington County Journal. In this way Mr. Neumeier became the proprietor of two German papers, and had a partnership with an English publication. His papers are independent in politics, with a leaning toward Democracy. Mr. Neumeier is a member of the Sons of Hermann, the Royal Arcanum, the Turnverein and the Stillwater Maennerchor. He is grand president of the Sons of Hermann, and is now serving his second term in that office. He was also for four years grand vice president of the order. Mr. Neumeier is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and was married February 20, 1884, to Catharina Anna Glade, daughter of John Glade, of Stillwater, of which place Mrs. Neumeier is a native. They have three children. Mabel Gay, Karl Glade and Fritz George.

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ASA GILBERT BRIGGS.

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ASA GILBERT BRIGGS.

Asa Gilbert Brigg is a lawyer practicing in St. Paul. His father, Isaac A. Briggs, was a native of Vermont, but moved early to Michigan, and in 1859 came to Trempealeau valley, Wisconsin, when the nearest transportation was the Mississippi river, twenty miles away. His occupation, until age forced him to retire, was that of a physician, although at different times he was interested in the flour and woolen mill business, and, also, in agriculture. His age is now eighty, and he is a resident of St. Paul. The subject of this sketch was born at Arcadia, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, December 20, 1862. He first attended the district school, which was above the average for the time. Having graduated from the graded schools at the age of sixteen years, in 1879, and his father being unable to assist him, he began to save his earnings with a view to obtaining an education. In various ways he earned enough money to justify him in beginning a course at the state university at Madison. During the first year he was honored by being elected by the literary society of which he was a member as one of four debates on a program for public entertainment to be given the following year. About the middle of the spring term of the first year he took the examinations for the full year's work and went to St. Paul and engaged in business on salary and commission. After four months' work he was able to return to the university as a sophomore, with enough money to be able to get through the year. Shortly after the public entertainment above referred to he was elected, when a sophomore, member of one of the debating teams for the debate to take place the next year, six students constituting the joint debates, three on each side, selected from about six hundred students. This was the greatest honor to be conferred by the students upon any one of their number. He was, of course, anxious to return the following year. He had no money, but vacation again brought him financial returns, and with promises of a loan, if necessary, he returned for the third year. The third year completed, the end was now so near that he felt he must go through with his class and complete the course. Another summer vacation, a little borrowed money and employment when the state legislature met in the following January, enabled him to finish the course in 1885, when he graduated as one of the orators on commencement

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day. He was a member of the Hesperian Literary Society, the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and of the various athletic organizations. He was managing editor of the University Press for one year, and business manager of the Trochos, the first college annual published there. Immediately after graduating he returned to St. Paul began the study of law and subsequently returned to the university to complete the law course with the class of '87. He began the practice of law in St. Paul, first in the legal department of the St. Paul Title Insurance and Trust Company. He afterwards opened a law office on his own account. His legal business grew rapidly both in volume and quality, and he soon came to be recognized as one of the leading young lawyers of the capital city. He has always been a Republican, and is at present president of the Young Men's Central Republican Club, and is also a member of the Commercial Club, of St. Paul. He was married October 1, 1891, to Jessica E. Pierce, of St. Paul. They have two children, Allan and Paul.

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RANSOM L. STILLMAN.

Ransom L. Stillman was born at Chester, Geauga County, Ohio, August 18, 1851. His father, Riley F. Stillman, was a farmer, and was also engaged in the stock business in Ohio and Illinois. He was a direct descendant of George Stillman who came from England to Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1683, and afterwards settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut. His mother, Esther Clark Cutler was the daughter of Girard Cutler and a cousin of Carroll Cutler, for many years president of "Western Reserve," now "Adelbert College." She also came from New England stock, being a direct descendant of James Cutler, who came to Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1634 and afterwards settled in Lexington. In 1854, when Ransom was three years old, his father removed from Ohio, and with his family settled in Minneapolis, engaging in gardening and in the freighting business. Ransom attended school in the public schools of Minneapolis for a time, and later attended Geauga Seminary, at Chester, Ohio, for two years. Leaving there he entered Hillsdale College, Michigan. While there he supported himself by working on a farm and elsewhere during vacations, and by teaching a part of the time. He graduated from there in the classical

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course in 1876, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and a few years later the degree of Master of Arts. He was very successful as a teacher, and on his graduation several good positions were open to him in that line, but before he entered college he determined on the profession of law and never let himself lose sight of that purpose. On account of health impaired by overwork while in college he spent most of his time for a year and a half after his graduation in traveling. Late in 1877 he commenced the study of law in the offices of Senator Burrows, and Judge Bosworth, at Painesville, Ohio, where he remained a little over two years. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Columbus, Ohio, May 5, 1880. On October 13, 1880, he was married to Ida J. Murray, of Concord, Ohio, and immediately removed to Minneapolis, where he has since resided. In his practice of law he has been very successful, having practiced in the United States District and Circuit Courts and in the

RANSOM L. STILLMAN.

state courts of Ohio, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Colorado. Among some of the important cases that he has handled might be mentioned the "May Patent Cases," the injunction cases between the Western Union and North American Telegraph Companies, and some of the leading real estate cases in the Minnesota Reports. He has also had and still has an important part in the litigation growing out of the bank failures of 1893, being engaged in one of the cases brought by the state against the banks and their bondsmen, in four of those brought by the county against the banks and their bondsmen, and a number of those brought by the creditors against the stockholders. He has also taken an active interest in the growth and development of Minneapolis. He erected a number of good buildings, the finest is the Stillman, now Rochester block, on Fourth street. His wife, Ida Murray Stillman, died in 1891, leaving two surviving children, Alice E., aged nine years, and Murray L., aged seven years, both of whom are in the Minneapolis public schools. On April 27, 1896, he was married to Addie I. Koehl, relict of the late Dr. Jeremiah Koehl. In politics Mr. Stillman has always been a staunch Republican, and taken a lively interest in all that interests his party.

JED L. WASHBURN.

JED L. WASHBURN.

Jed L. Washburn is an attorney of Duluth, Minnesota. His father, Christopher C. Washburn, a retired farmer of Blue Earth County, was one of the pioneers of Southern Minnesota. He was a native of Southern Ohio and settled in Minnesota in 1856. The following year he brought his family over-land from Indiana, the subject of this sketch then being but a few months old. Mr. Washburn's wife was Miss Julian Showen, a native of Kentucky, and a woman of strong moral and religious convictions. She still lives with her husband at Lake Crystal, Minnesota. Their son Jed was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, on December 26, 1856. His boyhood was passed amid the exciting scenes of the pioneer life in Minnesota four decades ago. He well remembers the Indian outbreak of 1862, and the final termination of the troubles by the hanging of the leaders of the Sioux at Mankato. He received an academic education, including a limited course in literature and languages, and a good course in mathematics. But his education has been mainly self-acquired. His reading has been as extended as a busy life would permit. After leaving school he taught for a number of years, and at one time, while engaged in studying law, was teaching in the public schools of Mankato; afterwards he served for a number of years on the Board of Education of that city, and for a considerable time he was its president. Mr. Washburn studied law with Hon. Martin J. Severance, of Mankato, now Judge of the Sixth district, and was admitted to practice in the spring of 1880. For ten years he lived in Mankato and built up a large practice throughout southern Minnesota. In 1890 Mr. Washburn moved to Duluth, where he has been equally successful in his law practice. At first he practiced alone, but in September, 1895, formed a partnership with Judge Charles L. Lewis, who resigned from the bench to enter this connection. At the same time Lucius E. Judson, Jr., and Wm. D. Bailey who had, for a long time, been employed by Mr. Washburn, were also taken into the firm, the name being Washburn.

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Lewis & Judson. During Mr. Washburn's practice he has been engaged in many important trials, and connected, in a professional way, with numerous heavy business and financial transactions. His practice has covered almost the entire field of litigation, but since his removal to Duluth he has endeavored to confine himself as much as possible to corporate and real estate law. He is counsel for many corporations, and his duties have taken him to all parts of the country. He is attorney at Duluth for several railway companies, including the Northern Pacific, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, and Duluth Transfer Railway Company. For the latter company he did the work of its organization and the difficult legal work of getting its lines established in the congested bay front of Duluth. Mr. Washburn has considerable property interest in Duluth and upon the iron ranges, and resides in the suburb of Hunter's Park, where he has a beautiful home. In politics he has been classed as an independent Democrat, but has rarely taken an active part in the affairs of the party. In May, 1882, Mr. Washburn was married to Miss Alma J. Pattee, who was a graduate of the State Normal School at Mankato, and who was a teacher for some time in that institution. Mrs. Washburn is a native of Wisconsin, though of New England descent. She is a lady of much literary ability, and a frequent contributor of papers on topics considered in the 271 numerous associations to which she belongs. Mr. and Mrs. Washburn have five children, two boys and three girls, Claude, Genevieve, Abbott, Mildred and Hope. Mr. Washburn has two brothers, Rev. Francis M. Washburn, pastor of the First Congregational Church at Mankato, and Edward W. Washburn, merchant, at Lake Crystal. His only sister is Mrs. Jennie W. Webster, of Juniata, Nebraska.

CASSIUS M. BUCK.

Though comparatively but a young man as yet, Cassius M. Buck, cashier of the Security Bank at Faribault, is, through his strict fidelity to those principles which go to make up business success, one of the most successful bankers in the North Star state, having assisted in the organization of four different banks, and with all of which he is still connected. He was born June 19, 1859, at Greenwood, Wright County, Minnesota, the

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son of William P. Buck and Margaret Cramer (Buck.) William P. Buck was born in Ohio, and was by occupation a teacher, ranking high in that profession. He came to Minnesota in 1854. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in Company D. First Battalion of Minnesota infantry, and served throughout the war. He was discharged at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and mustered out with his company at Fort Snelling, July 25, 1865; but, having contracted a fever in front of Richmond, Virginia, he succumbed to it at Fort Snelling before reaching home. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Western Pennsylvania, but moved with her parents, when quite young, to Ohio. Cassius received his early education in the common school at Watertown, Minnesota, and in the graded school at Howard Lake. When but twelve years of age he commenced clerking in the general store of his step-father, J. F. Pearson, continuing at this occupation for six years, with the exception of our months each year when he attended school. In the spring of 1880 he formed a partnership with Mr. Pearson and engaged in the business of shipping horses from Indiana and Iowa to Minnesota and selling

CASSIUS M. BUCK.

them. This line of trade he followed until the fall of 1882, when he purchased the hardware business of Smith Bros. & Co., at Howard Lake, and conducted the business for nine years, it having become the largest hardware house in Wright county. In the fall of 1885, in connection with Lemuel McGrew, Mr. Buck purchased the Bank of Howard Lake (a private bank), which they still own. Four years later Mr. Buck organized the Bank of Dassel, now a state bank, and has been its president since its organization. In the fall of 1893 he assisted in organizing the State Bank of Annandale, and has been president of it since its organization. In July, 1894, Mr. Buck went to Faribault and was the principal organizer of the Security Bank of that city. He was elected its cashier, which position he has held since the organization of the bank. Mr. Buck has been very successful in his bank investment, all the banks with which he is connected having been a success from the time of their organization. He is also the owner of a number of good farms in Wright County. He has always been a Republican in politics, and in 1888 and 1890 was congressional

committeeman for Wright County. On May 9, 19894, he was married to Sarah E. Tolerton, daughter of James D. Tolerton, of Salem, Ohio.

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NATHANIEL FREEMAN WARNER.

NATHANIEL FREEMAN WARNER.

The name which stands at the head of this sketch is well known in Minneapolis. Major Warner, as he is generally known, was born April 18, 1848, in New York city. His father was George Freeman Warner, and his mother, Julia Frances Wilgus (Warner). On the paternal side he is a descendant of German stock, and on the maternal side from a Holland family. Both his grandfathers were officers in the American Revolutionary war. Nathaniel came with his father to Minneapolis in 1856. He was then only eight years old. He attended the public schools, and afterwards Carleton college. On leaving school he worked with his father in the furniture and undertaking business until 1869, when he crossed the plains with a party exploring a route for the Northern Pacific railroad. On his return home he joined a surveying and exploring party which went to the Upper Mississippi, where he spent considerable time prospecting and exploring. At this time he brought home with him some fine specimens of iron ore from what is now the Mesaba iron range. He also pre-empted a claim in the same district, which was the first claim taken up within probably forty miles of Grand Rapids, Minnesota, and he became well acquainted with the language of the Indians. After returning home he engaged in the undertaking business, and has been in the same occupation ever since, and located in the same place fo over twenty years. Major Warner possesses an active mind and contributes liberally to the papers published in the interest of the funeral directors. He is the president of the Funeral Directors' Association of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and has been for the past six years. Mt. Warner is also a member of the board of managers in the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the Minneapolis Board of Trade, past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, past noble arch of Druids, past arch of the Druidic

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Circle, past commander of the Legion of Honor, also of the Select Knights A. O. U. W.; also past president of the Veterans' Association. He is also a member of the National Guard of the state and a charter member of Minneapolis Lodge, No. 44, Brotherhood of Elks. Mr. Warner organized the first company of National Guards in the state. This was the Minneapolis Light Infantry, now Company A, National Guard. This company was formed June 16, 1878. Mr. Warner has since organized two cavalry companies. The first was Warner's Light Dragoons, the second was Troop A, Minnesota Light Cavalry. He was captain of each, and was afterwards elected major in command. Major Warner is also an honorary member of the First Minnesota Volunteer Association, having been presented by them with a fine gold corps badge of the second corps. His ancestors settled in Schoharie County, New York, in the early days, coming there from Hamburg, Germany. The place where they settled was given the family name, and is still known as Warnersville. The father of the subject of this sketch is a retired merchant, a man of considerable wealth, and is the president of the Diamond Iron Mine Company, which owns thousands of acres of the most valuable properties on the Mesaba iron range. His wife, mother of the subject of this sketch, was the daughter of Nathaniel Wilgus, of Buffalo, New York. The Wilgus family came from Holland. Major Warner is an honorary member of several military organizations. He is a man of cultivated literary and artistic tastes, is a collector of curios, and possesses a very attractive library. It is rich in rare works, particularly art publications. He has also a fine 273 collection of war relics and natural history specimens, stuffed animals, heads and other curios. In 1878 Major Warner was married to Miss Elizabeth Sullivan, of Minneapolis. She died in 1883, leaving a daughter, Mary Ellen. In 1887 Mr. Warner was married again to Miss Anna P. Haskins, of Minneapolis. They have two daughters, Callie Pearl and Frances Wilgus.

HERMAN EMIL ZOCH.

Herman Emil Zoch is a familiar name to all lovers of music in Minneapolis. Mr. Zoch is a native of Prussia, the son of Carl Friedrich Zoch and Augusta Kunau Zoch. Carl Friedrich was director of the estates of the Polish Count Dzieduszicki. His grandfather Zoch owned

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property in Silesia, was an officer in the army, and distinguished himself in the war of 1813 against the French usurper. Herman Emil was born in Theerkeut, an estate of Count Dzieduszicki, in the province of Posen, Prussia, April 16, 1857. He was provided as a child with a private tutor at home, but afterwards entered the state gymnasium in Halle, Saxony, and graduated at the Thomas gymnasium at Leipsic, where he finished the classical course of study. Mr. Zoch had early developed promising musical talent, and was afforded opportunity for developing it. He was sent to the Royal Conservatory of Music at Leipsic, where at the end of the third year he graduated with students who had been there five or six years, and took the first prize in piano playing. His instructors in piano were Carl Rienecke, Jadassohn and Coccius, the first two being his teachers in counterpoint and composition. After graduating from the Royal Conservatory Mr. Zoch spent several months in Paris hearing the great players there, studying concert programs and making the most of the opportunities there afforded for advancement in his art. He then went to Munich, where he lived two years, forming acquaintance with the best musicians of that city, foremost among them being Joseph Rheinberger, the great composer, for whom Mr. Zoch performed Rheinberger's piano concerto, op. 94, which he subsequently introduced for the first time at

HERMAN EMIL ZOCH.

a concert at Berlin, with orchestral accompaniment. At this time Mr. Zoch had come to be recognized as an artist of great merit, and he gave a series of successful piano recitals in Leipsic, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Gotha and other large music centers of Germany. In 1883 he decided to come to America, and in 1884 he settled in Minneapolis as a teacher of piano. Since 1889 he has made three concert tours, and has given piano recitals in Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Syracuse, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and played at the Music Teachers' National Convention in 1892. He is thoroughly devoted to his art and is recognized as a performer of great merit. His programs denote the possession of a phenomenal repertoire, Names like these are very common: Beethoven (Sonatas op. 53, 57, 81, 111, etc.), Schuman, Chopin, Brahms, Liszt, Rheinberger, St.

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Saens, Moszkouski, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Back, Rubenstein, Hacndel, Henselt, Joseffy, Jensen, Raff, Taussig, Scarletti, Heller, Wagner, Reinecke and many others. He has never married, and is so devoted to his art that he has never cared to join himself to any orders or societies.

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DAVID MARSTON CLOUGH.

DAVID MARSTON CLOUGH.

David Marston Clough, governor of Minnesota, furnishes a conspicuous example of the self-made man. Born of humble parentage and spending his youth in comparative poverty, contending with the obstacles of life on the frontier, and without the aid of influential friends, he has achieved the position of highest honor in the state of his adoption. He was the son of Elbridge G. and Sarah Brown (Clough), of Lyme, Grafton county, New Hampshire. He was the fourth in a family of fourteen children, ten of whom grew to maturity. He was born December 27, 1846, at Lyme, New Hampshire, and when he was nine years old his family moved to Waupaca, Wisconsin, arriving there on the fourth of July, 1857: Within the next year they removed to Spencer Brook, Isanti County, Minnesota, a little settlement on the extreme frontier in the lumbering region of Rum River. His father took a claim, a cabin was built, a clearing made in the timber and the farm started. In addition to work done on the farm, father and sons engaged in the lumbering business in the employ of companies then operating in that region. There was no school to attend and the educational facilities of which David was able to avail himself were of the most limited kind. At sixteen he drove an ox team in the woods and at seventeen went on the logging drive and earned a man's wages. Subsequently he was employed at the saw mills in Minneapolis in the summer and continued to work either for his father, or for wages for his father's benefit until he was twenty. At this age it was his father's custom to give his boys their time, having no other endowment to bestow. David then engaged himself by the month with H. F. Brown, a lumberman, and continued for four years in his employment,

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doing all kinds of work involved in the lumber business. After leaving Mr. Brown he and his brother Gilbert engaged in the lumbering business for themselves. They lived at Spencer Brook and took contracts for cutting and hauling logs in the adjacent pineries. This they continued for two years, when, in 1862, they removed to this city. They continued in the logging business for several years and then commenced the manufacture of lumber, first hiring their logs sawed and later building a mill of their own. Clough Brothers eventually became one of the substantial lumber firms of Minneapolis, owning their own timber, manufacturing it and cutting it, their annual output in later years averaging fifteen million feet. Gilbert Clough died six years ago, since which time David has continued the business alone. He also became president of the Bank of Minneapolis. Although his father died years ago, Mr. Clough has retained the homestead in Isanti County, and added to it until it now embraces six hundred and forty acres of land, on which Mr. Clough has a fine herd of thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle, and his interest in agriculture and stock raising was recognized in 1892 by his election to the office of president of the State Agricultural Society. To him belongs the credit at the close of his administration of turning over the society to his successor free of debt, the first time in its history. Mr. Clough has been active in local and state politics, having served the Second ward of Minneapolis as a member of the council from 1885 to 1888. In the second year of his service he was made president of the council. At this time he was also elected to represent East Minneapolis, Isanti and Anoka counties in the state senate, his term of office of four years expiring 275 in 1890. What is known as "the patrol limits system," a rule which confines the saloons to the business center of the city, received Mr. Clough's support in the legislature and in the council, and to him credit is given for having defeated an attempt in the legislature of grant to the council the power of discontinuing or altering this system. Mr. Clough was a member of the state Republican central committee for four years, and in 1892 was nominated by the Republicans for lieutenant governor and was elected. He was re-nominated in 1894 and re-elected, and upon the election of Knute Nelson to the United States senate in 1895 he succeeded him in the office of governor. He was nominated by the Republicans in 1896 to succeed himself and was elected. When the court house and city hall commission was

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organized in Minneapolis, Mr. Clough was made a member of that commission, and for a time was its president. His family are identified with the First Congregational Church of Minneapolis, of which society Mr. Clough was for many years trustee. He belongs to the Masonic order, in which he has taken thirty-two degrees. Mr. Clough was married April 4, 1867, to Addie Barton, at Spencer Brook, Minnesota. He has one daughter, Nina, the wife of R. H. Hartley, of Minneapolis.

FREDERICK H. BOARDMAN

Frederick Henry Boardman comes of good, old Colonial stock in New Brunswick. His father, George A. Boardman, originally a citizen of New Brunswick, is a retired lumberman of Calais, Maine. He was a man of scientific tastes and attainments, and is known as one of the leading ornithologists of the United States. George A. Boardman's wife was Mary Jane, Hill, a woman of noble character, whose memory is held in reverent and affectionate regard by her children. The subject of this sketch was born at Milltown, New Brunswick, April 25, 1848. His early education was obtained at St. Stephen's Academy, and at Philip Academy at Andover, Massachusetts., where he prepared for college. He then entered Bowdoin

FREDERICK H. BOARDMAN

college, where he was a graduate of the class of 1869. While in college he was a member of the Psi Upsilon society; was the prize speaker of his class, and a leader in all college sports. He was awarded by the teacher in gymnastics a special cup for being the best at sparring and in all the athletic contests of the school. Having completed his college course he began the study of law with E. B. Harvey, of Calais, Maine, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. Two years later he came to Minnesota and settled in Minneapolis for the practice of his profession. He formed a law partnership with C. M. Ferguson, which continued from 1878 to 1885. He is now, and has for several years, been associated professionally with M. H. Boutelle, and the firm has always had its share of important litigation. Mr. Boardman has always been a Republican, and represented one of the Minneapolis districts in the

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Minnesota legislature in 1882 and 1883. His home has been in the city of Minneapolis until recently, when he removed to his farm at Blaine, Anoka county, where he now resides, although continuing his professional business in the city. He was married in Brunswick, Maine, in 1870, to Harriet C. Bouttele. They have two children, Lucy B. and Ralph T.

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HOWARD McILVAIN MORTON.

HOWARD McILVAIN MORTON.

Dr. Howard McIlvain Morton is an oculist and aurist in Minneapolis. His birthplace was the old city of Chester, Pennsylvania, and his birthday May, 23, 1866. His father was Dr. Charles J. Morton, a well-known surgeon of Eastern Pennsylvania, who had practiced in Chester for more than thirty years. Dr. Charles Morton was the great grandson of John Morton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, whose monument erected to him at Chester bears this inscription: "John Morton, member of the Stamp Act Congress from this Colony. Judge of the Supreme Court. Delegate to the First Congress in 1774. Speaker of the House of Assembly. Re-elected to the Congress of 1776, where in giving the casting vote of his delegation he crowned Pennsylvania the Keystone of the arch of liberty, and secured to the American people the Declaration of Independence. Himself a signer. Born 1724. Died 1777." In the rotunda of the old state house in Philadelphia are portraits of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, but no portrait of John Morton was preserved, and in its place one may see a large tablet erected to his distinguished memory. Dr. Howard Morton's mother was Annie Coates, the daughter of Moses and Lydia Taylor Coates, Lydia Taylor having been a near relative of President Zachary Taylor and a cousin of Bayard Taylor. Moses Coates was the founder of Coatesville, one of the old Pennsylvania towns, to which he gave his name. He was a man of remarkable inventive genius, and also a mathematician of wide reputation in his time. The subject of this sketch, Howard McIlvain, attended a private school in Chester until he was twelve years of age, when he entered Maplewood Institute to prepare for college. He was admitted to Lafayette

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College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1884, and was graduated in 1888. Howard McIlvain took an active part in all college affairs, literary and athletic and was a member of the Delta Tau Delta Greek fraternity. He was captain of the college athletic team, manager of the football team and was elected to membership in the Manhattan Athletic Club, of New York City, the third up to that time to be so honored in his college. He won a number of championship medals for athletic sports, and was the referee of many of the principal football and athletic contests between the large colleges. His purpose as a student was to prepare for the medical profession, and in the fall of 1888 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1891. He was a charter member of the Phi Alpha Sigma medical fraternity, of the William Pepper Medical Society, and was honored in 1891 by Chancellor Pepper with the appointment as one of the two selected to escort the visiting Pan-American congress on the occasion of their visit to the university. While at the university and afterward he studied with and assisted Dr. James Wallace and Dr. G. E. De Schweinitz in treating the diseases of the eye, a department of medicine which he afterward made his specialty. For six months he was house surgeon for St. Luke's Hospital in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, received the degree of B. S. from Lafayette College in 1888, and M. S. from the same institution in 1891. Dr. Morton has been a resident of Minneapolis for over five years, during which time he has been the oculist and aurist to Asbury Hospital, and clinical professor of ophthalmology and otology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Minneapolis. He is now the oculist and aurist to St. Barnabas 277 Hospital, and chief of the eye and ear clinic of St. Barnabas Hospital Free Dispensary. He is a member of the Hennepin County Medical Association, the Minnesota State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, of the Minneapolis Art Society, and of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is vice-president of the Northwestern Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Morton was married in December, 1891, to Miss Lucretia Yale Jarvis, daughter of the late Charles H. Jarvis, a musician of considerable distinction in Philadelphia.

RICHARD J. MENDENHALL.

The ancestry of R. J. Mendenhall is traced back to England before the time of William Penn. The American ancestry of the family emigrated with Penn, and his descendants for many years lived in Pennsylvania. The great-great-grandson of the Quaker emigrant, Richard Mendenhall, was an extensive tanner at Jamestown. North Carolina. His wife was Mary Pegg, a descendant of an old Welsh family which settled in America at an early period. Their son Richard was born at Jamestown, on November 25, 1828. During boyhood and youth Mr. Mendenhall's education was more or less interrupted by various pursuits. In 1848 studied at the New Garden Boarding School. During a summer vacation spent in New Hampshire he met Cyrus Beede, with whom he formed a friendship and who afterwards became his partner in business in Minneapolis. During his boyhood he acquired familiarity with farm life, and had taken a special delight in the culture of fruits and flowers. After school Mr. Mendenhall went to Ohio and was engaged in railroad work for a time. He afterwards was associated with his brother in similar work in North Carolina, and his experience in this profession led him to come west. A year of surveying in Iowa satisfied him with locality, and at the age of twenty-eight he arrived at Minneapolis. His friend, Cyrus Beede, followed a year later, and they became associated in the land, loan banking business, under the firm

RICHARD J. MENDENHALL.

name of Beede & Mendenhall. In the panic of 1857, which came upon them before they were thoroughly established, they suffered considerable losses but succeeded in preserving their credit. In November, 1862, Mr. Mendenhall became president of the State Bank of Minnesota. This was afterwards merged into the State National bank of Minneapolis, of which Mr. Mendenhall also became president, continuing in this position until 1871. He was also president of the State Savings Association, which was forced to suspend during the panic of 1873. At much personal sacrifice Mr. Mendenhall has satisfied most of the claims growing out his failure. In 1862 he was Town Treasure, and

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for a number of years secretary and treasurer of the Board of Education. Mr. Mendenhall was married in 1858 to Miss Abby G. Swift, a daughter of Captain Silas Swift, of West Falmouth Massachusetts. They now reside in a beautiful home on Stevens avenue in Minneapolis. Adjoining the house are extensive green houses, where Mr. Mendenhall has in recent years built up a large business in flowers and plants. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mendenhall have continued through their lives as active members of the Friends' denomination.

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GEORGE HENRY FLETCHER.

GEORGE HENRY FLETCHER.

George Henry Fletcher, of Minneapolis, traces his ancestry to Robert Fletcher, who came from England and settled in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1630. The Fletchers for several generations were farmers. Robert Fletcher, of the fifth generation, served in the early part of the Revolutionary War, and with his two sons was in the battle of Bennington. He died on his way home from the army in 1776. Luke Fletcher, his son, also served in the Revolutionary War, and Adolphus Fletcher, the son of Luke, served in the war of 1812. The Fletchers were generally a long-lived family. Adolphus had seven sons and four daughters, and only one of the eleven died at an age less than fifty-eight. The subject of this sketch was born February 18, 1860, at Mankato. He was the son of Lafayette Gilbert Mortiere Fletcher and Lucina Bacon (Fletcher). L. G. M. Fletcher removed from St. Lawrence County, New York, to Mankato, Minnesota, in 1854, and has been engaged since that time in surveying, farming, operating warehouses, dealing in real estate and banking. He has been a member of the Mankato Board of Education for more than twenty-five out of the past thirty years, and for a considerable portion of the time was president. He served in the state senate from 1883 to 1886. He married Lucina Bacon Foote, a widow. Her family name was Bacon. The Bacons were of English descent and had lived in New England for several generations. She died at Mankato, September 14,

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1870. George Henry Fletcher began his education under the direction of his mother, but subsequently attended the public schools at Mankato, where he graduated from the high school in 1876, as valedictorian of the first class after the school was established. The following year he also received a diploma from the high school, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. In September, 1877, he entered the University of Michigan, where he graduated in June, 1881, with the degree of A. B. He did not attend the university during the junior year of his class, but was instructor in Latin and mathematics at the Mankato high school. During his college course he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. His summer vacations were spent on his father's farms near Mankato, accumulating health and muscle and preparing himself for the confinement of college work during the balance of the year. After graduation, in 1881, Mr. Fletcher was placed in charge of a triangulation party, under Capt. D. W. Wellman, U.S.A., then engaged in the government survey of the Missouri river, and carried on that work from Fort Randall to Sioux City, beginning in August and ending the following October. In November, 1881, he came to Minneapolis to study law, in accordance with a purpose formed at the age of fourteen, and toward which every step after that age was taken. He entered the law office of William H. Norris, counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and when not otherwise engaged continued his studies there until August, 1883. From June, 1882, to July, 1883, he was assistant in the office of Superintendent of the Poor, in Minneapolis, and also during that time examined Latin, History and Geography papers for the state high school board. In August, 1883, he entered the office of Judge Ell Torrance as clerk, and the following December he was admitted to the bar. Beginning with the following February, and until June 1, 1890, he was associated with Judge Torrance, in the law firm of Torrance & Fletcher. 279 He then formed a partnership with Robert S. Dawson, to which Chelsea J. Rockwood was admitted in February, 1891. In March, 1895, the firm became Fletcher, Cairns & Rockwood, and in August, 1896, the present firm of Fletcher & Taylor was formed. Mr. Fletcher was secretary of the Minneapolis Bar Association from 1887 till 1892. He has taken an active interest in Republican politics, and is a member of the Union League. He was secretary of the League in 1883, vice president in 1884, and president in 1893. He represented the

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Thirty-second district in the lower house of the legislature in 1893, and was chairman of the judiciary committee during that session. Mr. Fletcher is a member of the Universalist Church, and was secretary of the Church of the Redeemer in Minneapolis for ten years. July 28, 1887, he married Annie Maria Kimball, daughter of George C. Kimball, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. They have two children, Kimball and Alice Kimball.

CARROLL ANDERSON NYE.

The subject of this sketch is a brother of the lamented humorist, Edgar Wilson Nye, better known to fame as "Bill Nye," who died at his home in North Carolina, February 22, 1896; also of Frank M. Nye, county attorney of Hennepin County, Minnesota. The Nye family is of French and English descent on the mother's side, and French and Welsh on the father's. The father, Franklin Nye, was a farmer in rather poor circumstances. The mother's maiden name was Eliza M. Loring. Both parents were originally from the state of Maine, moving from that state to Wisconsin in 1852, and following farming in St. Croix County until 1885. Carroll Anderson Nye was born in St. Croix County, Wisconsin, February 3, 1861. He attended the common school during the winters, and, as usual in the case of farmers' boys, worked on the farm during the summer, until he was seventeen years of age. He then attended, for several terms, the state normal school at River Falls, Wisconsin, in the meantime also teaching school several terms. The first money Mr. Nye ever earned was by working by the month on a farm in his

CARROLL ANDERSON NYE.

home state. After leaving school he commenced the study of law with his brother, Frank M. Nye, who at that time was located in Wisconsin. He entered the State University of Wisconsin later, graduating from the law department in the class of 1886. In January, 1887, he came to Minnesota, locating at Moorhead, and commenced the practice of law. When Mr. Nye commenced the practice of his profession at Moorhead he had no money and was in debt, having earned the money by his own efforts with which to pursue his studies. He is now in comfortable circumstances and enjoys an extensive practice. He

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has held the office of city attorney of Moorhead for four terms, and is now serving his second term as county attorney of Clay County. In politics Mr. Nye is independent. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knight of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His church affiliations are with the Congregational body, and he is a regular attendant and supporter of the First Congregational church of Moorhead, though not a member of any church organization. He was married December 30, 1886, to Miss Mary Gordon, of Madison, Wisconsin. They have one child, James Gordon, aged five.

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JULIUS HENRY ACKERMANN.

JULIUS HENRY ACKERMANN.

Julius Henry Ackermann is deputy treasurer of the state of Minnesota. He resides temporarily in St. Paul, but his home is at Young America, Carver County. Mr. Ackermann is a native of Thuringia, where he was born at Muehlhausen, January 9, 1844. His father, Henry G. Ackermann, was a successful miller and land owner, who, when merely a boy of twelve, was compelled, on account of his father's illness, to take active management of the mill. In the year 1813, when the Russians drove back Napoleon across Germany, large crowds of Russians passed the mill at intervals for a period of several months. The mill being in an isolated situation was chosen as headquarters by the Russian officers, while the rest of the army were camped around the mill. These Russian soldiers appropriated every kind of personal property and provisions, and practically left the young miller destitute. But, being of a resolute disposition, he conducted the business with great diligence and perseverance, and for a period of fifty years was successful in his business operations. After losing his first wife he married Henrietta Henneberg, the mother of Julius Henry. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of a family of nine. He received a common school education and the same time received a business education from private tutors. In 1858, at the age of fourteen, he went into business as a clerk in a large wholesale and retail store in his native city. In 1862 he emigrated to the

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United States and first settled on a farm in Benton townships, Carver County, Minnesota. In 1864, in company with his brother, Christ, he engaged in mercantile business in the village of Young America. The following year he put up a steam flouring and saw mill. The next year, 1866, another brother, William, came over from Germany and entered into the partnership, under the firm name of Ackermann Bros. This firm continued in business until 1875, when it was dissolved and Julius formed a partnership with John Truwe, under the firm name of Ackermann & Co. They continued in the mercantile business until 1893, taking in as partners in the meantime, August F. Truwe and A. O. Malmgren. In 1893 the firm was changed to Truwe & Co., the milling business being continued under the old name of Ackermann Bros., who, in 1876, has established a branch in New York. In 1893 the mill was rebuilt and incorporated under the name of Ackermann Bros. Milling Co., who still continue the business. In 1895 Mr. Ackermann disposed of his interest in the store business, but continued his connection with the mill. Julius has been an active Republican ever since he came of age, and he always supported the Republica ticket with the exception of 1872, when he voted for Horace Greeley for president. I 1871 he was appointed postmaster of Young America and held that office until 1893. He was elected town clerk in 1870, and was re-elected each year until 1892. In 1895 he was appointed to the office of deputy state treasurer under August F. Koerner, state treasurer. Mr. Ackermann has been a member of the Pioneer Singing Society of Young America since 1862, and joined the Masonic order in 1870. In 1883 to 1885 he served his district as a member of the state senate, and was again sent to the lower house in 1889. He is now a member of the Republican state central committee and was sent as a delegate from Carver 281 County to the Republican state convention in 1881, and has represented his county in that capacity in every Republican state convention since. He was married in 1886 to Paulini Goetze. They have three children, two sons and one daughter, all grown, the daughter married and the sons engaged in mercantile business.

MELCHIOR FALK GJERTSEN.

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Melchior Falk Gjertsen is a Lutheran clergyman of Minneapolis, more familiarly known as M. Falk Gjertsen. His father, Johan P. Gjertsen, was also a minister of the gospel and one of the organizers of the "Zion Society for Israel," a society for the conversion of the Jews. Johan P. was also the author of "Missionary Hymns for Israel." He was held in high esteem by all who knew him, and died in his ninetieth year at Stoughton, Wisconsin. His wife's maiden name was Bertha Johanna Hanson. She is still living in her eighty-first year. Mr. Gjertsen's ancestors both on his father's and on his mother's side belonged to the peasantry of Norway, and he was born February 19, 1847, in Sogm, Norway. He attended the Latin school or college at Bergen, Norway, and at the age of seventeen came to America. He located in Chicago and contributed to the support of the family by working in a chair factory, where his daily task was to put together fifty-four spindle chairs a day, for which he received one dollar. After three months' work there he found employment in a shingle mill at one dollar and fifty cents a day. He was afterwards offered and accepted a place in a Milwaukee grocery store. After working there a year, he became ill, and was brought near to death's door. It was at this time that he resolved if he got well to change the whole course of his life. On his recovery he began to study for the ministry, and entered the theological seminary of the Scandinavian Augustana Synod, at Paxton, Illinois. He was ordained to the ministry in 1868, and was a pastor of the church at Leland, Illinois, for four years; at Stoughton, Wisconsin, nine years, and has been pastor of the same church the Lutheran Trinity church, in Minneapolis for fifteen years, having come to this city in 1881. Mr. Gjertsen was one

MELCHIOR FALK GJERTSEN.

of the first promoters of temperance work among the Scandinavians of the Northwest, and the organizer of the Norwegian Y. M. C. A. work. He has also been deeply interested in hospital work, and in the establishment here of the Order of Deaconesses. Mr. Gjertsen is a very influential man among the Scandinavians of Minnesota, and was selected in 1887 for membership on the school board by both the Republicans and Democrats. He is, however, a Republican with a strong sympathy for the cause of prohibition, and has

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taken an active part in the fight against the liquor traffic in this city. He was secretary of the school board of six years, and in 1894 was re-elected on both the Republican and Prohibition tickets. He was then made president of the board. As stated above, he is a member of the Lutheran Church, in which he was baptized. He was one of the organizers of the Norwegian-Danish Lutheran Conference in 1870, and also of the United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, which was organized in 1890. He was one of the founders and has always been one of the most ardent supporters of Augsburg Theological Seminary. Mr. Gjertsen was married in 1869 to Sara Ann Mosey, of Freedom, Illinois. They have three children living, Marie, Johan and Lena.

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FRIEDRICH SCHMITZ,

FRIEDRICH SCHMITZ

Friedrich Johann Philipp Hubert Jacob Schmitz since he came to America has dropped the greater part of his full name, and writes as a signature simply, Fritz Schmitz. He was born in Duesseldorf, on the Rhine, August 26, 1867, the son of Philipp Schmitz and Carolina Barths (Schmitz). His ancestors on his father's side were of the Swiss nobility. Their coat of arms was a white lion holding a yellow star on a red ground, and is entered in the books of European heraldry. They settled in Rhineland early in the Fifteenth century. Philipp Schmitz was an art teacher in the Royal Academy at Duesseldorf. He was one of the founders, and called the godfather of the artists' society known as Malkasten. He was an officer in the Revolutionary Army of 1848, and after the suppression of the Revolution was pardoned, being more fortunate in that respect than one of his brothers, who, in spite of his position as an officer of the regular army, was on the Revolutionary side. He fled to America, the refuge of so many of the revolutionists of 1848; entered the Northern army at the outbreak of the Civil War and fell in battle near Nashville. Carolina Barths was the daughter of a Revolutionist von Barths, who dropped the von when he became a leader of the Revolutionist party in 1848. He was a prominent lawyer in Duesseldorf. The subject of

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this sketch attended the stadtiches gymnasium (high school) in Duesseldorf, from which he graduated at the age of seventeen. His parents desired him to become an army officer, but his wish was to become a musician. He had been instructed in violin playing since his twelfth year, his teacher being Robert Zerbe, a well-known conductor of the Duesseldorf symphony orchestra. Later young Schmitz was under the training of a celebrated French violinist, Emile Sauret, who induced his pupil's parents to send him to the famous Cologne Conservatory. There Fritz studied for five years. His principal instructor was Gustav Hollander, now director of Stern's Conservatory, in Berlin, on the violin. His instructors in other branches were Professors Huelle, Jensen, Neitzel, Heinrich Zoellner and Arnold Mendelssohn. About this time he also visited the Bonn University. After a year and a half of study at the conservatory, young Schmitz competed for the Peter Mueller "stiftung" and a government prize, and held both of them while he studied in Cologne. Having completed his studies in Cologne he was appointed concert master in Duesseldorf, where he became a prominent soloist and teacher of the violin. Shortly afterwards he was appointed teacher of the violin in a New York conservatory. He accepted this position with the intention of returning to Europe within a year, his principal object in coming to America being to see the country. With the same object in view he accepted an offer of membership in the Theodore Thomas Chicago orchestra, where he played in 1891, 1892 and 1893. He had in the meantime become so well pleased with the country that he determined to make America his home. At the conclusion of the Columbian Exposition he went to New York under engagement with Walter Damrosch of the New York Symphony Orchestra. While there he met Walter Petzet, then director of the musical department of the Manning College in Minneapolis, who offered him the position of first violin teacher in this school. Feeling that 283 his forte was not orchestra playing so much as teaching and solo work, he accepted Mr. Petzet's offer and came to Minneapolis in 1894, where he is held in high esteem as an artist. More recently both Mr. Petzet and Mr. Schmitz have withdrawn from the Manning school, and Mr. Schmitz is engaged as a private teacher of the violin.

CHRISTIAN J. B. HIRSCH.

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Dr. Christian J. B. Hirsch, of New Ulm, Minnesota, is a native of Norway, one of those who came to America as a young man and cast in his lot with his adopted country, fighting her battles and participating in the beneficial results of the war. Dr. Hirsch was born on August 29, 1842. His father was a physician in the employ of the government. Until he was sixteen years of age he was tutored by a lieutenant of the army. He then tried the life of a sailor for two years, but gave that up and returned to Christiania where he attended the university for three years. In 1863 he left for the United States in a sailing vessel. He stopped at Chicago, and during the following year enlisted in Company D, Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, joining his regiment in East Tennessee, where it was then stationed. His corps started with General Sherman of the "march to the sea," but after the battle of Atlanta was detached to pursue General Hood, who was threatening Nashville. After the battles of Nashville and Franklin they followed up the remnants of the Southern army until they scattered. They next went to East Tennessee to help in the final operations against Lee, and after the surrender of that famous fighter the regiment went to Texas, where Dr. Hirsch was finally mustered out of service in August, 1865. By this time the young Norwegian had been enough of war and of the fighting qualities of the Americans to convince him of their energetic character. He had also had an opportunity of seeing a good deal of the country. Upon being discharged from the service he went back to Chicago and entered Rush Medical

CHRISTIAN J. B. HIRSCH.

College, from which he graduated with honor in 1868. A year previous he had been married to Miss Cammilla M. Thrane, a daughter of Marcus Thrane, the reader of the Liberal movement in Norway in 1849. With his young wife Dr. Hirsch settled in Dane County, Wisconsin, where he practiced medicine for nine years. He then moved to Baldwin, Wisconsin, where he lived for one year. He was afterwards in Zumbrota, Minnesota, for a year; in Lake Mills, Iowa, for two years, and Blue Earth City, Minnesota, for three years. In the latter place he was part owner in a drug store and lost all his books and instruments in a fire which burned the store and his office. It so happened that his

insurance was small and covered only the drug stock. The next two years were spent in travel in North Dakota. Dr. Hirsch next settled in Back River Falls, Wisconsin, where he remained for four years, after which he moved to New Ulm, in 1890. Since establishing himself in New Ulm he has built up a large practice. Dr. and Mrs. Hirsch have had ten children, six girls and four boys, and have lost one child, a girl. The doctor belongs to the Brown County Medical Association and the Mississippi Valley Medical Association.

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JAMES F. R. FOSS.

JAMES F. R. FOSS.

James F. R. Foss is president of the Nicollet National Bank of Minneapolis. Mr. Foss is essentially a self-made man. What he has accomplished is due to his native abilities and unflagging industry. He is a native of Biddeford, Maine, where he was born March 17, 1848. His parents were among the early settlers of Maine, his ancestry running back on his mother's side to the Rev. Mr. Jordan, who purchased a large tract of land in what is now the state of Maine, but at that time was still a portion of the colony of Massachusetts. His father, James Foss, died when the subject of this sketch was only four years old. James F. R. was educated in the public schools of Biddeford, and at the opening of the War of the Rebellion responded to the call of his country and entered the naval service. He served on the United States frigates Sabine, Niagara, Hartford and Savannah, from 1861 to 1863, and was only sixteen years of age when he received his discharge. He was among the very youngest in the service of the government in the Civil War. He was offered a midshipman's commission in the navy, but being ambitious for a more active and promising career, he prepared himself at Bucksport Seminary for business life. During the next ten years he occupied several positions as clerk and bookkeeper in Boston, Providence and New York. In 1873 found him in the position of bookkeeper in the Shoe and Leather National Bank in Boston. He held that position for eighteen months, when, owing to ill health, he resigned and went to sea as the second mate on a coasting

schooner and was thus engaged for two years. In 1875, with health restored he obtained the position of bookkeeper in the Market National Bank, of Brighton, Massachusetts, and soon afterward was offered a like position in the Merchandise National Bank of Boston. Here he displayed such business capacity that the directors at the end of the first year elected him cashier. He was the youngest man who up to that time had held such an important position in any national bank in that city. He discharged the duties of that position for seven years, when he resigned in order that he might avail himself of the larger opportunities afforded to men of his capacity and enterprise in the West. He came to Minneapolis and organized the Nicollet National Bank, and as an evidence of his standing among the financial men of Boston it is sufficient to state that of the capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars in that bank, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars was subscribed by Boston capitalists who knew Mr. Foss personally and knew his business methods. The Nicollet National was organized in 1884. Mr. Foss was its cashier for four years and in 1888 was elected president. He has conducted the affairs of this institution with signal ability and made it one of the strongest financial institutions in the state. His policy is conservative, and during the recent financial depression no bank in the state probably had the confidence of the public more fully than this one. Mr. Foss was married February 22, 1877, to Alvena M. Baker, of Auburndale, Massachusetts. Mrs. Foss is a descendant of an old Pilgrim family, the first members of which came to the colonies in the Mayflower Mrs. Foss has three children, Minnie Frances, James Franklin and Florence Ellen.

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CHARLES ANSON MOREY.

Charles Anson Morey, of Winona was born at Vershire, Orange County, Vermont, August 9, 1851. His father, Royal Morey, a farmer in Vermont, came to Chester, Wabasha County, Minnesota, in 1861. His wife, Jennette Ellen Felton (Morey), was a native of Strafford, Vermont. Her brother, Charles C. Felton, for whom the subject of this sketch was named, went overland to the Pacific Coast in 1848. He was a trader and steamboat man of the

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Columbia and Willamette rivers and one of the organizers of the Oregon Steam and Navigation Company. Mr. Morey is of Scotch-English descent, both on his father's side and on his mother's. His great grandmother on his mother's side was Sarah Putnam, a niece of General Israel Putnam. Charles Anson attended the country school in Vermont, but was only a lad of about nine years when his family moved to Illinois. They spent one summer there, but on account of a malarial climate sought a more healthful location, and moved overland in a covered wagon to Wabasha County, Minnesota, in 1861. He attended the public schools of Chester, Wabasha County, the high school at Lake City, the Normal at Winona, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston. He graduated from the Normal School at Winona in 1872, and the special course at the Institute of Technology was taken preparatory to assuming a position as teacher of sciences in the normal school, to which place he was elected in 1874. On the resignation of Professor Phelps, in 1876, having been a student of law for several years, he was admitted to the bar in 1879 and resigned his position to begin the practice at Winona as a member of the firm of Berry & Morey. Mr. Morey has occupied a prominent and influential position in Winona. He has been president of the Winona Savings Bank since the death of William Windom, has for fifteen years been secretary of the Winona Building and Loan Association, was a member of the city council for four years and of the board of education for six years. He is a trustee of the public library, is the Resident Director and Treasurer of the Winona Normal School and has been a member of the

CHARLES ANSON MOREY.

State Normal Board since 1883. Mr. Morey has been a United States Commissioner for many years, and was selected by the government authorities to hear the famous Minneapolis census cases. Mr. Morey has always been a Republican, has taken an active interest in the affairs of the party, and is usually in county and state conventions. His church connection is with the Episcopal denomination. On November 28, 1877, he was married to Miss Kate Louise Berry, daughter of Judge C. H. Berry, of Winona. They have four children, Jeanette, Charles Berry, Frances and Bertha Louise. While Mr. Morey has

been eminently successful, and has won for himself an enviable position in the community in which he resides, he has not done so without having experienced the hardships and privations of frontier life and straightened circumstances in his early years. He learned to work on the farm, served his apprenticeship as a country school teacher, learned the trade of carpenter and millwright and used his skill in that direction to provide means with which to acquire an education. It is not surprising that a young man trained in such a school of adversity should have learned self-reliance and obtained success.

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JOSEPH P. WILSON.

JOSEPH P. WILSON.

It is given to comparatively few men to see great cities grow to metropolitan proportions on the site of their frontier homes. One of the men who pioneered in Minnesota, who settled at the site of Minneapolis when there were more Indians in the vicinity than white men, and who has lived to see the city and state develop to magnificent commercial and social proportions, is Joseph P. Wilson. Like so many of Minnesota's pioneers, Mr. Wilson is a native of Maine. He was born at Columbia Falls, March 16, 1823. In 1833 the family moved to New York City, where he spent his youth. At one time he was in the employ of Horace Greeley, and later, for two years, was in the law office of Silas M. Stillwell. When twenty-two years of age, in 1845, Mr. Wilson came West, settling first in Illinois, where he was for a time in the law office of B. F. Fridley of Geneva. The next year he was admitted to the bar, but he has never practiced his profession. In 1847 Mr. Wilson was engaged in the purchase of government land, in Northern Illinois, for Eastern capitalists. It was during his service in the army in Mexico that he first met Colonel John H. Stevens, the Minneapolis pioneer. After the war with Mexico Mr. Wilson took a trip up the Mississippi River, visiting the towns of Galena, Prairie du Chien and Stillwater, but he returned to Oswego, Illinois, where he engaged in business in 1849. But he had his eye on Minnesota, and made his way to the territory and settled at St. Anthony Falls on April

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19, 1850. Inhabitants were then very few, and the Indians of the Sioux Nation occupied the land west of the river. St. Anthony was the last settlement between the East and the Pacific Ocean. The place was entirely without means of communication with the world except by means of steamers on the Mississippi, and all groceries and other supplies had to be shipped from Galena or St. Louis. Mr. Wilson remembers well sending four hundred miles to Galena for a cooking stove and a barrel of flour. A Minneapolis man sending to Galena for flour! And this was only forty-six years ago. Upon coming to Minneapolis Mr. Wilson engaged in a mercantile business and continued in that line for some years. Later on he engaged in the real estate business, which he has followed ever since. In 1851 he purchased from the government a tract of land in what is now Northeast Minneapolis, and also a tract at St. Anthony Park, paying one dollar and a quarter per acre. He was one of the original proprietors of the town site of St. Cloud, in 1855, and in 1882 he laid out Eat St. Cloud, improving the place and making it what it is. He still has large interests there. From 1863 to 1871 he was a government contractor for transportation of army stores and for the furnishing of grain and other army supplies to the military posts on the frontier. Ever since his arrival in Minnesota Mr. Wilson has been identified with the public affairs of the state and his own locality. He was a county commissioner of Ramsey County from 1852 to 1855, a member of the constitutional convention in 1858, and a member of the state senate in 1864 and 1865. Since that time he has been a delegate to most of the Democratic state and congressional conventions. It is almost unnecessary to say after this review of Mr. Wilson's life that he is a self-made man—reliant, energetic, and having the confidence and respect of all who know him.

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GEORGE HENRY WYMAN.

G. H. Wyman, of Anoka, Minnesota, was born in Chester, Penobscot County, Maine, on August 24, 1852. He traces his ancestry back to the best old Massachusetts families. Francis Wyman came from Westmill, England, about 1640 and settled at Woburn, Massachusetts. He and his brother John, who came with him, obtained a large

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grant of land from the Indians and were the third largest land owners in the colony of Massachusetts. A later Francis Wyman, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a captain in the war of 1812, and others of the family have held important and honorable positions in New England. James Webster Wyman, son of the veteran of the War of 1812 and father of Mr. George Wyman, is a farmer and lumberman, and a native of Orono, Maine, and is still living. He has held town and school offices for twenty years in succession, and was a member of the state legislature in 1866 and 1867. He married Miss Elizabeth Adams, who was a direct descendant of the famous Adams family of Massachusetts. In his boyhood days Mr. Wyman attended the public schools in the vicinity of his home and later went to the Mattanawcook Academy at Lincoln and the Lee Normal School at Lee, Maine. He finished fitting for college at the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, graduating in 1873. He entered Bates College at Lewiston, in 1873, and graduated in 1877, receiving the distinction of being class orator. Previously he had received a prize for original orations. After leaving college Mr. Wyman read law in Lewiston, Bangor and Dover, and was admitted to practice in all the courts of Maine at Dover in 1881. In 1883 he came to Minnesota and settled at Anoka, where he has since remained actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He was made court commissioner and held the office for four years. Later he became county attorney and afterwards city attorney, holding the former position for six years and being now in his fourth year in the latter office. Mr. Wyman has tried

GEORGE HENRY WYMAN.

many civil and criminal cases with success. The analysis of testimony and the presentation of a case to the jury are considered his strong points. During his service as prosecutor he never had an indictment set aside or a demurrer sustained. Mr. Wyman has always been a Republican. He is now chairman of the Republican county committee of Anoka and president of the Anoka Republican Club. His professional and political duties have frequently given him occasion to exercise the oratorical powers which he developed as a boy in college and he has the reputation of being a public speaker of unusual eloquence.

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Mr. Wyman is Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and Past Regent of the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Anoka library board and of the board of education, being also treasurer of the latter body. He is a member of the Baptist church and takes a lively interest in all departments of religious activity. On June 30, 1886, Mr. Wyman married Miss Orie D. Storms, of Anoka, daughter of Capt. L. P. Storms, formerly of New York. They have two children, May and Orabelle, aged nine and five years.

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ALFRED WILSON PARIS.

ALFRED WILSON PARIS.

Alfred Wilson Paris is a manufacturing confectioner and wholesaler of fruits in Minneapolis. He is the son of Henry Paris, a tea merchant, born in Liverpool, England, who came to the United States in 1850. Henry Paris married Catherine Tyler, of Gloucester, England, who is still living at the age of eighty years. Both parents of the subject of this sketch belonged to good families in that class in England known as "gentlemen farmers," people of comfortable circumstances and honorable lineage. Alfred Wilson Paris was born June 23, 1853, at London, Ontario. He attended the public schools at Detroit, Michigan, until he was fourteen years old. There being a large family (eleven children) it became necessary for Alfred to go into business at an early age. On this account he was deprived of the advantages of higher education. He came to Minnesota in the fall of 1881 and located in Minneapolis, where he embarked in the confectionery business with a brother and a Canadian named J. C. Stuart. The style of the firm was Paris, Stuart & Co. The following spring Stuart died, when S. J. Murton bought his interest and the firm incorporated their business under the name of the Paris-Murton Company, of which Alfred W. Paris was made president. He still occupies that position. As above indicated, Mr. Paris has carved out his own fortune. The first money he ever earned was paid him for loading barrel staves on a vessel at Detroit, Michigan, when he was fourteen years of age. He got twenty cents an hour and worked one day at the business, but it made such an impression on him that

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he has never forgotten it. He recalls it as the hardest day's work he ever did in his life. He learned the confectioner's trade in Detroit, mastering all its branches, and at the age of twenty-two was foreman in one of the largest establishments in Michigan, in which over two hundred people were employed. Subsequently he went to Jackson, Michigan, where for six years he successfully conducted a retail establishment. He then sold out and, taking Greeley's advice, came west. It was then he located in Minneapolis. Mr. Paris does not claim to belong to any political party, but generally affiliates with the Democracy, although he never voted a straight ticket. In 1886 he was nominated for alderman in the Eighth ward in Minneapolis, but was defeated, although he polled the largest vote ever cast for a Democrat in that ward. Mr. Paris is an active member of the Jobbers' Union, a member of the Royal Arcanum, is a Mason and a Shriner. He is not identified by membership with any church but grew up in the Episcopal Church. October 4, 1880, he married Lizzie Chapman, at Jackson, Michigan, and has two sons living, Harold Chapman and Benjamin Mosher. Mr. Paris is at present general manager as well as president of the Paris-Murton Company, and devotes his personal attention to the conduct of that successful concern. He has invented and patented a number of useful and valuable machines in connection with his business, which are extensively used both in England and in this country. Mr. Paris is a man who extracts a great deal of pleasure out of life, is a good entertainer and the life of any company in which he may happen to be thrown.

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DAVID FERGUSON SIMPSON.

David Ferguson Simpson is a judge of the Fourth Judicial District. Mr. Simpson is of Scotch descent, both his parents being born in Scotland. He takes a pride in his Scotch ancestry, as is shown by his active membership in the Caledonia Club, and his election to the office of chief of that organization. His father, William Simpson, was a well-to-do farmer near Waupun, Wisconsin, where the subject of this sketch was born, June 13, 1860. Mr. Simpson's education commenced in the country district school near his father's farm and in the village schools of Waupun. He took the two years' preparatory course

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for college in Ripon College, at Ripon, Wisconsin, followed by a four years; academical course in the Wisconsin State University, from which he graduated in 1882. He was given special honors in the department of history and awarded the Lewis prize for the best commencement oration. He had maintained a high grade of scholarship through his course, and was appointed to fill the position of professor of rhetoric during the absence of the regular occupant of that chair in the university during the college year of 1882-83. He had decided to become a lawyer, and took the law course at the University of Wisconsin and at the Columbia Law School in New York, receiving the degree of LL. B., from each of these schools in 1884. The same year he was admitted to the bar in the State of Wisconsin, but came almost immediately afterwards to Minneapolis and began the practice of law in this city in 1884. He was appointed assistant city attorney of Minneapolis in 1891, was elected to the office of city attorney in 1893, and re-elected in 1895. Mr. Simpson is a Republican, and takes an active interest in local and national politics. He has made a special study of municipal government, and assisted in drafting the general municipal law, which was adopted by the charter commission, sitting concurrently with the legislature in 1893. At the session of the Municipal Reform League in Minneapolis in 1894, Mr. Simpson was invited to be present and outline the system of municipal government in operation in Minneapolis, and prepared

DAVID FERGUSON SIMPSON.

a paper which was received with a great deal of interest by that body, as an able argument in favor of what is known as the council system of city government, of which Mr. Simpson is an advocate. His conduct of the legal department of the City of Minneapolis has been characterized by distinguished ability, which has on more than one occasion operated to the great advantage of the city. Notable among the acts of his administration of this office was his successful prosecution of the city's case before the special commission appointed to consider the demands of the city for reduction in the price of gas. This case was stubbornly contested by able legal counsel on the opposite side, but Mr. Simpson's presentation of the case was so strongly made that it resulted in the reduction of the price

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of gas to all consumers from one dollar and sixty cents to one dollar and thirty cents net. In 1896 Mr. Simpson was elected as a judge of the Fourth Judicial District. Mr. Simpson was married January 14, 1886, to Josephine Sarles a graduate of the University of Wisconsin in 1883. Mrs. Simpson took the first honors of her class, and is active in the literary and benevolent societies of Minneapolis. They have three children, Donald, Harold and John.

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SEBA SMITH BROWN.

SEBA SMITH BROWN.

The first shot fired by the American patriots to emphasize their determination to be freed from the tyranny of Great Britain was from a gun held in the hands of Captain David Brown, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He lived at Concord, Massachusetts, and commanded the Concord minute men on April 19, 1775, when, at the North Bridge the regulars poured their first volley across the river into the ranks of the farmer boys and instantly killed Captain Davis, of the Acton company. Captain Brown, raising his own gun to ready, gave the command, "Fire!" at the same time firing his own gun and bringing down the first Britisher in the War of the Revolution. The gun he used that day is now in good condition at the old homestead in Baldwin, Maine. This branch of the Brown family is traced back to Thomas Brown, who was born in 1651, and died in 1718. His son, Ephraim, was born in 1689, and was married to Hannah Wilson. Their youngest son, of a family of eight children, was Captain David Brown. He married Abigail Munroe and twelve children were born to them. Their son, Ephraim, was the grandfather of Seba S. Brown. He was born at Concord, but when a young man moved to Maine and settled upon and cleared from the heavy woods the farm upon which Cyrus Shell Brown, the father of Seba, was born. Cyrus was born in 1802. He was a thrifty and frugal farmer; a man of good judgment and absolute integrity, held in high esteem by his neighbors. He was a colleague of the late James G. Blaine in the Maine legislature in 1862. His wife, Mary, was born in 1805 in Parsonfield, Maine. She was the daughter of Major Paul

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Burnham and Comfort Pease. Their son, Seba, was born August 7, 1841, on the old farm at Baldwin, Maine. The lad followed the usual vocation of farmers' boys of that period—worked on the farm during the summers and attended the district school in the winters. This he did until he was eighteen years of age. During the next three years he studied in Gorham Academy, paying his own expenses in part by teaching in the winters. When President Lincoln issued his call for men in 1862, Seba was at his books; these he left with his room mate, and, receiving a blanket from his mother, which she had woven, he started out to serve his country. He joined Company K, Twenty-fifth Maine Infantry, as a private, and was chosen by his comrades as second lieutenant. During the next nine months of his service, however, he received rapid promotion; was commissioned first lieutenant and then captain of his company. With it he served in the Army of the Potomac; but was detached for picket duty at Chantilly, Virginia, during the summer of 1863. In November of that year the regiment's term of service having expired, Mr. Brown left the army and came to Minnesota. His first winter here he spent in the pinneries, swamping and tending sled for a salary of thirty-five dollars a month. From that time to the present Mr. Brown has been engaged in the lumbering business in some form or other. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Merriam as surveyor general of logs and lumber for the second district of Minnesota. The fact that he is now serving his fourth term in this office is an indication of his competency to hold this responsible position. He has always been a Republican. 291 He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion; also of the Masonic body. October 17, 1877, he was married to Ann Elizabeth Anderson. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of whom only two are living, Cyrus Shell, aged twelve, and Roy Stuart, aged seven.

ALEXANDER McKINNON.

Alexander McKinnon is a resident of Crookston, Minnesota, and engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He is the son of Archibald and Jennette McGillis McKinnon, both of whom were born in Scotland. They moved to America and settled on a farm in Ontario, Canada. Alexander McKinnon was born March 5, 1854, at Lancaster, Glengary County,

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Ontario, Canada. He only received a common school education, leaving school in his fourteenth year. He learned the trade of a blacksmith and the first money he ever earned was as head blacksmith in the shop of Wilson, Van Vlite & Co., a branch of Napp, Stout & Co., in Wilson, Wisconsin. He remained in this position from 1875 to 1877, working at a salary of seventy-five dollars per month and board. He then removed to Minnesota in 1878, residing in St. Paul for a time but finally locating permanently in Crookston in the fall 1878. He had seven hundred dollars in cash, which he had accumulated by his own industry and economical habits, and opened a small blacksmith shop on the site now occupied by the McKinnon block. He shortly afterwards associated with himself a younger brother, Allan J. McKinnon, and continued doing a very successful business. In May, 1880, Mr. McKinnon associated with himself another brother, J. R. McKinnon, in the business of manufacturing and the handling of farm implements. J. R. McKinnon is his present partner in business, the firm being known as McKinnon Bros. They are engaged in the real estate and insurance business. Mr. McKinnon's business career has been a very successful one, considering that he has had to look out for himself since he was fourteen years of age. He is

ALEXANDER McKINNON.

part owner of the property known as the McKinnon Block, in Crookston, a fine brick building, one hundred and twenty-five by one hundred and forty feet, built in 1887, and costing seventy-five thousand dollars. He also built and owns what is known as the I. O. O. F. Block, at a cost of forty thousand dollars in 1890. Mr. McKinnon also owns several hundred acres of land in Polk County, Minnesota. In politics Mr. McKinnon is a Democrat, and an active supporter of his party. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster at Crookston by President Cleveland, but resigned February 14, 1890. He was elected mayor of Crookston in April, 1890, and re-elected without opposition in April, 1891. He was also elected delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1892, and then chosen on the committee of permanent organization, representing the State of Minnesota. He was also nominated by the Democratic party for state senator from his district in 1890, but was not

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elected. He is a member of the Commercial Union of Crookston, and was president of the Northern Minnesota Agricultural Driving Association for two years Mr. McKinnon was married April 23, 1883, to Miss Catharine Macdonald, in Glengary County, Ontario. They have one child.

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CYRUS LITTLE SMITH.

CYRUS LITTLE SMITH.

C. L. Smith was born at Dover, Wayne County, Ohio, January 22, 1845. John R. Smith, his father, was a farmer, and while Cyrus was still a small child his parents removed to Southern Michigan, settling in an unbroken wilderness. There were no schools on the Michigan frontier in those early days, and Cyrus was taught to read by his mother. As the country settled up, schools of a poor quality began to be established, and at the age of eleven the boy secured his first four months' schooling. This was in a little log school house, where presided a Baptist preacher. The seats were oak slabs with stout wooden pins for legs. He attended this school for two winter, learning the rudiments of reading, spelling and arithmetic. During these two terms he had but one book of his own, the arithmetic. In 1858 he went to Southern Indiana and worked in a nursery for the next years. When the war broke out in 1861, Mr. Smith enlisted, though only sixteen years of age. He became a member of Company E, Eleventh Michigan Infantry, and served three years and two months, principally in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia. Among the noted battles in which he participated were those of Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and the battles before Atlanta. Soon after being mustered out of the service he came to Minnesota, in October, 1845, and engaged in selling trees and shrubbery for an Eastern nursery company. At the same time he began planting and experimenting on his own account, and in this way proved his inborn taste for horticultural affairs. Mr. Smith frankly admits a financial failure at the nursery business, the principal cause being poor health. He suffered from diseases contracted in the army,

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which prevented him from working out doors a large part of each year, but he acquired considerable practical experience in nursery and gardening matters which he turned to account in newspaper and literary work. For all this time he has been largely engaged with horticultural and agricultural papers, and addressing farmers at institutes and other gatherings throughout the state. At the same time he has not abandoned farming and gardening, but has cultivated a tract of forty acres, where he raises various trees and a variety of crops, largely for experimental purposes. As a Republican Mr. Smith has been especially active since 1885. During these later years he has done much aggressive work for the Republican party. His observation of the condition of the farming classes and the common people for many years have convinced him that, notwithstanding all the mistakes made by the party of his choice, its principles and policies have been for the best interests of the people. During the Fish-Donnelly regime of the Populist party, Mr. Smith was state organizer of Republican League Clubs, and made an aggressive campaign against the Populistic influences. He frequently met the enemy on the stump and was active and successful in joint debates. Mr. Smith was one of the organizers of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society in 1866. He served as secretary of the State Forestry Association for four years and a member of the executive committee for six years. He has been a member of the State Dairymen's Association since its organization, and on January 25, 1895, was appointed assistant dairy commissioner 293 of the State Dairy and Food Commission of Minnesota. Mr. Smith rendered valued service in preparing the Minnesota forestry exhibit for the World's Fair in 1893. He took an active part in the first farmers' institute held in the state, and aided in securing their establishment as a permanent state institution. Since 1891 he has been agricultural editor of the Farmers' Tribune.

CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM NEY.

C. W. Ney is a lawyer practicing in St. Paul. His father, Patrick Ney, was, during his life, a railroad contractor. He enlisted as a volunteer at the outbreak of the Civil War and served as gunner in the Fifth Indiana Battery. At the battle of Gettysburg he was seriously wounded, the bones of the left leg being shattered by a shell. From exposure at the time

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of this injury he contracted a disease of the bones which caused him great suffering throughout his life and was the immediate cause of his death. Mr. Ney was a charitable and public-spirited man of excellent business capacity and good executive ability. He successfully performed large contracts on many of the great railroad systems from Ohio to the Pacific coast. His wife was Miss Ann Corcoran, and she was responsible, on account of her husband's absence in the war and in his business, for the rearing and education of her children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ney were born in Ireland and emigrated to this country at an early age. C. W. Ney was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on October 28, 1869. His early education was very meagre. He was brought up on a farm near Independence, Iowa, where his parents removed when he was but three years old. During the winter months he attended the public schools of that city and when sixteen years old was granted a teacher's certificate. He taught school several terms and in 1888 accompanied his father to Sacramento, California, where the latter was engaged in constructing a levee on the Sacramento river. Assisting his father for a year or more in this work, he returned to his home in Iowa in the early part of 1890, and in the fall of

CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM NEY.

that year entered the law office of Governor Boies at Waterloo, Iowa. What time he could spare from his law studies while there, was given to looking after the extensive farming interests of Mr. Boies. In 1892 he was admitted to practice, and in February of 1893, came to St. Paul. After residing here the required length of time he was admitted to the bar of the state. As a finishing touch to his legal education he attended the law department of the State University for six months, and graduated from that institution in June of 1894, and the following year took the LL. M. course therein. While studying at the university Mr. Ney was engaged in the law office of P. J. McLaughlin. Upon his graduation he opened an office in St. Paul, where he still continues a general practice, though making somewhat a specialty of real estate, corporation and probate law. He is a strong Democrat in his political affiliations, and in recent years has taken an active part in political campaigns of

his party, though not an office seeker or a machine politician. In the campaign of 1894 he made a reputation as a brilliant orator, and an unusually effective campaign speaker.

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CHARLES FREEBORN HANEY.

CHARLES FREEBORN HANEY.

Charles F. Haney, city clerk of the city of Minneapolis, was born on a farm near Lewiston, Fulton County, Illinois, June 12, 1859. He is the son of Rev. Richard Haney, D. D., a native of Pennsylvania, and Adaline Murphy Haney, who was born in New York. Dr. Haney has been in the Methodist ministry for over sixty years, and is at the present time one of the oldest in the United States. He is eighty-four years of age and still active. Mr. Haney's mother was a woman of lovable Christian character and suffered many hardships as the wife of a poorly paid Methodist minister during pioneer days in Illinois. She died when Charles was six years old and he was left in the care of his mother brother and sister. Mr. Haney's education was obtained in a similar way to that of most boys brought up in the small towns of Illinois—attending the public schools in the winter and working on the farm in the summer. Young Haney earned his first dollar at farm work. He early developed a marked capacity for business, and at the age of fifteen years was managing a number of farms for their owner, keeping all the necessary accounts. By means of persistent industry, Mr. Haney was able to go through Illinois College and also to take a course in a business college, from which he graduated at nineteen years of age. Immediately after graduation he became principal of a high school in Illinois. Later he received an appointment in the railway mail service, but he preferred a business life and made an engagement with a Chicago grain firm, buying grain and having charge of a line of elevators. In the fall of 1882 he visited his uncle, the late Dr. John H. Murphy, of St. Paul, and happened to attend the fair in Minneapolis, conducted by Col. W. S. King, and concluded that he had found the right place for a home. Upon the day of his arrival he accepted an offer from J. B. Bassett & Co., manufacturers of flour and lumber, and was employed as their head bookkeeper

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and cashier for six years, only resigning to accept the position of city clerk. To this office Mr. Haney was elected in January, 1889. He has been re-elected for two-year terms three times, receiving support from both Republican and Democratic parties. Although he has always been a Republican, and has been so recognized, he is not what would be called an active partisan. In his administration of his office and in his rapid and effective manner of handling business at the meetings of the City Council, Mr. Haney has won merited praise. He has been especially effective in the management of the clerical work in connection with the general and local elections. He originated and carried out the system used at the last two elections, of gathering returns in an accurate and speedy manner. At the last election he employed one hundred experts bicycle riders to bring in the figures. At such times his power of endurance and his executive ability have been invaluable in handling the complicated machinery of a metropolitan election. Such efforts are appreciated by the newspaper men, and were recognized when Mr. Haney was elected, in 1893, an honorary member of the Minneapolis Press Club. At the Republican National Convention of 1892, held in Minneapolis, Mr. Haney was chief reading clerk, and acquitted himself admirably, his strong, clear voice and 295 distinct enunciation peculiarly fitting him for the duties of the position. He is a prominent Mason, and has held prominent offices in the higher Masonic bodies. Mr. Haney was married in 1881 to Augusta A. Cosad, by whom he has one son, Philip C. Haney, now seven years of age. He was married a second time in March, 1895 to Mary J. Parkhurst.

ROBERT JOSEPH WELLS.

Robert J. Wells is a successful farmer, lawyer and local politician of Wilkin County, Minnesota. He was born in Dane County, Wisconsin, October 4, 1856. His father is Andrew J. Wells, a native of Clermont County, Ohio, and now living with a competence on a fine farm in Wilkin County at the age of seventy-eight, looking back upon a useful and successful life. The elder Wells has always been a farmer except during a short period in Wisconsin when he operated a saw mill at Eau Claire. His only official position was on the board of commissioners appointed to make selection of the state school lands in

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the northern half of Wisconsin. His wife, whose maiden name was Eliza A. Wilson, was born near Port Republic, Maryland, in 1822. Her father was a soldier in the War of 1812 and her grandfather was in the War of the Revolution. In the early days her people were slaveholders, but during a religious revival, which swept across Maryland, nearly all of her relatives liberated their negroes. She is of a family related by ties of blood to old and noted Maryland families. Mr. Wells' boyhood was spent with his parents at their Wisconsin home. He attended the common schools until about fourteen years of age and then went to work. His first dollar was earned in his father's shingle mill at Eau Claire. When twenty-two years of age he was attracted to the Red River Valley by the stories of its wonderful fertility, and with a number of young men from the neighborhood emigrated to Minnesota. In May of the year 1878 he settled in Mitchell township, in Wilkin County, entering a homestead and "working out" for the first summer. His success was instantaneous. He took up more land and has ever since farmed from

ROBERT JOSEPH WELLS.

one thousand to sixteen hundred acres each year. But while busily engaged in extensive farming operations, Mr. Wells found time to study law, and in 1888 was admitted to practice. He has been much interested in local politics and has held many minor offices such as justice, village trustee and president of the board. Shortly after he was admitted to the bar he was elected clerk of the district court, and in 1892 was chosen again by the citizens of the county. At present he is chairman of the county Republican committee and a member of the Seventh district congressional committee. Two years have been put in by Mr. Wells as a newspaper man—1890 as editor of the Breckenridge Mercury, and the year 1893 in the editorial chair of the Wilkin County Gazette. Mr. Wells belongs to the A. O. U. W. and Masonic orders. He has been secretary, senior warden and master of Frontier Lodge, No. 152, A. F. and A. M. of Breckenridge. He attends the Baptist church, though not a member. On January 17, 1889, he was married to Sadie E. Langford, at Dodge Center, Minnesota. They have two children, Carroll V. and Donald J. Wells. In recent years Mr. and Mrs. Wells have resided in Breckenridge.

ALBERT RANDALL MOORE.

ALBERT RANDALL MOORE.

Albert R. Moore is an attorney of St. Paul. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, September 14, 1869, and lived there until his parents moved to St. Paul, in September, 1878. His father and his mother were both descended from old Long Island families. Mr. James E. Moore, his father, who is now dead, was for many years Land Commissioner of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railway Company, and stood high in business and social circles in St. Paul. His son Albert was educated in the public schools of St. Paul and at Harvard University. He graduated from the high school of St. Paul as a member of the class of 1887, of which he was valedictorian. The next two years were spent at Harvard, his time being devoted principally to English and classical branches. In the fall of 1889 he was matriculated at the law school of the Minnesota State University, where he spent three years, receiving a bachelor's degree in 1891, and a master's degree in 1892. During the first year of his last course he was also a student in the law office of Cole, Bramhall & Morris. The Hon. Gordon E. Cole, senior member of the firm, was one of the leading practitioners in the state, and Mr. Moore values highly this experience under Mr. Cole's wise guidance, kindly advice and excellent example. At the close of Mr. Moore's bachelor course at the law school he was awarded the Paige prize of thirty dollars for the best legal thesis. There were about fifty competitors. He is a member of the Dillon chapter of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, and has always been active in its behalf. Upon his graduation from the law school he was admitted to the bar by the State Supreme Court, and has been in active practice since that time. As soon as admitted he formed a co-partnership with John E. Stryker, a gentleman of high integrity and ability. From the time that their partnership expired on November 1, 1895, until January, 1897, Mr. Moore continued alone, and established a lucrative practice. In January, 1897, he formed a co-partnership with Hon. James E. Markham, one of the most prominent members of the St.

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Paul bar, and his brother, George W. Markham, under the firm name of Markham, Moore & Markham. This firm occupies a pleasant suite of offices in the Germania Life Insurance building, and has a large and lucrative practice. They devote themselves largely to corporation, real estate and commercial work, and are attorneys for several financial, real estate and insurance corporations, as well as for some large business houses. Though not a politician in the ordinary acceptance of that term, Mr. Moore takes the lively interest of a good citizen in political matters. He is a Republican and a firm believer in a protective tariff and sound money. As a member of the Young Men's Republican Club, of St. Paul, he has taken an active part in the work of that organization. Among the associations to which he belongs are the Harvard Club and the "Society of Colonial Wars, in the State of Minnesota." Mr. Moore has always taken a keen interest in legal literary work, and is an occasional contributor to the legal magazines. Among his recent articles was one on "Tramp Corporations," published in the July number of the Minnesota Law Journal. He has been an active member since childhood of the Protestant Episcopal 297 church. Mr. Moore is not married. Though not classing himself as a society man, he numbers among his friends many of the people prominent in society life of St. Paul.

MARSHALL BAILEY WEBBER.

Mr. Webber is senior partner of the law firm of Webber & Lees, at Winona, Minnesota. He was born in Raymond, Racine County, Wisconsin, August, 2, 1850. Samuel Webber, the father of the subject of this sketch, is a farmer. The farm on which he resides is about ten miles from the city of Milwaukee, in Racine County. It was patented by the government to his father in 1837, but since that date no conveyance of the land has ever been made, and it is at present a most valuable piece of property. Samuel Webber came from Massachusetts, and is of Puritan stock. His wife's maiden name was Sabra A. Bailey, who was born in New Hampshire. Both are still living. Marshall's early education was received in the district school. Subsequently he attended the high school at Racine, Wisconsin, and the Rochester Academy in Racine County, where he fitted himself for college. Young Webber, however, was compelled to earn the funds that would enable him

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to enter college. He was ambitious and plucky, and, confident of his ability to earn enough money to support him he entered Hillsdale College, at Hillsdale, Michigan. During the winter months he taught school, keeping up with the studies of his class in the meantime. During his vacations in the summer he worked on the farm and at railroading, in this way getting together enough money to carry him through college the next year. He graduated from Hillsdale in the class of 1875. In his junior year he carried away the Melendy prize for oratory, and while at college was a member of the Alpha Kappa Phi Society. In September, 1875, he came to Minnesota and located at Winona. He had decided to make the profession of law his vocation in life, and took up his law studies in the office of Hon. W. H. Yale. Two years later he was admitted to the bar and was

MARSHALL BAILEY WEBBER.

taken into partnership by Governor Yale, under the firm name of Yale & Webber. This partnership continued with mutual profit for two years, when it was dissolved and Mr. Webber continued his practice alone. In September, 1895, his increasing business necessitating a partner, he associated with him Edward Lees. This firm is known as Webber & Lees. In his practice Mr. Webber has been very successful, and has succeeded in building up an extensive and lucrative practice. He represents the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago, Burlington & Northern railroads at Winona as their attorney. In politics he is Republican. Though he has been an active member of his party, he has never sought office, the only office he has ever held being that of prosecuting attorney for two years. At present he is a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and takes a prominent part in the councils of his party. He is a knight of Pythias and is a member of a number of social clubs. On January 2, 1879, he was married to Agnes M. Robertson, of Hillsdale, Michigan. Mrs. Webber is a lady of refinement and vice president of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs.

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ROBERT RANSOM ODELL.

ROBERT RANSOM ODELL.

Robert Ransom Odell is a lawyer practicing his profession at Minneapolis. Mr. Odell traces his ancestry on his father's side to Ethan Allen. His great grandmother was the daughter of that famous New Englander. He is a son of Jesse Ballou Odell, a farmer in comfortable circumstances in Wayne County, New York, and of Marie Ballou (Odell). His mother was a cousin of James A. Garfield's mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Ballou, and in this way Mr. Odell claims relationship with the martyr president. Mr. Odell was born at Newark, New York, November 28, 1850. He commenced his education in the common schools of Newark, and also attended the Newark Academy, but did not enjoy the advantages of a college course. He was a young man, however of ambitious spirit, and, determined to better his condition in life, he read law with Senator Stevens K. Williams of Newark, and was admitted to practice January 8, 1875, when barely twenty-five years old, at Syracuse, New York. The following September he was admitted to practice before the United States circuit court at Utica, New York, for purpose of ringing an action for the second mortgage bondholders of the S. P. & S. Ry., involving one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. He continued the practice of his profession in New York for six years, when he decided to join the army of young and progressive men moving toward the West in search of larger opportunities and richer fields of effort. He came to Minnesota October 5, 1881, and located in Minneapolis, where he formed a partnership with Hon. Frank F. Davis, and was associated with him in the practice of law until April 1, 1882. Mr. Odell has been engaged in a great deal of important litigation. He prosecuted the action which involved the whole of the tract known as Forest Heights, in the city of Minneapolis, in 1882, and more recently has been engaged in litigation relating to the excessive taxation of outlying tracts of real estate within the city's limits as the attorney for the property owners. He was the attorney of Claus A. Blixt, the murderer of Katherine Ging. Mr. Odell was appointed United States commissioner, December 5, 1881, and still holds that office. When the census fight between Minneapolis and St. Paul was on in 1890 the St. Paul prosecutors of the Minneapolis census takers refused to bring the cases

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before Mr. Odell because they claimed that he being a Minneapolis man would not be unprejudiced and filed their complaint before a commissioner in St. Paul. This was, of course, unsatisfactory to the Minneapolis people, and resulted in the final transfer of some of the cases before a commissioner in Winona. As he was a friend of Deputy Marshall John Campbell, some nineteen cases were returned before Mr. Odell, and then the real trouble began. The authorities wanted them held without examination; this he refused to do, and an agreement was made settling the whole matter, and Mr. Odell claims to have saved both cities from further disgrace. While thoroughly loyal to Minneapolis, he was governed in his official action by his duty in the premises, and was able to render valuable service to the city. He has always been a Republican until 1892, when he was so disgusted at the defeat of James G. Blaine in the convention 299 of that year, that he went over to the Democrats. He is a member of Minnehaha Lodge, A. F. and A. M. September 5, 1896, he married Carrie C. Vorbaugh, at Newark, New York. They have two children, Clinton N., aged seventeen, and Corinne V., aged six.

ROBERT LEE LEATHERMAN.

Robert Lee Leatherman is pastor of the Salem English Lutheran Church in Minneapolis. He was born at Lewistown, Maryland, April 17, 1863. His father, Daniel Leatherman, was a farmer, well-to-do and prominent in the community in which he lived. His wife was Caroline Michael. The family ancestors lived in Frederick County, Maryland, since 1765, most of them having been engaged either in mercantile pursuits or in agriculture. Two brothers of the subject of this sketch have attained eminence as physicians, one, Dr. M. E. Leatherman, at Washington, D. C., and the other, Dr. D. I. Leatherman, at Williamsburg, Pennsylvania. Robert Lee began his education in the Public schools of Lewistown, and graduated from Roanoke College, Virginia, in 1888. He was prominent as a student, having been favored with a great many society and class honors. He was given the place of honor in a competitive contest as one of three orators to represent the Demosthenean Society at commencement time; was also one of the speakers of his class on commencement day. His social relations as a student were with the Phi Delta

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Theta fraternity. After completing the course at Roanoke he entered the Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, in 1888. He took the three year's course there, graduating in 1891, when by a joint vote of a committee of his classmates and members of the faculty he was chosen as one of four from the graduating class to give orations in public at the seminary commencement. While in the seminary he also served as business manager for the "Indicator," a monthly magazine published by the students. Mr. Leatherman was ordained in the office of the Christian ministry at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1891. After a short vacation,

ROBERT LEE LEATHERMAN.

having previously been called by the mission board of the English Lutheran Church to serve as one of its missionaries, he started for his new field of labor in the Salem Church at Minneapolis. He arrived in Minnesota, July 18, 1891. He has taken la prominent part in the work of this denomination and was one of the founders of the English Lutheran Synod of the Northwest. He also served as a trustee of KeeMar Seminary at Hagerstown, Maryland. In 1893 he received his degree of A. M., from Roanoke College, and for the past two years has been pursuing a post-graduate course of study at the University of Minnesota, taking up chiefly psychology, ethics and the history of Philosophy. This post-graduate work has been done in connection with his pastoral works, and as further preparation for his professional duties. Mr. Leatherman is not married, and an interesting fact in that connection is that the first money he earned by his profession was that received for performing a marriage ceremony ten days after his arrival Minneapolis. The Salem English Lutheran Church is located at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Garfield Avenue, Minneapolis.

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EDWARD SAVAGE.

EDWARD SAVAGE.

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Edward Savage is a member of the legal profession in Minneapolis. His father, Edward Savage, was a cousin of Chief Justice John Savage, of New York; was a scientist of high attainments and professor of chemistry and natural science in Union College, Schenectady, New York. It was while at work in the class room of that institution, and at the early age of thirty years, that he sacrificed his life to secure the escape of all his pupils after an accidental explosion of a deadly gas which was being handled in experiment in the class room. As a consequence of inhaling the gas he died soon afterwards from consumption. His ancestry was Scotch and Irish, and settled in Washington County, New York. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Sarah Van Vechten, daughter of Rev. Jacob Van Vechten, D. D., of Schenectady, New York. On her father's side she was of Dutch descent, and on her mother's side the grand-daughter, of the celebrated Scotch divine, Dr. John Mason. She was married again, her second husband being Professor Samuel G. Brown, of Dartmouth College, afterwards president of Hamilton College and biographer of Rufus Choate. Professor Francis Brown, now of Union Theological Seminary, and an eminent Oriental linguist, is their son. The subject of this sketch was born May 26, 1840, at Schenectady. His education began with a private tutor under the shadow of Dartmouth College, and partly under the tutelage of Walbridge A. Field, now chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts. He afterwards studied at Phillips College, Andover, under Dr. Samuel Taylor, and graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1860. Among his classmates were Judge Daniel Dickinson, formerly of the Minnesota supreme court; Daniel G. Rawlins, at one time surrogate of New York City and County, and Rev. Arthur Little, D. D. Mr. Savage took the first honors of his class at graduation, was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Beta Kappa. He studied law at the Albany law school where he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in New York state. He came to Minneapolis in 1880 and has practiced law here ever since. At one time he was in partnership with P. M. Woodman, then alone for several years, and for the last four years has been associated with Charles E. Purdy, the style of the firm being Savage & Purdy. Mr. Savage has been identified with much important litigation in Minneapolis, the case of most interest, perhaps,

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being an action involving the title of a large tract of land, one hundred and twenty acres, within the city limits of Minneapolis, in what was known as the "Oakland and Silver Lake litigation." For five years he bore the chief burden in this defense, and finally succeeded in maintaining the title of the defendants, contrary to the general expectations of the public and the bar. It is said that the doctrine of "equitable estoppel" was perhaps carried further in that case than in any other which preceded it in English or American practice. The result was a severe blow to the practice of speculative litigation, based on technical defects in land titles which had previously been quite prevalent in this state. Mr. Savage is an enthusiast in music, was the organist in the college church 301 and chapel, and earned his first dollar while serving in that capacity. He is not a partisan in politics, but is always interested as a citizen in the success of good men and sound measures. He was married in 1866 to Sarah Elizabeth Smith, who died in 1869. He was married again in 1876 to Lydia A. Hoag. They have two daughters, Euphemia A. and Margaret H. Mr. Savage is a member of the Presbyterian church.

BENJAMIN F. BEARDSLEY.

By dint of youthful pluck and persistency, and in the face of adverse circumstances, Benjamin F. Beardsley has succeeded in ascending the rounds of the ladder of success to the position of District Agent for the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited), of London, England, at St. Paul. He is the youngest of a family of twelve, and was born at Beardsley's Prairie, St. Joseph County, Indiana, the son of Elijah Hubbel Beardsley and Matilda Lehman (Beardsley). Elijah H. Beardsley was a wagon-maker by trade. He was the youngest of a family of fourteen, and was born in Delaware County, New York, moving to Springfield, Ohio, when four years of age. He learned the wagon trade and built up a high reputation in that line in Ohio and Indiana, though he was always limited in fortune. He was a Whig in politics and a supporter of the Republican party after its formation. He never used intoxicating liquors, nor have any of his children. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Maryland. Her parents were originally from Holland. Benjamin F. had the advantage of only a common school education, attending the

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Buchanan High school in Berrien County, Michigan. While at school at one time he took care of two halls in Buchanan and served as janitor in the Methodist church. He earned his first money driving a horse, but later entered a furniture factory, working for seventy-five cents a day. He left this work after a short time to keep a news stand in the post-office, but later worked as a clerk in a hardware store in Buchanan. He was nineteen years of age

BENJAMIN F. BEARDSLEY.

at this time and decided to come West. He came to Minnesota in March, 1880, and entered the office of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, at Minneapolis, as a clerk. Here he remained for five years, when he became interested in the Phelps' Well and Wind Mill Company, and served as one of the incorporators of the concern. He remained with this company nearly seven years, but in January, 1892, removed to St. Paul to assume the responsible position of District Agent for the Employers' Liability Assurance Company (Limited), of London, England, a position he has held since that time, and in which he has shown the ability of a progressive business man. Mr. Beardsley is quite active in church work. He is a member of Christ church (Episcopal), of St. Paul, of which he is treasurer, also being prominently identified with the different societies of the church, and is president of the St. Paul organization of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. He is a staunch Republican, with strong convictions on what he understands to be the principles of good government. He was married February 19 1889 to Amelia P. Simonds of Jefferson, Ashtabula County, Ohio. They have no children.

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HERMANN MUEHLBERG.

HERMANN MUEHLBERG.

Franz Otto Hermann Ehrenfried Muehlberg is Adjutant General of the State of Minnesota, having been appointed to that office by Gov. Nelson, February 1, 1893. His present residence is St. Paul, Minnesota. His father, Frederick Muehlberg, was a merchant in the

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village of Gross Floethe, Hanover, Germany, where the subject of this sketch was born, May 3, 1833. His mother's name was Dorethea Schroeter. His ancestors were, so far as known, ministers of the Lutheran church, except his father, who, failing to get a position in the army on account of defective hearing, engaged in commercial pursuits. Nicholas Melchior Muehlberg, the great-great-grandfather of Hermann, who often wrote his name Muehlenberg, was a native of Einbeck, Hanover, and through this line of descent the subject of this sketch was a distant relative of Henry Melchior Muehlenberg, who came to America in 1742, and also of his son, John Peter Gabriel Muehlenberg, who was known as General Peter Muehlenberg, who served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. The subject of this sketch came with his father's family to America in 1846 and settled at St. Louis. He had received a common school education in the old country, and at St. Louis learned the printer's trade. In 1851 he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and in 1856 to Carver County, Minnesota. He was principally engaged in surveying, and did a great deal of government land surveying in the southwestern part of the state. During the winter of 1861 and 1862 he taught the public school at Waconia, Minnesota, and while thus employed, on February 19, enlisted as a private in Company E, Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. April 2, he was appointed sergeant, and April 30, sergeant-major of the regiment. In this capacity he served till May 4, 1863, when he was appointed to the office of second lieutenant of Company D, of the same regiment. Two days later he was commissioned captain of the same company. He participated with his regiment in the battles of Farmington, Corinth, Iuka, Vicksburg, Pleasant Hill, Nashville and numerous other engagements. He was honorably discharged from the service while in a hospital at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, in July, 1865. He then returned to Carver County, Minnesota, and resumed his former occupation. In 1878 Mr. Muehlberg became the editor of a Republican German newspaper, called the "Pionier am Wisconsin," at Sauk City, Wisconsin. In 1881 he returned to Carver County and purchased the Carver Free Press, which he edited. He was several times elected county surveyor, served two terms as chairman of the board of county commissioners, and held other offices of trust. In 1892 the Republicans nominated him for the legislature, but the district was strongly Democratic

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and he was defeated by a small majority. He received his appointment as adjutant-general February 1, 1893, and has held that position ever since, being re-appointed by Gov. Clough when he succeeded Gov. Nelson. Mr. Muehlberg is a member of the William R. Baxter Post, G. A. R., at Chaska, and was instrumental in organizing three G. A. R. posts in his county. It was due to his patriotism that a soldiers' monument was erected at Waconia in 1891, the first county soldiers' monument in the state. He is a 303 member of the Loyal Legion, and also of the A. O. U. W. While at Dubuque, Iowa, he married Clara Freese, and has six children, Albert, Clara, Hermann, Dora, Elsie and Herma.

SAMUEL VANCE MORRIS, JR.

S. V. Morris, Jr., an insurance man of Minneapolis, was born on October 4, 1870, in Hamilton County, Ohio. He is descended on his mother's side from Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the progenitor of a distinguished line of public men of that name. His great grandfather was President William Henry Harrison, and his grandfather was John Scott Harrison, who served two terms in Congress from the Second congressional district of Ohio. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison is his mother's brother. Mr. Morris is also descended on his mother's side from John Cleve Sims, who at one time owned all that part of Ohio between the Ohio and the Miami rivers, including the site of Cincinnati. Mr. Morris' father, Samuel V. Morris, Senior, is chief clerk in the United States engineers' office at St. Paul, under Col. W. A. Jones. Previous to coming to Minnesota the family lived in Indianapolis. As a boy Mr. Morris attended the public schools of Indianapolis. His business instincts developed early, and while quite young he formed a partnership with a school mate, and contracted to keep seventy-two lawns cut, in the vicinity of his father's home. During this season the boys were kept busy, but by working early and late, before breakfast and after school, the boys fulfilled their contract, and Samuel found that he had earned about ten dollars per week as his share of the profits. During his first year in the Indianapolis high school he took a position with the firm of B. D. Walcott & Co., fire insurance agents at Indianapolis. He worked in the morning as clerk in the office and went to school in the afternoon. After some months he left school

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and devoted his whole time to business. It was not long after this that the business was sold and the firm subsequently became Walker & Prather, the head of the firm

SAMUEL VANCE MORRIS, JR.

being Col. I. N. Walker, past commander of the G. A. R. Mr. Morris remained as policy clerk and collector with the new firm until his father removed to Minneapolis. Upon coming to Minneapolis he secured a position similar to that which he had filled at his old home, with the fire insurance firm of Pliny Bartlett & Co. He remained with this firm about three years, and then seeing a good opening in the accident insurance business he accepted a position as local agent for the Provident Fund Accident Society, of New York. When that company reinstated its business, Mr. Morris accepted a position as special agent for the Preferred Accident Insurance Company, of New York, under C. W. Bliler. During the year Mr. Bliler removed to Kansas City and Mr. Morris received the appointment as general agent for Minneapolis, and ever since then his territory has been increasing until he now has the entire state of Minnesota with the exception of the two cities of St. Paul and Duluth. Mr. Morris is an ardent Republican, and secretary of the Young Men's Republican Club of Minneapolis. Though taking an active part in politics, he has not yet aspired to public office. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church, of Minneapolis.

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HENRY WOLFER.

HENRY WOLFER.

Minnesota is fortunate in having at the head of its chief penal institution a man who has achieved a national reputation as a penologist. Henry Wolfer is of German descent. His father, John Wolfer, was a farmer who came from Germany when eighteen years of age, and settled near Munith, Michigan. He soon owned a good farm and was considered a thrifty, well-to-do man. He reared a family of thirteen children, nine of whom are now living. His wife, Sarah Wolfer, was of German parentage, coming from the old Dutch stock of

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Pennsylvania. John Wolfer was the youngest of seven children, none of whom, except one sister, accompanied him to America. All his brothers became well-to-do farmers in the old country. Henry Wolfer was born on the farm at Munith, Michigan, March 23, 1853. He received a common school education in the district country school, such as could be obtained by attending during the winter months and working on the farm during the summer. This continued until he was eighteen years of age. He then made a bargain with his father for the purchase of the remaining three years' time before he became of age, and gave him a note for two hundred dollars. Henry immediately started out West and arrived at Joliet, Illinois, June 16, 1871. There he applied to Major Elmer Washburn, then warden of the Illinois state penitentiary, for a position in that institution. After two persevering interviews he was finally appointed wall guard, and discharged the duties so satisfactorily that he was very shortly afterwards, although yet a mere youth, appointed overseer of one of the largest shops in the prison. When about nineteen years of age he sent his father the two hundred dollars with interest and took up his note. He then began an evening course in a commercial college at Joliet and continued until he had graduated in bookkeeping and commercial law. At the age of twenty-four Henry Wolfer had saved up and placed at interest two thousand two hundred dollars. He continued in the service of the Illinois state penitentiary in various official capacities under five different wardens, filling nearly every office in that institution, covering a period of about fourteen years, the last four years acting as steward under the well-known prison manager and penal reformer, Major R. W. McLaughry. In September, 1885, through the influence of Major McLaughry, and other friends, Mr. Wolfer was appointed deputy superintendent of the Detroit House of Correction, under Captain Joseph Nicholson. Captain Nicholson enjoys the enviable reputation of knowing not only how to conduct a prison on broad humane principles, but how to make it a success financially as well. That institution has been more than self-sustaining for a period of sixteen years. Mr. Wolfer's services continued as deputy superintendent for nearly seven years, when he was called to the state of Minnesota to take the position of warden of the state prison at Stillwater. Mr. Wolfer ranks among the most scientific and progressive of the penal officials of the country. He

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is always in demand at national prison congresses and the conferences of the charities and corrections, and administers the office which has been entrusted to him with great ability. Mr. Wolfer has always been a Republican. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for sixteen years, and is a member of the Order of Elks. 305 He was married April 27, 1876, to Miss Alice A. Suylant, of Munith, Michigan. They have four children, Harold J., Frank C., Charles R. and Gertrude M.

JONATHAN WESLEY WRIGHT.

The subject of this sketch was born July 14, 1851, in what was then Russell County, Virginia. His father, Solomon H. Wright, was a farmer and blacksmith of moderate means. His mother, Elizabeth Colley (Wright), was the daughter of a wealthy slave owner in "the Old Dominion." His ancestry his father's side was Irish, and on the mother's Welsh and German. They were all sturdy pioneers among the early settlers of North Carolina and Virginia, and participated in the strifes with the Indians in Colonial times and in the Revolutionary War. Jonathan Wesley attended the only school available in those times to the middle classes—the old-fashioned subscription school, which he attended four terms. The outbreak of the war when he only ten years of age put a stop to his further schooling for the time being. Solomon H. Wright, his father, was a loyal Union man, and had his property destroyed by the rebel guerilla bands which infested that part of the South. He was drafted in the Confederate army, but deserted and had a price set on his head for capture. This, in 1863, forced him with his family to leave "between two days" and seek protection in the North. He lived in Ohio till the war was over, when he moved to Minnesota, settling in what is now Collinwood township, Meeker County, October 20, 1865. Here was led the ordinary frontier life, Jonathan Wesley attending the nearest district school. He commenced teaching when twenty years old with the purpose of earning sufficient money to obtain a better education. He afterwards attended the State Normal school at St. Cloud for two years, resumed teaching reading law as time permitted, until the fall of 1879, when he received the Republican nomination for county

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superintendent of schools and was elected. This office he held until January 1, 1887. He has held various political positions since, such assistant

JONATHAN WESLEY WRIGHT.

enrolling clerk of the house in the Minnesota legislature of 1887; assistant register of deeds and assistant postmaster at Litchfield, under Aug. T. Koerner, now state treasurer. January 1, 1893, he was appointed postmaster at Litchfield by President Harrison, and still holds that office. Mr. Wright has always been a stalwart Republican and an ardent supporter of Republican principles, and has always been identified with all efforts for the promotion of education in the community in which he lives, having served as a member of the Board of Education of Litchfield for the past fifteen years in the capacity of secretary. He has also taken an interest in National Guard matters, and for seven years was a member of Company H., National Guard of Minnesota, and when mustered out was orderly sergeant. He is a member of and secretary of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 89, A. F. & A. M., and also a member of Camp N. 2990, Modern Woodmen of American. Mr. Wright is a member of the Trinity Episcopal church, of Litchfield. He was married November 24, 1877, to Alice E., daughter of Hon. Charles E. Cutts, of Meeker County. They have seven children, Charles Cutts, Lulu C., George B., Cushman K. D., Alice B., Clara H. and Newell.

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DENNIS EDWARD RYAN.

DENNIS EDWARD RYAN.

There are among the young business men in the city of Minneapolis many who can justly lay claim to the title of a self-made man, but none who have proven themselves more deserving of it than Dennis Edward Ryan, of the firm of D. E. Ryan & Co., jobbers and commission merchants. Mr. Ryan is of Irish descent. His father, Thomas Ryan, and mother, Catharine Thimlin (Ryan), were both born in Ireland. Emigrating to this country they located in Philadelphia, where Dennis was born, March 28, 1862. When the boy was

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but eight years old, they removed West and settled and Dubuque, Iowa, subsequently locating at Independence, in the same state. Dennis received but a common school education in the public schools of the latter place. His father having died when he was but fifteen years old, the support of his mother, three younger brothers and one sister rested upon him until the children had reached the ages of self-support and until his mother's death. At that early age he secured employment with M. M. Walker & Co., a wholesale fruit house at Dubuque, as a salesman. From that time to this he has followed the fruit and produce business. He remained in the employ of the same firm at Dubuque until his removal to Minneapolis in February, 1884. Here he secured the position of salesman with the fruit and produce firm of Miller & Miller, but only remained in their employ about a year. He then became engaged with J. C. Walters, subsequently the firm of Walters & Wagner, dealers in fruit and produce, as a salesman in the city and on the road. He was connected with this house until 1891, at which time he engaged in business for himself in the same line of trade at which he had been working, with offices located at 106 First Avenue North. Mr. Ryan's means were rather limited, having less than two hundred dollars capital to start in business with: but business rapidly increased, and only six months after starting he took in partnership D. H. Thornton. Mr. Thornton, however, withdrew from the firm six months later to engage in the grocery business. Since that time Mr. Ryan has continued the business alone, under the firm name of D. E. Ryan & Co. In two years' time the business of this firm had so increased that it necessitated moving to larger quarters at 129 First Avenue North, where it occupied the entire building. The firm now has commodious and spacious quarters in a three-story building on Second Avenue North and Sixth Street, which was fitted in all particulars and details for the carrying on of the business in which the firm is engaged. D. E. Ryan & Co is now one of the largest jobbing and commission houses engaged in the fruit and produce trade in Minneapolis. Mr. Ryan is a young man of enterprise and push, who has succeeded in building up a competence by a close application to the business in which he is engaged, and gives promise of taking a leading place in the future commercial life of the City of Minneapolis. Mr. Ryan is a member of the Elks and of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis. He is an attendant of the Roman

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Catholic Church. In February, 1889, he was married to Victoria McCarroll. They have four children, Vivian May, aged six; Gerald Carroll, aged four; Dennis Edward, aged two, and Doris Margaret, born December 30, 1896.

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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FARMER.

The subject of this sketch is the Mayor of Spring Valley, one of the early settlers of the place and a man who has done much to build up that community. He was born in Burke, Caledonia County, Vermont, July 14, 1831, the son of Hiram and Salina Snow Farmer. On his father's side Mr. Farmer is of English descent, his grandfather, Benjamin Farmer, being a soldier in the Revolutionary War. On his mother's side the family stock is Scotch. They settled in New Hampshire and engaged in the mercantile business. Benjamin's father moved to Madison, Lake County Ohio, in 1833, settling on a farm on the shores of Lake Erie and reared his family there. Benjamin attended the district school most of the time until he was seventeen years of age. He was then apprenticed at Unionville, Ohio, to learn the blacksmith trade. During his stay there he assisted in constructing the iron work on thirteen lake vessels. The winter of 1857 he met a gentleman who had been in the West and who gave him such an attractive description of Minnesota that he made up his mind to see it. He arrived in Spring Valley April 24, of that year. In a few days he had opened a shop and was installed as the village blacksmith. He was employed at his trade in 1861, when, in response to the call for volunteers, he raised a company of forty-five men, took them to Rochester and about forty were mustered into service. Mr. Farmer was appointed assistant United States Marshal and continued in that branch of the service for a number of years. In 1865 he was appointed postmaster of Spring Valley and held the office for sixteen years. In 1871, in company with J. C. Easton, now of La Crosse, and his brother, J. Q. Farmer, he organized the Bank of Spring Valley, was appointed its cashier and has held that position ever since, although in the meantime the other interests in the bank have changed hands. Mr. Farmer has been interested in everything tending to build up his town and community. He was elected Mayor of Spring Valley in 1892, and during his

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term secured the construction of the water works: assisted in organizing the Spring Valley Electric Light and

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FARMER.

Investment Company, of which he was elected president, and was largely instrumental in establishing the first creamery started in Minnesota, an enterprise which proved profitable both to the farmers and for the proprietors. Mr. Farmer is a member of the Masonic order and has taken the thirty-second degree in Masonry. He is also a Knight Templar and Grand Generalissimo in the Grand Commandery of Minnesota. He is also a Shriner and a member of the Knights of Pythias. His church connections are with the First Congregational society of Spring Valley, of whose board of trustees he is president. He is also president of the Spring Valley high school board. He was married in Unionville, Ohio, in 1855, to Miss Annette L. Wheeler, who bore him two children, Katie I., now Mrs. F. V. Edwards, and Nellie M., who died in infancy. In 1877 the mother of these children died, and the following year Mr. Farmer married Helen E. Wheeler, sister of the first wife. In 1882 they adopted a young girl from New York City and gave her the name of Nellie M. Farmer. She has recently married L. M. Schofield, a relative of Gen. Schofield.

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JOHN LOUIS MACDONALD.

JOHN LOUIS MACDONALD.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born February 22, 1838. His parents were Dr. John A. and Marjory (McKinley) Macdonald. Dr. John A. Macdonald was a successful physician, who emigrated from Scotland to Nova Scotia when the subject of this sketch was quite young. In 1847 the family remove to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. While they resided there our subject obtained an academic education. In the spring of 1855 the family moved to St. Paul, and in the fall of that year located at Belle Plaine, Scott County. Here he began the study of law, and in the spring of 1859

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was admitted to the bar. At the next election he was chosen probate judge of Scott County and held that office for two years. He then held successively the offices of county superintendent of schools and prosecuting attorney. Mr. Macdonald has also had some newspaper experience. In 1860 and 1861 he edited the Belle Plaine Enquirer, and in the fall of the latter year removed to Shakopee, where he founded the Shakopee Argus, which he edited for about a year. The war having broke out he was commissioned to enlist and muster in volunteers for the union army. Mr. Macdonald's abilities and sterling qualities of character had come to be recognized, and in 1869 and 1870 he served as a member of the house of representatives of Minnesota, and from 1871 to 1876 as a member of the state senate. In both branches he served on the judiciary and other important committees. It was he who introduced and secured the passage of the constitutional amendment requiring that any law amending or altering in any way the provisions that the railroads of the state should pay, in lieu of all other taxes, a percentage upon their gross earnings, should be referred to the people and adopted by a majority of their votes before it could take effect. This was clearly the introduction into Minnesota legislation of the principle of the referendum. In 1872 Mr. Macdonald was chosen as the candidate of his party (the Democratic) for the office of attorney general of the state, but the times were not favorable for the Democracy in Minnesota, and he was defeated with his party ticket. In 1875 he was honored by his fellow townsmen of Shakopee with the office of mayor, and the following year was elected judge of the Eighth judicial district for a term of seven years. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected without opposition and served until 1886, when he resigned to take up the more lucrative business of practicing his profession as a lawyer. He was not allowed, however, to remain long in private life, as the Democrats of his district the same year elected him to the Fiftieth congress from the Third district of Minnesota, a district which had previously been Republican by three thousand majority. Judge Macdonald served on the committee on public lands, merchant marine and fisheries. He was re-nominated by his party in 1888, but the political tide had returned, and, failing of re-election, he retired at the expiration of his term, to the practice of his profession at St. Paul, where he now resides. Although he has always been affiliated with

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the Democratic party, he maintains a high degree of independence in his political beliefs, and at present regards himself as an independent in politics. Being an ardent advocate of the free coinage of 309 silver, he joined the People's Party in 1892, and afterwards served as chairman of the state central committee of that organization. He was married June 22, 1861, to Miss Mary Hennessy, of Belle Plaine, Minnesota. Judge Macdonald has had a highly successful career, his chief success having been achieved in the honorable and dignified position of judge, where he discharged the duties of his office with such ability and great satisfaction to the public that he was the choice of both the Republicans and Democrats as his own successor after the expiration of his first term.

JOHN BAPTIST SCHMID.

Mr. Schmid, as his name indicates, is of German origin on his father's side, and on his mother's side of French extraction. The Schmid family to which the subject of this sketch belongs emigrated from Hungary to Germany in the Sixteenth century, where they engaged in manufacturing glass. On his mother's side Mr. Schmid is of Bohemian descent. His father, Clement Schmid, is a farmer living at Mulligan, Brown County, Minnesota, having come to this country from Bavaria, Germany, in 1868. His mother's maiden name was Anna Leibel. John Baptist was born February 27, 1852, in Stadlern, Upper Palatine, Bavaria, Germany. He received a common school education. Coming to this country with his parents in 1868, he settled on a farm in Brown County, Minnesota, in the town of Siegel. By profession Mr. Schmid was a musician, and the first dollar he ever earned was in that vocation. For some years he worked in the breweries in New Ulm, Minnesota. He then took a homestead in the town of Mulligan, Brown County, and proceeded to improve it. In 1878 he engaged in the hotel business at Sleepy Eye, and in 1882 established a general merchandise store in the same city, continuing in the same line of business until January 1, 1885, when he was nominated by the Democrats and elected sheriff of Brown County. He served in the office for three terms, after which, in 1890, he went into partnership with A. C. Ochs, of New Ulm, purchasing the Springfield

JOHN BAPTIST SCHMID.

roller mill. In 1893 this partnership was dissolved, the mill having been sold and Mr. Schmid engaged in the elevator business and also deals in coal and other articles. To this business he gives his whole attention. He also owns and operates three large farms. He was also nominated for state senator in 1894, but failed of election by a small majority. He served for five years in the village council in Springfield, and has been a member of the school board for the last five years, acting as its treasurer. He is a member of several different Masonic bodies, was a charter member of the Springfield lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 225, serving for two terms as Noble Grand. In 1895 he was the representative of the I. O. O. F. to the grand lodge. He is also a member of O. D. H. S., and was president of the New Ulm lodge. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Schmid is connected with the Catholic church. He was married in New Ulm in 1872 to Anna Mary Adams, and has ten children living. His eldest son John R. is at present and has been for the past three years, assistant cashier of the State Bank of Springfield. The other living children are Emma, Louise, Bertha, Edward, Adolph, Victoria, Benjamin, Constance and Elmer.

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STANLEY RICE KITCHEL.

STANLEY RICE KITCHEL.

Stanley Rice Kitchel is a member of the Minneapolis bar, where he has been practicing law since 1879. Mr. Kitchel is of English descent and traces his ancestry to very early period in the settlement of this country. The first member of the family to come to America was Robert Kitchel, who came with his wife, Margaret, as one of a company of Pilgrim refugees who sailed from England, April 26, 1639, in the first vessel that anchored in the harbor of what is now known as New Haven, Connecticut. This colony settled in Guilfdord, Connecticut, where Robert Kitchel became a leader in the community and acquired a

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considerable state. In 1666 Robert Kitchel and his family moved to Newark, New Jersey. His descendants became numerous in that vicinity and many families now living there and bearing the name of Kitchel trace their ancestry direct to this first member of the family in America, and although different branches of the family are to be found in different parts of the country they are more numerous in New Jersey than anywhere else. Among the descendants of Robert Kitchel was Harvey D. Kitchel, D. D., a Congregational minister, who began preaching in Detroit, Michigan, in 1848, and remained there until 1864. In 1864 he went to Chicago, where he had charge of a large church and where he remained until 1866. when he was elected president of Middlebury College, in Vermont. He held this position until 1873, when he resigned. Since that time he has not been engaged actively in any professional work. He died September 11, 1895. His wife's maiden name was Ann Sheldon, whose family resided at Rupert, Vermont. Among the children of Harvey D. and Ann Sheldon Kitchel is Stanley Rice Kitchel, born at Detroit, Michigan, July 4, 1855. Stanley Kitchel was more fortunate than most boys in his parentage. His father was a man of bright cheerful, happy disposition, in thorough sympathy with his children, and, in a larger degree than usual, was the companion and intimate friend of his sons. To the advantages of the public schools of Detroit and Chicago were added for him the helpful counsel and guidance of his father, who without repressing the spirits of his sons, instilled in them the habits of study and industry. Stanley fitted for college at Middlebury, Vermont, high school and entered Middlebury College in 1872, remaining there two years. In 1874 he went to Williams College, where he graduated in 1876. While in college he was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity and maintained a high rank as a student. He had determined to be a lawyer, and on May 1, 1877, arrived in Minneapolis in search of the larger and better opportunities believed to exist for a young lawyer in the rapidly developing west. In June the following year he was admitted to the bar of Hennepin County, and has been engaged in active practice ever since. He began without partners in business and continued in that way until 1880. In that year he became a member of the firm of Rea, Woolley & Kitchel, which partnership continued until 1883. From 1883 to 1886 the firm was Rea, Kitchel & Shaw, and from 1886 to date it has been Kitchel,

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Cohen & Shaw. Mr. Kitchel is a Republican politics and takes an active interest in public affairs, although he has never asked for any political 311 preferment for himself. His church connection is with the Plymouth Congregational Church. He was president of the Minneapolis Bar Association, 1894-97; president of the Minneapolis Club, 1895-97, and a member of the following Masonic bodies: Khurum Lodge, St. John's Chapter, Minneapolis Council, Minneapolis Mounted Commandery and the Scottish Rite. He was married December 2, 1879, to Anna C. Gerhard, of Delaware, Ohio. They have one child, Willard Cray Kitchel, born March 20, 1881.

GEORGE ALLAN LOVE.

Dr. G. A. Love, of Preston, Minnesota, was born at Woodstock McHenry County, Illinois, on March 3, 1853. His father was Robert Love who was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, where, prior to his emigration to America in 1853 he held a responsible position as foreman in one of the great shipyards of that city. His wife was Miss Agnes Dixon, also a native of Glasgow. Upon coming to America, Mr. and Mrs. Love settled in McHenry County, Illinois, where Mr. Love engaged in the business of carpenter and builder. Later he removed to Alamakee County, Iowa, and after a time, in 1856, to Fillmore County, Minnesota, where he took a farm in what is now the town of York. Mr. Love accumulated a competency and died in 1877, aged sixty-eight. His wife is still living. Dr. Love attended the common schools in Fillmore County and later studied at the high schools in Lime Springs, Iowa, and Preston, Minnesota. While going to school he helped on the farm or did chores for people in the village, for his board. He earned his first dollar by driving four yoke of oxen hitched to a breaking plow. In 1874 he graduated from Bennett Medical College, standing third in a class of forty-three. For a while after graduation he practiced at Whalan, but soon moved to Preston and entered into partnership with Dr. John A. Ross, who had been his preceptor in former years. After two years this partnership was dissolved by mutual consent and Dr. Love opened an office

GEORGE ALLAN LOVE.

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on his own account and has since continued in active practice by himself. He has built up an extensive practice and has been reasonably successful financially. At present he is pension examination surgeon, though not a veteran of the war. However, the latter fact is no fault of his own. When eleven years old he ran away from home in Fillmore County and went to Forest City, Iowa, and enlisted as drummer boy. His command had started for the front when at McGregor, he was overtaken by his father and taken home, thus bringing his army career to a sudden termination. Dr. Love has always been a Democrat. He has been Mayor of the city of Preston, and during several terms, an alderman. At present he is chairman of the county central committee. He belongs to the Masonic order, being a member of Minneapolis Consistory No. 2; he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias of the I. O. O. F., of the A. O. U. W. and of the Modern Woodmen of American. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian denomination, though he is not a member of any church. On March 5, 1877, Dr. Love was married to Miss Mary J. Kingston, a daughter of a Methodist Episcopal clergyman. They have had eight children.

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EDWARD L. ALLEN.

EDWARD L. ALLEN.

The subject of this sketch is engaged in the real estate, renting and loan business in St. Paul. He is a pioneer in the state of Minnesota, having come here in 1857. Mr. Allen was born at South Brittain, Connecticut, in 1829, the son of Treat Allen and Sarah Blakeman (Allen.) Treat Allen was farmer in moderate circumstances in Connecticut. The ancestors of E. L. Allen were of sturdy New England stock and engaged in farming. An uncle, William N. Blakeman, left the farm when a lad and went to New York City to study medicine, and was for over forty years a leading physician in that city. Edward attended the district school during the winter months until he was nineteen years of age, working on his father's farm in the summer. He then taught school in an adjoining district for two winters at a salary of twelve dollars and fifty cents a month. He left the farm in 1850 and clerk in a general store

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at Fishkill Landing. The following year he acted in the same capacity in Fishkill Village and afterwards at Newburgh, New York. Mr. Allen came to Minnesota in 1857, locating in St. Paul. He brought a few thousand dollars with him, and this he loaned out at a three per cent month, securing what was considered A1 endorsers, but the crash of that year reached him and all his hard earnings disappeared. He then began clerking with D. W. Ingersoll, and the following year was taken in as a partner. In the spring of 1860 he drew out of the firm, taking what was coming to him in goods, and opened a store on Bridge Square, Minneapolis, under the firm name of Allen & How. In September of that year Mr. How withdrew from the firm and Loren Fletcher was taken in as partner. At the outbreak of the war, however, money so depreciated that the business was carried on at a loss. In 1861 Mr. Allen bought out Mr. Fletcher and continued the business alone for some time. Stephen Comstock was admitted to the firm a short time later, under the firm name of Allen & Comstock. In 1864 he sold his interest in the business to Mr. Comstock, and the following year bought a store building and lot on Hennepin Avenue, near Washington, and opened with a new stock. The same year he purchased the southwest corner of Nicollet Avenue and Eighth Street, on which was a small house and barn, for one thousand, eight hundred dollars, selling the rear forty feet in three years for three thousand, seven hundred dollars. L. V. N. Blakeman was taken in as a partner about this time, and the firm was laughed at by the Bridge Square merchants for going so far up town. Mr. Allen got subscriptions for a few hundred dollars and gave it to W. W. McNair, then postmaster, to locate the postoffice in the same block, and the business of the firm prospered for awhile. In 1872 Mr. Allen bought out Mr. Blakeman. In 1874 he built a three-story brick store and office building in place of the old one. Also purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land in West Minneapolis, which he later exchanged for inside property. The crash of 1873, however, severely affected Mr. Allen and he lost this property, and nearly all the rest. He was compelled to sell out at auction in the fall of 1876. In politics, Mr. Allen has always been a Republican and his church connections have been with the Baptist and Congregational denominations. October 3, 1859, he was married to Hattie Wainwright, 313 formerly of Middlebury, Vermont. Six children were the result of this union, four girls and

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two boys. Mr. Allen was heavily afflicted in addition to his business reverses. From May 13-29, 1875, there were four deaths in his family, three children and a loving wife. Later, in 1881, his oldest daughter died. Mr. Allen then moved to St. Paul and engaged in a real estate, renting and loan business, which he is still carrying on.

JOHN D. ANDERSON.

John D. Anderson, M. D., is the son of John Anderson, a retired capitalist, born in Perth, Scotland, and one of the pioneers of Ontario, Canada. John Anderson's father, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a captain in the British Army, who came to Canada in 1832, and in about five hours after his arrival in Montreal, both he and his wife died of Asiatic cholera. Their son, John Anderson, survived them, and is now enjoying good health at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. John Anderson's wife, Janet McLaren (Anderson), was born in Calendar, Scotland. She came with her parents to Ontario, Canada, in 1832, where her father was engaged in the banking business and where she married John Anderson. Their son, John D., the subject of this sketch, was born June 29, 1855, in the county of Victoria, Ontario. He began his education in the public schools and from there passed through the Oakwood high school. Upon his graduation he received a teacher's certificate, without solicitation was appointed assistant teacher in the high school in 1872, and in that capacity earned his first dollar for professional services. His inclination was toward the study and practice of medicine and surgery, and in 1875, he entered Trinity Medical School from which he graduated in 1879, also from the medical department of Toronto University, Trinity College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the same year. After a few weeks' rest at home he sailed to Edinburgh, Scotland, where in May, 1879, he entered the Royal Infirmary and after a hard summer's study

JOHN D. ANDERSON.

he passed the examination for licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. He had the honor of being graded one hundred per cent in both oral and clinical examinations,

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and therefore stood at the head of his class, which included graduates of all the leading medical colleges in Europe. Dr. Anderson has been a resident of Minneapolis since January 12, 1883, where he has built up a large and successful practice. He was an active worker in the reform party in Ontario and since his residence in the United States has affiliated with the Republican party and is a staunch advocate of Republican principles. He is a member of the British Medical Association, the State Medical Association of Minnesota, the Hennepin County Medical Association, and is also a member of the Caledonian Society. His church affiliations are with the Presbyterian denomination. In 1881 Dr. Anderson married Mary Miller, daughter of Dr. D. Gillespie Carmington, of Ontario. They came to this city on account of her health, but the change did not prove permanently beneficial and she died six months after her arrival here. In January, 1896, he married Jessie C. MacGregor, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. MacGregor, of this city. She is a graduate of the University of Minnesota.

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ORLO MELVIN LARAWAY.

ORLO MELVIN LARAWAY.

One of the early pioneers of Minneapolis was O. M. Laraway, the subject of this sketch, who came to the village by the falls of St. Anthony in 1857, and has been a prominent factor in its business life ever since, contributing much toward making Minneapolis the metropolis that it is today. Mr. Laraway is a native of the Buckeye State. He was born September 7, 1831, in Chardon, Genugu County, Ohio, the son of Stephen Van Rensselaer and Phoebe Spafford (Barber) Laraway. The father was a native of New York, having been born June 4, 1791, in Phillipstown, and following the occupation of farming. The mother was born at Castleton, Vermont, December 21, 1769. They moved with their family to Ohio in 1830. Their son Orlo obtained his early education in the common schools of his native town, and afterwards attended Geauga Seminary, where he was for one term a schoolmate of James A. Garfield. After leaving school the boy worked on his father's

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farm for a year or two, and then for a few years clerked in stores in Youngstown and Warren, Ohio. In 1857, having made up his mind to come to the North Star State in order to grow up with the country, he located in Minneapolis. Here he opened a store for the sale of butter, cheese and dried fruits (in the shipment of which from Ohio he was interested). This store was located on the corner where the old Pence Opera House now stands. The business of this small provision store rapidly increased, Mr. Laraway gradually adding groceries to his stock, until in 1865 he went into the wholesale grocery business, with H. W. Mills, Mr. Mills later transferred his interest to J. H. Shuey, and the firm continued business under the name of Laraway & Shuey until the death of Mr. Shuey in 1870. Mr. Laraway then, in connection with some other gentlemen, organized the Minneapolis Plow Works. This manufacturing concern continued in business until 1882, when the property of the company was taken for depot purposes by the Great Northern Railroad Company. At this time Mr. Laraway was appointed postmaster of Minneapolis, which office he held for the next four years. He had always taken an active interest in the local affairs of his city, and in 1859 was elected clerk of the board of town supervisors, and a year later was elected a member of the town board, which then consisted of only three members. In 1863 he was appointed Secretary of the Sioux Commission, a commission which was authorized by Act of Congress to settle claims of settlers for depredations committed by the Sioux Indians during the outbreak of 1862. In February, 1867, when the city of Minneapolis was organized, Mr. Laraway was elected city treasurer, which office he held continuously for a period of ten years. In 1886, after his term as postmaster had expired, Mr. Laraway engaged in the fire insurance business with his son, under the firm name of O. M. Laraway & Son, in which business he is still interested. He is also secretary of the Mechanics' & Workingmen's Loan & Building Association, which position he had held for the past twenty years. Mr. Laraway is a member of the Zion Commandery No. 2, of Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, A. F. and A. M., and the A. O. U. W. No. 6. His church connections are with the Plymouth Congregational 315 Church, of which he is a member. In 1837 he was married to Abbie F. Clark, of Warren, Ohio. They have two children, F. M. Laraway, who is in business with his father, and Mrs. A. von Schieggell.

WALLACE B. DOUGLAS.

In 1875 the subject of this sketch graduated from the Ann Arbor law school, and in 1883 he came to Minnesota, locating in Moorhead, Clay county, where he has since resided. He applied himself industriously to the practice of his profession, and in a few years came to be regarded as one of the leading attorneys of the Red River valley. He has had no ambition save that which has had his profession as a center, and his occasional incursions into the field of politics have been entirely incidental to the chief purpose of his life. During the quiet years of his life in Clay county, Mr. Douglas came to be city attorney of Moorhead, which position he held for four years, and county attorney of Clay county, to which last named office he was elected three times. For almost a dozen years he was a member of the Moorhead public school board. In 1894 and again in 1896 he was elected to the legislature as a Republican, and before the Republican state convention of 1896 he was an unsuccessful candidate for nomination to the office of attorney general, developing a strength in that canvass which was highly gratifying to friends and himself. Mr. Douglas' political sun has risen very quickly and in an unclouded day. At the present time he stands with perhaps half a dozen men from various sections of the state as one of the acknowledged leaders of the younger and more progressive element in the Republican party, and the temptation to make politics his principal business is a strong one. But as already stated, he prefers to be best known as an attorney, and will permit nothing to interfere with the career which is opening up so propitiously before him at the bar. Sir William Douglas, who emigrated to America from Scotland in 1660, is the direct ancestor of Mr. Douglas, who through this baron of the days of the Stuart kings traces his ancestry back to the red and black

WALLACE B. DOUGLAS.

Douglasses, who played so conspicuous a part in earlier Scotch history. It is believed that Mr. Douglas is Scotch by both of these first American parents; at any rate, Scotch given names have predominated in the American branch of the family, as witness his own name,

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Wallace. In matters of recreation Mr. Douglas is known as an enthusiastic sportsman, and an expert with the rifle and shot gun. He belongs to that class who believe good habits and good fellowship can go hand in hand. He was born in Leyden, Lewis County, New York, September 21, 1852. His father was A. M. Douglas, a farmer, and his mother, Alma E. Miller. He received a common school education, and attended the law department of Michigan State University, graduating there, as already related, in 1875. It was on a dairy farm, milking cows, that he earned his first dollar. Mr. Douglas' Republican is inherited, and he never has belonged to any other party. As a political speaker he takes high rank, and during the last few campaigns he was in constant demand in the northern sections of the state. Three secret societies claim him as an active member, the Masons. Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. In 1881, May 19, Mr. Douglas was married to Ella M. Smith, and the union has been blessed with two children, Harold B. and Lulu L.

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AMBROSE D. COUNTRYMAN.

AMBROSE D. COUNTRYMAN.

The paternal ancestors of Ambrose D. Countryman were Germans, and settled in the Mohawk Valley, New York, early in the eighteenth century. His great grandfather was a faithful soldier in the army of the revolution, and his father, P.F. Countryman, was still living in the empire state when the subject of this sketch was born, February 8, 1850. On his mother's side, Mr. Countryman comes of good old English stock, and the branch of the family to which she belongs were early settlers in Vermont. Her Maiden name was Elizabeth E. Gleason. When he was five years of age, young Countryman left St. Lawrence County, New York, his birth-place, and came with the other members of his father's family to Nininger, Dakota County, Minnesota, then a wild country on the frontier of civilization, and here it was that he passed his boyhood and youth, attending the country schools in the winter and working on his father's farm in the summer. The family was poor and Ambrose was the eldest of eleven children. In 1861 his father enlisted as a member

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of the second Minnesota volunteer infantry, serving until the close of the war, in 1865. During all these years, the oldest son, who, in 1861, was a lad of eleven, was burdened with a responsibility far beyond his years and compelled to undertake the work of a man on the farm. But this turned out to be good training. The war over, the husband and father resumed his place as the head of the family and the eldest son was permitted to finish his education. He went for one year to Hamline University, then located at Red Wing; one year to the state university and two years to Washington University, St. Louis, graduating from the St. Louis law school (Washington University) in June, 1874, with the degree of LL. B. Mr. Countryman earned his first dollar binding grain after a McCormick reaper, and taught school in order to earn money to carry him through college. In June, 1876, he settled in Appleton, Swift County, Minnesota, on a homestead, and in March, 1879, began to practice law in that place, which has ever since been his home. In addition to the practice of his profession, he has for a number of years been engaged in the newspaper business, first with the "Appleton Press," and later with the "Appleton Tribune." He always has been a Republican, and his party locally has honored him repeatedly. From 1878 to 1882 he was county commissioner of Swift County, and from 1882 to 1889 judge of probate of Swift County. For fifteen years he has been a member of the board of education of Appleton, and is now president of the board. Since 1884 he has been village justice of Appleton. For years prior to 1897 he was secretary of the Republican club organization in his home town. In 1897 the state senate elected him first assistant secretary, a position whose duties he discharged with marked ability. Mr. Countryman is past master of Appleton Lodge, No. 137, A. F. and A. M., and past chancellor commander of Appleton Lodge, No. 76, Knights of Pythias. Of both lodges he is a charter member. As a member of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Minnesota he is chairman of the committee on returns of lodges. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and senior warden of Gethsemane parish, Appleton. August 30, 1874, he was married to Miss Jane Beswick, and three children have been born to them. Helen L., December 23, 1876, Ernest A., March 23, 1882, and Peter F., September 21, 1885. Mrs. Countryman was born in England.

PIERCE BUTLER.

Among the younger attorneys of St. Paul, Pierce Butler stands as one of the most energetic and successful. Mr. Butler is a native of Minnesota. He was born on March 17, 1866, at Waterford, Dakota County. His parents, Patrick Butler and Mary (Gaffney) Butler, were natives of Ireland, and came to the United States in 1846. They first lived in New York, and afterwards in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois. In 1855 Mr. Butler came to Minnesota and took up a claim at Pine Island. On account of Indian marauders he was obliged to abandon the claim, and the next year found him teaching in one of the first schools in Dakota County, at Pine Bend. In 1858 he settled at Waterford, taking up a farm and living there continuously for twenty-nine years. In 1888 he removed to St. Paul. His son Pierce attended the district schools at Waterford until he was fifteen years old, when he entered Carleton College at Northfield, taking a six years' course, and graduating in 1887. Immediately after graduation he went to St. Paul and commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in October 1888. He first practiced by himself, but in 1891 formed a partnership with S. J. Donnelly, a son of Ignatius Donnelly. In the same year he was appointed Assistant County Attorney by T. D. O'Brien, who had been elected to the county attorneyship. Mr. Butler served with success as assistant, and in 1892 he was elected to succeed Mr. O'Brien in office, and was re-elected to the same office in 1894. During his incumbency he tried many important cases, and as county attorney Mr. Butler developed rapidly as a lawyer. His ability as a speaker was known before he entered the office, but before he left it his addresses in court were regarded as models of the prosecutor's art. He became the terror of the criminal classes who regarded his appearance on a case as the signal for conviction. At the same time Mr. Butler was never a persecutor of persons indicted in his district. He insisted that all persons charged with crime should have every opportunity for defense, and that the final

PIERCE BUTLER.

word was only said when the jury had returned its verdict. The position of County Attorney is a difficult one, but in Mr. Butler's case it was filled with ability, and he retired with the confidence and respect of all who knew him. In 1896, Mr. Butler formed a partnership with Eller & How, under the firm name of Eller, How & Butler. Upon the death of Mr. Eller, subsequently, the firm became How & Butler. In politics Mr. Butler has always been a Democrat, and his aggressive, active nature has naturally made him a leader among his friends in the party. Personally, he is a man of agreeable manners, accommodating, and easily approached. These qualities, coupled with his success at the bar, have won him the regard of the community in which he lives. On August 25, 1891, Mr. Butler was married to Miss Annie M. Cronin, of St. Paul. They have four children, Pierce, William, Mary and Leo. In religion Mr. Butler follows the traditions of his ancestry, and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a member of the Irish-American Club (of which he was President in 1894), of the Commercial Club, and is a director in the Chamber of Commerce.

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AUGUST T. KOERNER.

AUGUST T. KOERNER.

August T. Koerner, now serving a second term as treasurer of the State of Minnesota, is a German by birth. In 1843 he was born at Rodach, Saxe-Coburn-Gotha, and until he was fifteen years of age the fatherland was his home. It was there that he attended the common school, and leaving school at fourteen years of age, his parents being poor, began to learn the trade of a toy maker. After working at this trade for about a year he came to America alone and without friends to carve out his fortune among strangers. This was in 1858. The three years that intervened before the commencement of the civil war he spent in Indiana and Missouri. April 17, 1861, at the age of 18, he enlisted for three months in Company C, Sixth Indiana volunteers and re-enlisted at the end of this short service for three years in Company II Twenty-sixth Indiana volunteers. January 31, 1864, he was discharged, but became a veteran on the same day, and received

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his final discharge June 25, 1865, after a continuous service of four years, two months and eight days. He can talk from personal experience of the campaign in West Virginia, including the battles of Phillippi, Laurel Hill and Carrack's Ford, and of the year and a half during which the Federal forces chased Price through Missouri. In the Missouri campaign, at the skirmish of Prairie Grove, he was wounded. He participated next in the siege of Vicksburg, and then followed his regiment into Texas and Louisiana, closing an honorable military career at New Orleans, where he was given his final discharge. Mr. Koerner was a bookkeeper at Troy, Illinois, for about two years following the close of the war, and then, in 1867, came to Meeker County, Minnesota, settling on a farm near Litchfield. For the thirty years that have ensued, Litchfield has been his home, and the reputation which he acquired there among all with whom he came in contact, for integrity, industry, sound business judgment, and unswerving loyalty to his friends, is the foundation upon which his splendid public record has been built. In his early manhood days he was a Democrat, and from 1868 to 1874 he was a member of the Greenback party; but since 1874 he has been a Republican. In the village of Litchfield, during the early days of his residence there, he filled a number of minor offices, among them that of village clerk. From 1878 to 1884 he was register of deeds of Meeker County. In 1891 President Harrison appointed him postmaster at Litchfield, a position which he resigned in 1892, preparatory to becoming a candidate for membership in the lower house of the legislature. He was elected, and during the session of 1893 his record was such as to commend him to the Republican party as a suitable candidate for state treasurer. He was elected to this high office in the fall of 1894 and re-elected in 1896. In the spring of 1894, Mr. Koerner associated himself with S. W. Leavitt, ex-state senator, at Litchfield, for the organization of the Meeker County Abstract and Loan Company, and was chosen president of the company, a position he still holds. He is a member of the Christian church at Litchfield. Since 1868 he has belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and since 1878 to the Masonic fraternity. He has been commander of Milita Commandery, No. 17, Knights Templar. 319 For years he has been an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R., and Frank Daggett post, No. 35, once honored him by making him its commander. Mr. Koerner married Miss Kate McGannon, of

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Litchfield, while a resident of Troy, Illinois. Of six children born of this union, three survive: Mamie, the eldest, is the wife of William Miller, of Litchfield; P. C. Koerner is a clerk in the state treasurer's office; Pauline, the youngest, is a girl of thirteen, at home.

JOHN COLIN McINTYRE.

John Colin McIntyre was born June 20, 1858, at River Dennis, Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, Canada. His father, Archibald McIntyre, was a farmer and merchant in fair circumstances. At the time of the Fenian raid on Canada he served as a colonel in the British army, taking part in repelling the raiders. He was always a strong supporter of governmental and church policies, whose fundamental principles were liberty and in the interest of humanity, and took an active part in confederation measures for the provinces. Flora Noble (McIntyre), the mother of the subject of this sketch, was the eldest daughter of Dr. John Noble, a prominent physician and surgeon, and a descendant, on her mother's side, of the Campbells of Lorne, or the Dukes of Argyle. Her memory is recalled with reverence by her son, for her strength and force of character as a good Christian woman and mother. John Colin attended the public schools of his native town, later graduating from an academy. He also took a course in a commercial college, and entered upon the study of law, but was not admitted to practice. Mr. McIntyre came to Minnesota August 22, 1882, locating in Minneapolis the following May, where he has since resided. Previous to settling in Minneapolis he was engaged in oil and gold mining in the provinces, but on locating in this city he took up the fire insurance, real estate and loan business, first as an employe but later on his own account. He became a member of the firm of Jones, McMullan & Co., which afterwards dissolved, and

JOHN COLIN McINTYRE.

the firm of Jones, McIntyre & Co. was organized. Mr. McIntyre is independent in his political convictions, yet a strong supporter of many of the principles of the Republican party, though believing in the economic principles of prohibition of trusts and the liquor traffic. He has always taken an active interest in all matters relating to good government,

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and is at present president of the branch of the Good Citizenship League in the Fourth ward of Minneapolis. He was one of the first active supporters of the measure establishing the patrol limit system in Minneapolis, and one of the first advocates of the free text book law, having been chairman of the committee which circulated petitions for this measure throughout the state, and which called a mass meeting in the Swedish Tabernacle in Minneapolis, at which were present the principal educators of the state, the sentiment crystallized at this meeting assuring the success of the bill. Mr. McIntyre is a Mason, a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis. His church connections are with the Methodist Episcopal body, of which he is a member. He was married October 1, 1885, to Miss Hattie M. Gunn. They have four children, Jean E., Florence J., Vera A. and Archibald W. D.

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WILLIAM LOCHREN.

WILLIAM LOCHREN.

Judge William Lochren was born on April 3, 1832, in Tyrone County, Ireland. His father died about a year later, and in 1834 his mother, with other relatives, came to this country and located in Franklin County, Vermont. Until 1850, the family lived in northern Vermont and near the Canadian line. William attended the common school and worked on the farm. In the spring of 1850 he went to Auburn, Massachusetts, and for three years was engaged in farm labor, and in a saw mill, dividing his time between these occupations and his studies at the academy. He then returned to Franklin County, Vermont. In June, 1856, he was admitted to the bar at St. Albans, Vermont, and in the following month he came to Minnesota. In August he located at St. Anthony where he was engaged first in the office of J. S. and D. M. Demmon, and later in the office of George E. H. Day. In the spring of 1857 he formed a partnership with James R. Lawrence, under the firm name of Lawrence & Lochren. This partnership was dissolved in 1859, after which Judge Lochren practiced alone until the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted as a private in Company

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E, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, on April 29, 1861. He was made sergeant and served with the regiment in the campaigns of 1861, 1862 and 1863. He participated in the battles of Bull Run, Balls Bluff, in front of Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, Glendale, Frazer's Farm, Malvern Hill, Malvern Hill Second, South Mountain, Antietam, Charlestown, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and many lesser affairs. On September 22, 1862, he was promoted to be second lieutenant and on July 3, 1863, became first lieutenant; and acted as adjutant of the regiment for three months following the battle of Gettysburg. On December 30, 1863, he resigned on a surgeon's certificate of disability. Before the war he had been city attorney and alderman of the city of St. Anthony. On leaving the army he returned to St. Anthony resumed the practice of law, and soon formed a partnership with Captain O. C. Merriman, under the firm name of Merriman & Lochren. This partnership continued about three years. During most of that time, and until St. Anthony was merged into Minneapolis, Judge Lochren was city attorney of St. Anthony. In November, 1868, he was elected state senator and served in the legislature of 1869 and 1870. In the spring of 1869 he formed a law partnership with William W. McNair, and later John B. Gilfillan became a member of the firm. In the years of 1877 and 1878 Judge Lochren was city attorney of Minneapolis, and in November, 1881, Governor John S. Pillsbury appointed him judge of the district court of the Fourth Judicial District, and in 1882 and again in 1888 he was elected for the full term of that office without opposition. In April, 1893, Judge Lochren was appointed commissioner of pensions by President Cleveland, and continued the discharge of the duties of this office until May 20, 1896, when he assumed the office of the United States district judge for the District of Minnesota, to which he had just been appointed by President Cleveland and confirmed by the United States senate. Judge Lochren has always been a Democrat. In 1865 he was the candidate of the party for attorney general, in 1874 for judge of the supreme court, and in 1875 for the United States senate; but upon the adoption of the platform of that 321 party in 1896, by the Chicago convention, Judge Lochren, regarding the same as undemocratic, unsound and dangerous, refused to support the candidates nominated by that convention. Judge Lochren was married on September 26, 1871, to Mrs. Martha A.

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Demmon, who died in February, 1879. On April 19, 1882, he was married to Miss Mary E. Abbott. They have one son, William A., who was born on February 26, 1884. Judge Lochren, since the war, has maintained his residence in Minneapolis, where he is a highly respected citizen.

HENRY E. LADD.

One of the Minneapolis pioneers whose prosperity has been identified with the growth and development of the city is Mr. H. E. Ladd, now a prominent real-estate dealer and a member of the firm of Ladd & Nickels. Mr. Ladd comes of a family which has taken an interest in preserving its genealogical records, and he is therefore able to trace his ancestry back to Daniel Ladd, who came over from England in 1623. Daniel Ladd first settled at Epswich. In 1649 he was allotted lands at Haverhill, Massachusetts, and for six succeeding generations his descendants remained in this vicinity. Perley M. Ladd, Mr. H. E. Ladd's father, married Miss Hannah Reidhead, a descendant of Hannah Dustin, of Haverhill, whose heroic escape from captivity among the Indians in 1697 has preserved her memory among the heroines of early American history. The famous cloth in which Hannah Dustin carried the scalps has lately been left to Mr. Ladd. H. E. Ladd was born at Salem, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, December 17, 1847. When five years old, his father moved to Haverhill, where his ancestors had lived for so long, and young Henry grew up in the vicinity of his forefathers. When Henry was nineteen years of age the family removed to Minneapolis. The young man was willing to accept any honest occupation and at first was employed in taking tolls at the old suspension bridge. After obtaining a foothold in his new home he opened a fruit and confectionery store at No. 216 Hennepin Avenue. This business was afterward removed

HENRY E. LADD.

to Washington Avenue, and continued until 1874 when its proprietor sold out. He went East, and during his absence married Miss Anna M. Hagar, daughter of Reuben Hagar, of Union, Maine. Mr. Ladd spent a year in the East, and in 1877 again embarked in

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the confectionery business. But again he sold out, and made a trip to the Pacific coast. Returning to Minneapolis he engaged in the real-estate business in 1880. He met with an unusual degree of success. Five years later he took his present partner and continued the business under the firm name of Ladd & Nickels. The firm occupies a fine suite of rooms on the second floor of the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company's Building, and conduct an extensive real-estate and loaning business to which they have added an insurance and rental department. Under prudent and energetic management the business has reached large proportions. One of their methods is to never guarantee a loan. Within a few years past Mr. Ladd erected an elegant residence on Oak Grove Street, where he now resides. It is a handsome specimen of modern architecture. The material is cream-colored Kasota stone, and though not large, and building is complete and handsome in all its details.

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HENRY WARREN CHILDS.

HENRY WARREN CHILDS.

Henry Warren Childs, attorney general of the State of Minnesota, resides at Merriam Park. Mr. Childs' ancestors on his father's side came to America from England in the early part of the Seventeenth century and settled in Deerfield, Massachusetts. His grandfather, John Childs, moved to Chenango County about 1800. He became the head of a large family which ultimately scattered through New York, Michigan and Wisconsin. The subject of this sketch is a son of Philander Childs, a native of Chenango County, New York, a man of upright the life and public-spirited, although of limited financial resources. Philander's wife was Mary A. Preston, a native of Connecticut, and one greatly esteemed by all who knew her. The subject of this sketch was born in the small village of Belgium, Onondaga County, New York, November 24, 1848. He was educated in the common or district schools of his native county, the village academy, and Falley and Cazenovia Seminaries. He was obliged to earn the money to meet his expenses at school, and did this mainly by teaching school. Soon after completing his course at Cazenovia Seminary, he was employed to

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take charge of the Liverpool Academy, where he remained for upwards of three years, Subsequently he taught in one of the schools now in the city of Syracuse, then took up the study of law, which he pursued for nearly five years, when he was admitted to the bar in 1881. He practiced law in Syracuse until 1883, when he came west to examine the country and study the inducements it had to offer to a young man in his position. He was attracted by the natural beauty of Fergus Falls and the hospitality of its people and determined to locate there. He bought a number of city lots and built a house on them with the expectation of making Fergus Falls his home. But when Moses E. Clapp was elected attorney general of the state, in 1887, Mr. Childs was offered the position of assistant, which he accepted. This made it necessary for him to remove to St. Paul, where he has since resided, Merriam Park being a part of that city. In 1892 he was nominated by the Republicans for the office of attorney general, was elected, and was re-elected to the same office in 1894, and again in 1896. He has conducted a great deal of important litigation on behalf of the state, and has assisted in the prosecution of several murder cases in different counties of the state, including the famous Rose and Holden cases, the latter of which reached the United States supreme court, where he appeared for the state. He instituted on behalf of the state an action against all the oil companies doing business in Minnesota and succeeded in recovering large sums of money into the treasury of the state. He conducted the case for the state in the proceedings against H. O. Peterson, county treasurer of Hennepin County, involving the constitutionality of the act of the state providing for the removal of county officers. He represented the state in the United States supreme court in the important cases of Brown and Redwood countries against the Winona and St. Peter Land company which involved about fifty thousand dollars of back taxes. But the most important official act performed by him, up to this writing, was the institution of the suit of the state against the Great Northern Railway Company to enjoin it from consolidating 323 with the Northern Pacific railroad. He made the argument for the state and won his case before the district court. This action is generally regarded as the most important legal procedure ever had in the northwest, and ranks among the most celebrated cases presented to the courts of this country. He is often in demand for public

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addresses, is a diligent student, a man of wide reading and a great lover of books. He is a member of the Commercial Club of St. Paul and a director of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. He was married in 1883 to Miss Alberta A. Hakes, daughter of a substantial farmer of Onondaga County, New York. Mrs. Childs is a graduate of the Oswego Normal and Training School. Mr. and Mrs. Childs have one child, James, aged ten years.

WILLIAM GARDNER WHITE.

The subject of this sketch has the distinction of having been a descendent of Peregrine White, the first white child born in Plymouth Colony. He is the son of William White, a farmer in Chicopee, Massachusetts, and Amanda Preston (White), a native of South Hadley, Massachusetts. Their family traces its ancestry to Elder John White, who was one of the charter members of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He came over about 1630. His son, Captain Nathaniel White, was quite prominent in the affairs of the colony, and afterwards moved to Middleton, Connecticut, where he was elected to the legislature for eighty-five successive terms, the elections occurring semi-annually. This is, however, a length of public service probably never equalled in American history. Captain White was very active in service against the Indians. Another ancestor, great-grandfather of William Gardner, was Gardner Preston, who was a minute man called out at the time of the battle of Lexington and served in the war of the Revolution. The subject of this sketch was born at South Hadley, Massachusetts, September 30, 1854. He had the advantages of a common school education at Chicopee, and subsequently

WILLIAM GARDNER WHITE.

attended the Harvard law school, from which he graduated in 1874. He was employed for three and a half years previous to entering the law school in a railroad office at Springfield, Massachusetts. After graduation he practiced his profession in Springfield until 1884, when desiring to find a better field for his operations, he came to Minnesota and located at St. Paul. Here he became prominently connected with banking institutions, trust companies, wholesale houses and other financial and commercial institutions, both as attorney

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and officer. Mr. White is secretary of the National Investment Company, and one of the organizers of the company, and its attorney. Real estate and commercial law have been a specialty in his legal business. These branches naturally open to him from his connection with financial corporations. Mr. White has always been a Republican, but has never taken a very active part in politics. He is a member of the Park Congregational Church, also a member of the Commercial Club. He was married May 22, 1878, at Chickopee, to Carolyn E. Hall. They have three children, Marion Louise, Edwin and William Preston.

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SILAS B. FOOT.

SILAS B. FOOT.

Pluck and perseverance will more often bring the earnest toiler success in the financial world than when aided by fortune in the early start in life. This is exemplified in the case of Silas B. Foot, who is the senior member of the wholesale boot and shoe house of Foot, Schulze & Co., of St. Paul. Mr. Foot was born November 7, 1834, in New Milford, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Belus H. Foot, who was a farmer and shoemaker by occupation, of limited financial resources, and of Betsy Hawley (Foot). Mrs. Foot was of English and Scotch ancestry. Silas received his elementary education in the log school house of his native town, later attending the village academy. At the early age of ten the boy began clerking in a country store, going to school during the mid-day, and working in the store during the evenings. This line of procedure he followed until he was sixteen years of age. When but nineteen years old he engaged in the grocery business. He was quite successful, but sold out a year later and went to Texas. He clerked in a store in San Antonio for eight months at a salary of seventy-five-dollars a month, after which he returned to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the mercantile business. Two years later, in 1856, he sold out. In July of the following year he came to Minnesota, with the avowed purpose in mind of growing up with the country. He settled at Red Wing and engaged in the clothing business, which he sold out the following spring. But thirty days

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had elapsed before he bought out a shoe and leather store and continued the business. In 1860 he took in partnership with him Mr. G. K. Sterling and began the manufacture of boots and shoes. The business gradually increased to large proportions, so that in 1883 Mr. Foot came to St. Paul and organized the present wholesale house of Foot, Schulze & Co. From the little beginning in 1860 the business in which Mr. Foot engaged has so increased that the firm of Foot, Schulze & Co., has become one of the largest wholesale and retail boot and shoe houses in the state. The manufactory is located at Red Wing, where Mr. Foot resides, and is under his personal supervision. Mr. Foot has also been active in other enterprises. In 1889, seeing the necessity for better railroad facilities for Red Wing, and particularly for a direct line to Lake Superior, he associated with himself ex-Gov. Hubbard, T. B. Sheldon, F. W. Hoyt and other capitalists of Red Wing, and organized the Duluth, Red Wing & Southern Railway Company, of which company he is Vice President. This company built and put into successful operation that part of the line running south to Zumbrota, a distance of twenty-five miles. It has been operated to the mutual advantage of the promoters and the general public, and it is the intention of the company to extend this line to Lake Superior on the North and Omaha on the Southwest at an early date. Mr. Foot has always affiliated with the Democratic party, and has voted for every Democratic presidential nominee, with the exception of Horace Greeley. He has had no desire for political preferment, and the serving of one term as mayor at the solicitation of the people of Red Wing has sufficed to take away all desire for holding office. He is a prominent member of the Masonic body, with which he has been connected since 1855. He received his first three degrees in Honesdale Lodge in Pennsylvania 325 and the next four at Red Wing, becoming a charter member of the La Grange Royal Arch Chapter in 1860. Five years later he was created a Knight Templar in Damascus Commandery, and received the degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite from Gen. Albert Pike a little later. He has taken the thirty-second degree. He was Worshipful Master of Red Wing Lodge No. 8 for two years; Most Excellent High Priest of La Grange Royal Arch Chapter No. 4 for ten years, and Eminent Commander of Red Wing Commandery Knights Templar for two years. He is also a Past Grand King of the Grand Chapter, and is a life member

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of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Minnesota. He is an Episcopalian in his religious affiliations, and was confirmed in 1882 by Bishop E. R. Welles. He has served as a vestryman at Christ Church in Red Wing continuously since 1883. He was married July 6, 1858, to L. Lorana Park, daughter of Dr. E. S. Park, of Montrose, Pennsylvania. They have four children living: Ezra P., assistant superintendent of the Foot, Schulze & Co.'s shoe factory; Fred W., an attorney at law, with the law firm of C. D. & T. D. O'Brien, of St. Paul; Edwin H., a student at Trinity College, at Hartford, Connecticut; also a daughter of eighteen living at home.

EMERSON HADLEY.

Emerson Hadley, of St. Paul, is an attorney-at-law, practicing his profession in that city. He is the son of Andrew J. Hadley, of Marion, Massachusetts. The family of both his father and mother have resided in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, since early colonial times. The subject of this sketch was born in Marion, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, December 27, 1857. Mr. Hadley enjoyed superior educational advantages, having graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, in 1876, and from Harvard College in 1881. He attended the Columbia Law School in New York City in 1882 and 1883, and also studied law in the office of Scudder & Carter in that city. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of New York in

EMERSON HADLEY.

May, 1884. In the following October he came to Minnesota and located in St. Paul, where, in 1885, he formed a partnership for the practice of law with Edward G. Rogers, under the firm name of Rogers & Hadley. In 1890 he became a member of the law firm of Lusk, Bunn & Hadley. This firm continued until 1893, when Judge Lusk retired. The firm of Lusk, Bunn & Hadley were general solicitors for the Chicago Great Western Railway Company, and the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company. Bunn & Hadley, as partners, continued as general solicitors for the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company until 1895, when Mr. Bunn withdrew to become the general solicitor of the receivers of the Northern Pacific

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Railroad Company. Mr. Hadley then formed a partnership with James D. Armstrong, under the firm name of Hadley & Armstrong. This firm are general solicitors for the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company, and do a general law business. Mr. Hadley is a member of the House of Hope Presbyterian Church in St. Paul, and one of its trustees, and is held in high esteem by the people of that city. He was married September 15, 1887, to Mary M. Luce, of Marion, Massachusetts. They have one child, Louise D., born June 16, 1892.

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GEORGE WALTER JENKS.

GEORGE WALTER JENKS.

A type of the successful business man, who succeeds by sheer pluck against all obstacles in his path is George Walter Jenks, a prominent banker and broker in the city of Minneapolis. Mr. Jenks was born April 10, 1852, in Warwick, Rhode Island, and comes from good old Colonial stock on both sides of the family. His paternal ancestor, Joseph Jenks, born in England in 1602, and who died in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1683, was the first man to make cast iron in America. The iron founder's son, Joseph, settled in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where his grandson, Jonathan Jenks, married the granddaughter of Roger Williams, who had founded the state in 1636, or a few years only after the arrival of the Mayflower. Many of the descendants of this couple—among others sisters of the subject of sketch—are still living at Pawtucket on the original grant of land occupied by Jonathan Jenks and wife. His mother, Phoebe Ann Eldred (Jenks), was the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Thomas) Eldred, both of old New England families. George received but a common school education in the public school of his native village. Though it was the intention to give the lad a college education, the sudden death of his father, when George was only fifteen years old, called him from his studies to take temporary charge of his father's country store. He showed such an adaptability for business that this arrangement became a permanent one. He continued the business successfully for several years, and then left for wider business fields. After leaving his old

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home he secured a position in a grocery store in Central Falls, Rhode Island. Here he was advanced to the best position in the establishment, but the work not being congenial, he removed to Boston and secured a position in a publishing house in that city. He was soon promoted to the superintendency of the business in seven different states, and assisted in building up several magazines. In the fall of 1877, having contracted a severe cold on his lungs, he came West in search of health, and, visiting Minneapolis, decided to locate here. Finding no position vacant to which he was adapted, he secured work in a saw mill. The next year, having recovered his health, he returned to his old business and more congenial work of publishing. In January, 1880, he began the publication of a magazine called the "Minnesota Homestead," which was afterwards changed to the "Homestead Monthly," for which he built up a large subscription list. The work was too confining, however, and Mr. Jenks decided to sell out. He then changed to investment banking, which line of business he has followed to the present time. In this business Mr. Jenks has been very successful; but during the panic of '93 a considerable portion of his fortune was swept away, due, in a large measure, to his rigid adherence to the honest purpose in his mind of standing the loss himself rather than to knowingly unload doubtful or rotten securities upon others. Mr. Jenks is a loyal Minneapolitan, has always been identified with the business interests of the city and the various business organizations, and is a member of the Board of Trade, Stock Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, Business Men's Union, Commercial Club, Northwestern Home Trade Association, etc. He is a prohibitionist in politics as well as in practice, as were his parents before him, and has done many deeds of philanthropy in a quiet way for the needy and unfortunate. In January, 1874, he was married to Rosie B. Arnold, an early schoolmate, who died a year later, leaving one son, Walter Bertram, now a farmer near Redwood Falls Minnesota. Mr. Jenks was married again on June 8, 1879, to Miss T. Addie Gail, a daughter of James P. Gail, an early settler in Minnesota. Mrs. Jenks is an accomplished artist and musician, and a writer of marked ability, widely known through her contributions to religious weeklies. Two children are the result of this union, George Ernest and William Gail.

OLIN WILLIS KINGSBURY.

O. W. Kingsbury is a successful newspaper man of Preston, Fillmore County, Minnesota. He is the proprietor of the Courier, a weekly Populist paper, published at Preston, and of the Harmony Courier, issued at Harmony, in the same county. Mr. Kingsbury's father is Martin Kingsbury, a retired farmer, now living at Central City, Nebraska, who is a native of Oncida County, New York. He married Miss Caroline Leach, of the same county, who, like himself, was well educated and a teacher. They came to Minnesota in 1853 and settled in Fillmore County, and their eldest daughter, Orissa, was the first white child born in that county. Mr. Kingsbury became the first justice of the peace in Fillmore County. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury take active part in the affairs of their church. Their son, Olin, was born at Waukoee, Fillmore County, on May 3, 1859. He had the usual experience of a farmer's boy in a new country. It was a course of hard work, scant schooling and very little to vary the monotony of existence. As Mr. Kingsbury grew to manhood he broadened in his ideas, and studied to fit himself for a station in life above that in which he found himself. During his struggle to get on he taught school and worked at various employments. For a while he was in the lumber and sash and door business in Minneapolis, and for five years he

OLIN WILLIS KINGSBURY.

worked a farm in Fillmore County. On March 4, 1893, he started the Courier at Preston. He had always been independent in politics and had taken part in the formation of the Alliance party and worked for the success of the Populist party from its beginnings. His fitness for conducting a Populist paper became manifest. Within a year after the paper was founded it had the largest circulation of any paper in the county; within three years its owner was ready to start another paper. He chose for this venture the village of Harmony, a few miles south of Preston, and there commenced the publication of the Harmony Courier. Both papers have been a success. Mr. Kingsbury has never been a candidate for any office. He has taken a great interest in co-operation and has been instrumental in founding several co-operative elevators and creameries in Fillmore County. He assisted in founding

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the first farmers' creamery in Minnesota. It was he who originated the movement for the reduction of the salaries of county officers in Fillmore County. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, A. O. U. W. and N. W. L. of H. In 1886 Mr. Kingsbury was married to Miss Clara M. Kingsbury. They have two children, Clinton Willis, aged eight; and Merle Clara, aged six.

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ROBERT L. PENNEY.

ROBERT L. PENNEY.

Robert L. Penney is a native of Connecticut. He was born at Watertown, in that state. William Penncy, his father, for many years followed the occupation of farming. In 1870 he moved to New Haven, Connecticut, and engaged in the boot and shoe business, at which he was moderately successful. He died at New Haven in 1884, at the age of seventy-six years. Julia Maria Weller (Penney), the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a daughter of Justus Weller, of Bridgewater, Connecticut, who for many years was a justice of the peace in Litchfield County, and had the confidence of the community in which he lived for his honesty and integrity. Mrs. Penney was for many years a contributor to the popular magazines of her time, and was a woman possessed of rare graces of mind and person, her life being an inspiration and a benediction to her children as well as to all with whom she came in contact. Her demise occurred at New Haven a year previous to her husband's death. The parents were not able to give their son a collegiate education, but Robert possessed a strong will and sufficient courage to work his way, which he ultimately did, but only after suffering many hardships. Up to his thirteenth year his education was received in the district schools. He then went to Millertown, Dutchess County, New York, and for three years attended an academy at that place. Desiring to enter the Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, New York, and not having sufficient funds to do so, he set about earning money for that purpose. By working on neighbors' farms he was able within a year to accumulate enough money to pay for the first quarter's tuition at

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that institution. Additional funds were obtained by teaching school. He graduated from the Seminary as salutatorian of his class. He then entered Yale College Law School, graduating in 1876. He stood third in his class and received honorable mention by Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, who delivered the graduating address. For some time afterward he lived at Newark, New Jersey, but thinking the West afforded him better opportunities, he came to Minnesota in October, 1880, and located at Minneapolis. His practice at first was rather limited, but in 1882 he went into partnership with L. L. Baxter (now judge of the district court at Fergus Falls, Minnesota,) and Anton Grethen, under the firm name of Baxter, Grethen & Penney. This partnership continued until Mr. Baxter's elevation to the bench. He continued in practice alone for some time until the law firm of Jordan, Penney & Hammond was formed. This partnership was dissolved by the removal of Messrs. Jordan and Hammond to Tacoma, Washington. In 1886 Mr. Penney was elected to the office of special judge of the municipal court, but the supreme court declared the election unconstitutional and void. Two years later he was on the Democratic ticket for county attorney, but was defeated by Robert Jamison. In 1890 Mr. Penney was nominated on the legislative ticket, his former opponent being nominated by the Republicans to the same office. Mr. Penney won, and his nomination had not been announced more than ten minutes before he and Mr. Jamison had formed a law partnership, under the name of Penney & Jamison, which continued until Mr. Jamison's appointment to the district bench. Mr. Penney then formed a partnership with Victor Welch and Marcus P. Hayne, and under the name of Penney, Welch & Hayne. This partnership was dissolved in April, 1895, since which time Mr. Penney has practiced alone. He has enjoyed a large practice, and one that has proven quite remunerative. In national politics he is a sound money Democrat, but independent in local matters. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Royal Arch Masons, B. P. O. E., and the A. O. U. W., also of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis. He was married in 1875 to Mary E. Leete, daughter of Thaddeus Leete, of Madison, Connecticut, and has one child, Florence J. Mrs. Penney is a direct descendant of William Leete, one of the first governors of Connecticut.

CHRISTOPHER A. FOSNES.

C. A. Fosnes is an attorney of Monevideo, Minnesota. He is a native of Fosnes, Norway, where he was born on July 2, 1862. When only five years old he came to this country with his parents. Amund Fosnes, his father, was a farmer, and, like many of the emigrants from the Scandinavian peninsula, was very poor. His wife was Miss Britha Sherdahl. Upon arriving in this country Mr. Fosnes settled in Winona County, Minnesota. He afterwards removed to Faribault County, and it was in the district schools of these two Minnesota counties that young Christopher obtained his early education. As is common with farmers' boys, he went to school in the winter only and worked on the farm in the summer. Even when going to school he worked for his board. As he approached manhood he determined to become a lawyer, and he left the farm and went to Winona, where he attended the State Normal school and afterwards studied law. In the fall of 1884 he was admitted to the bar at Montevideo, Minnesota, and has since practiced law in that place. For the first year of his legal practice Mr. Fosnes was associated with Owen J. Wood, the firm being Wood & Fosnes. After the dissolution of this partnership the firm of Smith & Fosnes was formed, the senior member of the firm being Lyndon A.

CHRISTOPHER A. FOSNES.

Smith. Mr. Fosnes continued his partnership with Mr. Smith until May, 1890, and since that time he has practiced alone. He has a large and well established business which consists almost exclusively of court work. During his twelve years of legal life Mr. Fosnes has accumulated one of the best law libraries in the state, west of Minneapolis. He has had numerous important cases, one of which was the defense of George M. Clark, undertaken in 1896. Clark was charged, at Milbank, South Dakota, with securing from New York bankers the sum of forty thousand dollars on forged paper. He left the country last January, but has since been arrested in Mexico and brought back for trial. Mr. Fosnes is independent in politics. He was a candidate for congress in 1888 on the Prohibition ticket and a delegate to the National Prohibition Convention in the same year. In his home town

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he has been mayor, member of the school board and for several years city attorney, and in 1896 was elected to the state legislature on the fusion ticket. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic bodies. On July 3, 1883, Mr. Fosnes and Miss Sarah Arneson were married. They have four children, Walter, Alfred, Ernest and Carl.

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MARTIN E. TEW.

MARTIN E. TEW.

Martin E. Tew, editor of the Clarkfield Advocate, is of Norwegian extraction, though a native of Minnesota. His parents came to this country from Vallers, Norway, in 1863. His father was a man of fair education, physically strong, enjoyed rugged health and was of strong character. Mr. Tew's mother was a woman of strong intellectual traits and deep religious temperament. She died when he was five years old. The family was then living in the southern part of Winona County. It was here that Mr. Tew was born on February 11, 1869, in a log house on his father's farm. With an elder brother and sister, Martin attended the common school in the vicinity for a few months each winter, and worked on the farm at home and for the neighbors during the summer. When he was thirteen years old he moved with his father to Swift County, Minnesota, and during the first summer there, took charge of a herd of cattle. For this work he received fifty dollars for the entire season. It was lonesome work for a boy of thirteen, but while out on the prairie he made good use of his time, reading all the good books he could obtain, and studying faithfully. Later he attended the high school at Morris during two winters, making his way by doing chores for his board. In these short terms of three months each winter, he covered the full course, which was as much as the regular classes required nine months each year to finish. From the age of fifteen until he was nineteen he traveled considerably and engaged in various occupations, though making his permanent home in Yellow Medicine County. All this time he spent his spare moments in studying, and at nineteen he taught his first school. He was then in Day County, South Dakota. During the next two years he obtained a few

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months training at the Normal School at Madison, South Dakota, and by persistent outside work, succeeded in covering the studies of a three years' course in only four months of actual attendance, finishing all the examinations with some of the highest standings ever obtained in the institution. His excellent work obtained for him the special commendation of President Beadle, of the Normal School. Returning to Yellow Medicine County in 1891, he was nominated the following year for County Superintendent of Schools by the People's party. In the election of that year he received almost twice as many votes as the candidates of his party on the state ticket, but not enough to overcome the Republican majority in the county. This was his first entrance in political work. During that campaign he commenced stump speaking, and has since made many addresses in the interests of his party. In 1894 he had a debate with J. T. McCleary. In the spring of 1894, when principal of the Clarkfield schools, Mr. Tew was urged to become the editor of the Reform Advocate, a Populist paper, then published at Granite Falls. The paper was in financial straits. Mr. Tew took hold of it, moved the plant to Clarkfield, increased the size of the paper from four to eight pages, and has since secured for it a wide recognition. In 1895, H. P. Knappen, of Minneapolis, became his partner. His journalistic ventures brought Mr. Tew more than ever into politics. The the last few years he has attended nearly all of the state and congressional conventions of his party, and in 1896 was a delegate to the National 331 Convention at St. Louis. Some of his friends requested him to be a candidate for congress from the Second District, but he refused to let his name be used. Mr. Tew has a decided taste for literature and is an admirer of Milton, Shakspeare and other great authors. He has also written a number of poems and songs, several of which have appeared in publications of national circulation.

GUSTAVUS JOHNSON.

Gustavus Johnson is a teacher of music and composer in Minneapolis. His father, Peter Johanson (Johan being the Swedish for John), was a merchant in Stockholm from 1860 until his death in 1887. Previous to 1860 he was for some twenty-five years a successful business man in England, whither he went at the age of seventeen from Sweden, the

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country of his birth. In England he married Henrietta Hole, daughter of the late Admiral Lewis Hole, of the English Navy. Admiral Hole, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was for seventy-five years in her majesty's naval service and was at the time of his death, his age being ninety-two, the oldest officer in the English navy. He had fought in many battles, the most notable being that of Trafalgar, where he was lieutenant under Lord Nelson and where he fought on the same ship on which Nelson was killed. Gustavus Johnson, the subject of this sketch, was born at Hull, England, November 2, 1856. He was four years of age when his father returned with his family to Sweden and located at Stockholm. Gustavus attended the regular high school there and the Royal Conservatory of Music. His principal teachers were: In piano, Linstrom, Mankell and Nordquist; in theory, Mankell, and Winge and in singing, Haekanson. Mr. Johnson continued the study of music until 1875. He was also given a business training in a commercial college in Stockholm, and at the age of nineteen, in 1875, came to Minneapolis, where he has been engaged in teaching the piano, with short intervals of residence in other places. For three years

GUSTAVUS JOHNSON.

his residence was in Wisconsin, and at various times he has traveled and played in concerts in every city of any consequence in the Northwest. He has achieved especial distinction as a performer and for his general theoretical knowledge of his art. Many of his pupils have become finished artists and others successful teachers. He has also attained to some eminence and popularity as a composer, many of his compositions having been published—among them a piano concerto, with full orchestra accompaniment; a trio for piano, violin and 'cello; a violin sonata; numerous smaller works for the voice; anthems, quarters, songs, etc., and, besides, several piano pieces, some of which are used in their instruction by the best teachers all over the country. Prof. Johnson is a member of Hennepin Lodge, A. F. and A. M. He was married in 1882 to Caroline Francis Winslow, of South Royalton, Vermont. Mrs. Johnson is of an old New England family and a direct descendant of Edward Winslow, who came over in the Mayflower, and one of the early

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Colonial governors of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one daughter, Laura Louise, born in 1890.

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HENRY JOSEPH LEWIS.

HENRY JOSEPH LEWIS

It is perhaps indicative of the cosmopolitan character of the city of Minneapolis that men who have traveled widely find the city a congenial place of residence. Among the numerous men of this class is Henry J. Lewis, dealer at wholesale in cigars. Mr. Lewis is but forty years of age, but has seen more of the world than falls to the lot of one man in a thousand in a whole lifetime. While still a young man he was appointed foreign agent for the White Sewing Machine Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. In the interests of that concern he visited all the South American countries—United States of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Patagonia, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil. He afterwards visited the West Indies. In the course of his travels in South America, in many places rarely visited by North Americans, he had many entertaining and exciting adventures. Mr. Lewis is of Welsh descent. His father's ancestors emigrated to Rhode Island from Wales, and afterwards moved to South Wales, Erie County, New York, about twenty-five miles south of Buffalo. Here Joseph B. Lewis was born and grew to manhood, marrying Martia Ann Baker, whose Welsh ancestors had also found their way to the same locality. Their son Henry was born at South Wales, and the family lived there until he was nine years old, when Mrs. Lewis died. She was an earnest Christian, a member of the Free Will Baptist church, and a woman of strong personal character. After the death of his wife Mr. Lewis moved to St. Joseph, Michigan. He is a farmer in good circumstances, and having a reputation for honesty and square dealing. The education of young Henry was that afforded by the district schools of New York and Michigan. He early entered business life as a clerk for M. & A. Shepard, jewelers of St. Joseph, in whose employ he continued for several years. His engagement with the White Sewing Machine

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Company was made while he was still a very young man. While in the West Indies he became interested in Havana tobaccos, and secured a thorough acquaintance with the business which has since been invaluable to him. In 1886 he came to Minnesota as the Northwestern representative of Spaulding & Merrick, tobacco manufactures of Chicago, and made his headquarters in Minneapolis. Three years later he was called to Chicago by the firm to manage the sales department of their business. However, the climate of Chicago was not congenial, and he soon removed to Duluth and entered the wholesale and retail cigar and tobacco business, the firm being Lewis & Swain. In 1890 he was induced by Harrison, Farrington & Co., wholesale grocers of Minneapolis, to remove to their city and take the management of the wholesale cigar department of their business. Mr. Lewis continued with the house until 1895 when he again commenced business on his own account in the same line—wholesale cigars. In politics Mr. Lewis is a Republican. He is not a politician, but takes a citizen's interest in political affairs and in 1894 was a delegate to the Congressional convention that nominated Loren Fletcher. Mr. Lewis is a Scottish Rite Mason, and has taken the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club. On August 21, 1875, he was married to Miss Carrie Amelia Bovee, 333 of Coldwater, Michigan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eli W. Bovee, prominent people of that place. Miss Jennie Georgiana Lewis is their only child. Mrs. Lewis and her daughter are both members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Minneapolis. Mr. Lewis has been uniformly successful in his business enterprise. He is a firm believer in advertising, and has demonstrated its efficacy. In the course of his extensive travels in this country and abroad, and in his active business career of ten years in the Northwest, he has made hosts of friends and enjoys a very wide acquaintance.

GEORGE WARREN STEWART.

George Warren Stewart is a lawyer at St. Cloud. His father, Joseph Stewart, came to Minnesota from Prince Edward's Island in 1853 and located at Bellevue, Morrison County, where he was engaged in farming and lumbering for the next ten years. In 1863 he went into the army as a member of the Seventh Minnesota regiment, and died in the

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service at St. Louis, Missouri, of smallpox contracted while in the army. He was a native of Greenock, Scotland. His wife was Joanna B. Hill, of New Brunswick, her parents both being natives of Maine and members of the well-known families of Hill and Phillips in that state. The ancestors of the subject of this sketch, both on his father's and mother's side, were honest and well-to-do farmers and lumbermen, none of whom, however, ever occupied any very prominent positions except in local affairs, but have been recognized as intelligent and worthy people in the limited circle in which they moved. George Warren was born at Bellevue, Morrison County, Minnesota, June 18, 1859. After preparing in the district schools he entered the State Normal School at St. Cloud and graduated from the advanced academic course. In August, 1883, he began the study of law in the office of Taylor & Taylor at St. Cloud. He was admitted to practice December 14, 1884, and tried his first case the following January in a justice court, twenty-three miles from St. Cloud, having driven there before nine o'clock in the morning with the thermometer

GEORGE WARREN STEWART.

at thirty-five degrees below zero. He won his case before the jury and returned the same night, with the magnificent fee of five dollars, four of which went to pay his livery bill. However, his legal practice is not to be judged by the financial results of its beginning. He has since practiced his profession continuously at St. Cloud, for one year with Oscar Taylor, under the firm name of Taylor & Stewart; for a short time with Hon. D. B. Searle; then with George H. Reynolds for three years, and since January 1, 1891, has been practicing by himself. Mr. Stewart takes an active interest in the affairs of St. Cloud, and has for eight years been a member of the school board, and for the last six years its secretary. For five years he has served in the city council, and at this writing is the president of this body. In politics he is a Republican, but beyond the local offices undertaken in the service of his fellow citizens of St. Cloud, he has never held any office. He is a member of St. Cloud Lodge, No. 32, Knights of Pythias, and St. Cloud Royal Arcanum Council. He is a member of the Unitarian church, of St. Cloud, and has been secretary of the society since its organization, about eight years ago. Mr. Stewart was

married August 23, 1888 to Miss Mary L. Huntsman, and has two sons. Warren H. and Donald.

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DAVID SECOR.

DAVID SECOR.

One of the most successful bankers in the southern portion of the state is David Secor, president of the Faribault County Bank, at Winnebago City. Mr. Secor comes from good old Colonial stock. The founder of the Secor family in America was Ambrose Secor a Huguenot, who emigrated to this country from France about 1665, settling at New Rochelle, New York. Isaac Secor, the great-grandfather of David, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving in the Harvestrow Regiment, from Orange County, New York. He married Mary Gedney, and their son, Gedney Secor, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married Catherine Strang, who was related to Major Henry Strang, a Revolutionary hero. Gedney Secor was a direct descendant of Henry L'Estrange, one of the persecuted French Huguenots, who fled to England, where he remained a few months serving as a member of the King's staff, and then came to America, settling in Westchester County, New York. The patronymic, originally L'Estrange, is now written Strang, and, by some of the descendants, Strong. The parents of David Secor were Alson Secor, oldest child of Gedney and Catherine (Strang) Secor, and Sarah C. Knapp (Secor), natives of Putnam County, New York. The father was a prominent and influential citizen of the community in which he lived, and held several offices of trust during his life time, among which was that of one of the associate justices of his native county. The mother was born in 1806, and died at Peekskill, New York, in 1881. Their son David was the fourth of a family of eleven children, and was born in Putnam County, New York, on January 6, 1836. He resided with his parents on the farm until he reached his twentieth year, attending a country district school in the winter and working on the farm in the summer. In May, 1856, he came West to seek his fortune and located in Linn County, Iowa, where he

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remained three years, working at such employment as he could get in the summer and attending Western College, a United Brethren institution, in the winter. Young Secor's financial resources having been exhausted in his endeavors to secure a college education, he removed to Forest City, Winnebago County, Iowa, in the spring of 1859. Here he commenced, without the aid of fortune or friends, to carve out his future business career, and by dint of perseverance and industry he gradually climbed the ladder of success. His spare time he devoted to the study of law, and after being admitted to the bar he followed that profession. Within ten years, however, the business interests with which he had become connected, especially banking, had assumed such proportions that he was compelled to give up his law practice altogether. Mr. Secor held a number of public offices of trust while in Iowa. He was elected to the Iowa legislature, and re-elected to a second term. His popularity is attested by the fact that each time he received the full vote of the district, no opposition candidate having been nominated against him. He was postmaster of Forest City for nine years, and resigned that office on his election to the legislature. In 1874 he was elected to the office of register of the Iowa state land office, which he held for two successive terms. His political affiliations have always been with the Republican party. Mr. Secor came to Minnesota 335 in 1887, and located at Winnebago City, becoming interested in the banking business in Faribault County. He is now president of the Faribault County Bank, at Winnebago City, and is part owner of the Granada State Bank, the Bank of Delevan and the Bank of Amboy, in Minnesota; also director and part owner of the First National Bank, of Forest City, Iowa. When the Civil War broke out Mr. Secor responded to his country's call and enlisted as a private in Company C, Second Iowa Infantry. He served in the Georgia campaign, participating in Sherman's celebrated march to the sea. Mr. Secor, aside from his large business interests, takes a deep interest in educational matters. He is president of the board of education of Winnebago City, and one of the trustees of Parker College. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and commander of Clabaugh Post at Winnebago City. His church connections are with the Presbyterian body, and he is president of the board of trustees of the church at Winnebago City. On the tenth day of December, 1862, he was married to Samantha E. Van Curren,

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of Mason City, Iowa, by whom he had three children: Ellsworth E., cashier of the Buffalo Center State Bank, at Buffalo Center, Iowa; Stanley S., cashier of the Faribault County Bank at Winnebago City, and Mary Myrtle, wife of Paul M. Reagan, residing in Chicago. His wife died in July, 1871. He was married again May 20, 1878, to S. Jennie Lyons, at Des Moines, Iowa. Two daughters are the result of this union, Joy and Ruth, who reside with their father. The mother died in Chicago in November, 1886, whither she had gone for medical treatment.

FRANK JOSEPH BRABEC.

Dr. F. J. Brabec, of Perham, is by birth and education a Minnesota man. His father, F. Brabec, of Hutchinson, is the oldest established merchant of that place and is in comfortable circumstances. Frank was born at Watertown, Minnesota. His schooling was obtained at the Hutchinson public schools and the state university. At Hutchinson he had the advantage of the excellent system of graded and high

FRANK JOSEPH BRABEC.

schools which were brought up to their high standard through the efforts of Professor W. W. Pendergast, now State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Frank Brabec graduated from the university in the class of 1890, taking the degree of B. S. He at once entered the medical department and took his M. D. degree in 1893. While in the university he was a member of Delta Upsilon fraternity and he was also a member of Nu Sigma Nu medical fraternity. He secured additional medical training in St. Joseph's Hospital in St. Paul and Asbury Hospital in Minneapolis. For a time he was in the office of Dr. C. A. Wheaton, of St. Paul, to whom he feels indebted for his surgical training. Since settling in Perham, Dr. Brabec's work has been mostly surgical. He has taken a prominent place among the professional men of that part of the state. In politics he is a Democrat, and was chairman of the county convention of Otter Tail County in 1894. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the A. O. U. W. and Knights of Pythias. In 1894 Dr. Brabec was married to

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Miss Eliza Bedient, a daughter of Dr. J. Bedient, of Kasson, Minnesota. Mrs. Brabec died in June, 1895, leaving one child.

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EDWARD C. KILEY.

EDWARD C. KILEY.

From his early youth Mr. Kiley has been connected with the newspaper business. He has had to rely upon his own efforts from his thirteenth year, and is now the editor and proprietor of the Herald-Review at Grand Rapids, one of the best newspaper plants in Northern Minnesota. He is also judge of probate of Itasca County. He is of Irish parentage, and was born February 28, 1865, at Poughkeepsie, New York, the son of James and Agnes (McNulty) Kiley. When he was but two years of age his parents came West and settled on a farm in Grant County, Wisconsin. The father's death occurred in February, 1878; the mother's a year and a half earlier. The farm property was left encumbered, and after settlement had been made there was nothing left for the support of seven orphans—six daughters and the subject of this sketch. Edward worked for a few months after the death of his father, on the farm of an uncle, and the first money he ever earned was in the employ of Redman Gordan, a farmer, at six dollars a month and board. He then went to Lancaster, Wisconsin, and attended the winter term of school. After having earned a living as best he could until May, 1880 young Kiley went into the office of the Odebolt Observer, at Odebolt, Iowa, and commenced to learn the printing trade. That he was especially adapted to newspaper work is attested by the fact that two years later, when but seventeen years old, he was offered and accepted the position of editor and manager of the McCook County News, at Salem, South Dakota, a Democratic paper having considerable influence. From Salem, Mr. Kiley removed to Northwood, North Dakota, where he purchased the Headlight. He was appointed postmaster of Northwood by President Cleveland, but there being little opportunity to build up a business in that town, he went to Grafton, North Dakota, where he purchased the Grafton Herald. He conducted

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this paper for a time, when he sold out, and for the next two years traveled extensively throughout the United States, doing reportorial work on various metropolitan papers, and at intervals worked at the printing trade. In 1890 he purchased the Progressive Age, at Duluth, a Democratic paper devoted to the interests of the laboring classes. He spent the following year in the upper peninsula of Michigan, where he was married at Marquette, July 30, 1892, to Mrs. Wilhelmina Desjardins Yates, daughter of Dr. J. A. Desjardins, a prominent physician of that place. In January, 1893 Mr. Kiley located at Grand Rapids, Minnesota, and assumed the management of a local paper. On September 15, 1894, he established the Grand Rapids Herald. The outlook for the success of his new venture did not appear inviting, as two papers already occupied the field. But with careful and painstaking work he endeavored to outrank his competitors by publishing a bright, attractive and aggressive country weekly. In May, 1896, he purchased the Review, and consolidated the two papers. In politics Mr. Kiley has always been a Democrat, and is an ardent advocate of free silver. In 1896 he was unanimously tendered, by the legislative conventions of the Democrats and Populists, a nomination to the house or senate, but declined. Instead, however, he accepted the Democratic and Populist nominations for judge of probate of Itasca County, and was elected, 337 being the only free silver Democrat elected in the county. He is a member of the Democratic state central committee, and chairman of the Itasca county committee. Mr. Kiley has achieved considerable popularity in his home district, though a comparatively young man as yet, but the enterprise and business ability which he has exhibited in the management of his paper promises still greater success for him in the future.

EMIL STRAKA

Emil Straka, of St. Paul, is a violinist who has won a high place in the hearts of music lovers in both St. Paul and Minneapolis. Mr. Straka has had a rather remarkable career. His father, John Straka, when twenty-two years old went to Constantinople, where he was engaged in an orchestra playing in the sultan's place, and also playing for the amusement of Turkish and foreign notables. While traveling in the East he met Francisca

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Guenzl, at Cairo, Egypt, where she was engaged with a ladies' orchestra, called the first Vienna Ladies' Orchestra. They were married, and as a result of that union, Emil was born June 10, 1866, in Suez. His parents, fearing that the climate of that country would be unfavorable to him, took him a few months after his birth to his father's birthplace, Neuhaus, in Bohemia, to his grand parents where they left him while they continued their professional work, and for nineteen years thereafter he did not see his parents. When six years old he began to take violin lessons from an uncle, Franz Neuwirth, and piano lessons from a cousin Charles. During this time he attended the public primary and high schools, and upon his arrival at the age of thirteen he went to Prague, the capital of Bohemia, where he passed the examination and was accepted as a pupil of the organ school. This was in 1879. He began his studies here under Blazek. The second and third year he was under the instruction of Prucha and Skuhersky, studying counter-point and fugue. He continued his studied there with organ, score playing, etc., and in 1882 received a diploma of high honors for

EMIL STRAKA.

excellence as an organist and church choir director. Subsequently he took an examinations on the violin and was entered as a pupil at the Conservatory of Music in Prague among the advanced pupils. He stayed at the conservatory until 1885, from which he received a diploma with a recommendation as an accomplished solo and orchestra violin player. The same year, 1885, after appearing in several concerts at his old home, Neuhaus, Bohemia, he came to America, arriving in Chicago in November. He then gave several concerts in that city among his countrymen and also before the American public with great success. Emil took part in his father's orchestra as a solo violinist, giving concerts in several of the leading cities, until finally he came to Minneapolis, where he was attached to Danz's orchestra, and also played in connection with Seibert's orchestra in St. Paul. Emil Straka's introduction to the music-loving public of Minneapolis and St. Paul has made for him many admirers and friends who enjoy and appreciate his rare talent as an

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artist. At the present time he is teaching the violin and piano, harmony and counterpoint, and has devoted some of his time to composing music, particularly for the violin.

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SAMUEL EMERY ADAMS.

SAMUEL EMERY ADAMS.

Samuel Emery Adams, a member of the city council of Minneapolis, was born in Reading, Windsor County, Vermont, December 1, 1828. He is a descendant of the old Lexington, Massachusetts, family of that name. His great-grandfather served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War as a member of the Connecticut troops under General Israel Putnam. Solomon Wright Adams, the father of Samuel, was a tiller of the soil in the state of Vermont, and though in rather limited circumstances was a prominent man in the locality in which he lived. He served the people of the community as a selectman, assessor, postmaster, and as their representative in the state legislature. His wife's maiden name was Mary Adaline Emery. When Samuel was but a year old the family moved to Bellows Falls, and thence to Rutland County, where he was raised on his father's farm. He attended the academies at Chester, Springfield and Thetford, and prepared for college in the West Randolph Academy. In 1851 he entered Dartmouth College, but on account of ill health was forced to leave the following year. In 1853 he received an appointment from President Pierce as a route agent between Boston, Massachusetts, and Burlington, Vermont. He continues in that vocation till 1855, when he was compelled to resign on account of severe bronchial trouble, and came to Minnesota to find relief. He arrived at St. Anthony Falls in the fall of 1855, but returned to Vermont a few months later. He came back to Minnesota the following year, locating at Monticello, in Wright County, June 1, 1856, and engaged in the mercantile trade. In 1857 he was elected a member of the state senate, and re-elected in 1859. The latter year he was appointed special agent of the postoffice department for Iowa and Minnesota. In 1860 he was appointed receiver of the land office at St. Cloud, Minnesota, leaving it next year, when the Republicans came

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into power. He was in politics what was then Known as a "war Democrat," willing to do all in his power to perpetuate the Union and preserve it intact. In 1862 he was appointed a paymaster in the army by President Lincoln, and was breveted lieutenant-colonel in 1865 "for meritorious services in the field." He did not leave the service, however, until January, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. Colonel Adams at once returned to Monticello and engaged in the mercantile trade and real estate operations. Although he had been admitted to the bar in 1862 he gave no attention to legal business, except in connection with real estate transactions. While at Monticello he was a member and president of the board of education of that town for many years, and always took an active interest in educational matters. He was master of the State Grange for eight years and of the National Grange for two years, contributing in every way possible to the elevation and prosperity of the agricultural and toiling masses. He was president of the State Agricultural Society in 1879, and is now and has been for many years a member of the State Historical Society. While at Monticello he also engaged in the newspaper publishing business, and was for a number of years editor and proprietor of the Wright County Times. In May, 1883, Colonel Adams removed to Minneapolis, where he has ever since resided, engaged in the real estate and insurance business. Having performed 339 valuable services in 1891 as a member of the commission appointed to award damages in the opening and extension of new streets in Minneapolis, the Republicans of the Fourth Ward forced the nomination upon him for alderman from that ward in 1892. He was elected for a term of four years, and was re-elected in 1896. Mr. Adams has been one of the most competent and faithful men that have ever served in that body. He served continuously on the ways and means committee, and was also on the committees on claims, waterworks, markets and underground wires. He has been strenuous in his opposition to the custom of awarding contracts to other than the lowest responsible bidders, and at the time the reservoir question came up in the council in 1895 was strongly opposed to this improvement, because it necessitated an increase in the bonded indebtedness of the city. When he was renominated to the council in 1896 he received the indorsement of the Good Citizenship League, and was re-elected by a large majority. In politics and

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religious matters Colonel Adams is inclined to be independent, preferring to estimate parties and creeds by acts rather than profession. He is a thirty-third degree Mason, and is a charter member of the Monticello Lodge. He is inspector general of the Scottish Rite, and past senior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota; also a member of George N. Morgan Post, G. A. R. July 21, 1859, he was joined in wedlock to Augusta J. Smith, of Pittsford, Vermont, and they have two sons—Henry Rice, engaged in the insurance business in Minneapolis, and John Cain, formerly Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and now located at West Superior, Wisconsin.

WILLIAM OTHNIEL FRYBERGER.

William Othniel Fryberger is a physician and surgeon, practicing his profession in Minneapolis. He was born June 21, 1860, at Red Wing. His father, William Fryberger, was among the pioneers of Minnesota having come to this state from Ohio in 1855. He settled in Goodhue County near Red Wing. He was of German ancestry the name being usually spelled Freiburger,

WILLIAM OTHNIEL FRYBERGER.

and the family name coming from the town of Freiberg, in Baden, of which Andrew Freiburger, great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the freeholders and a representative of the few Protestant families of that old Catholic province. William Fryberger's wife was Margaret Burroughs, a lady of English ancestry, though of Colonial blood. In the early days her grandfather, Hezekiah Burroughs, lived in Virginia, and took up arms for the defense of his country in the Revolutionary War. His descendants became pioneers of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and associates of Daniel Boone in the early development of that country. Dr. W. O. Fryberger received his early education in the village schools, and his college training at Hamline University. He pursued his medical studies in the Hahnemann College, in Chicago, where he graduated in 1887. He was immediately put in charge of the Homeopathic Hospital in Minneapolis, where he served two years. Since that time he has been engaged in general practice in Minneapolis, and

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has been successful in building up a large and profitable business. He is a member of the Congregational church and of various secret orders. He was married in 1891 to Agnes Ruth Moore, of Minneapolis.

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JOHN LA PORTE GIBBS.

JOHN LA PORTE GIBBS.

The present Lieutenant-Governor of Minnesota is John La Porte Gibbs. Mr. Gibbs was born of Colonial ancestry. His progenitors were pioneers of the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut, his father's ancestors having settled in the former, and the mother's in the latter, over two hundred years ago. In the long and fierce struggle for American independence, both the great grandfather and the grandfather of our subject were active participants, serving in a Massachusetts regiment. Grandfather Elijah Gibbs was a successful and wealthy farmer, and left his children well provided for. His son Eli, the father of the subject of this sketch, also followed the occupation of farming, and was in addition engaged in the lumbering business on the Susquehanna river. He acquired considerable property, but failed just previous to his death by having become responsible for promissory notes of a large amount. His death was by accidental drowning in the Susquehanna river, July 3, 1855. His wife's maiden name was Caroline Atwood. Their son John was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1838. The lad lived on his father's farm and attended the district schools of his native county. He entered Le Raysville Academy when eighteen years of age; afterwards the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute at Towanda, at that time one of the best institutions of learning in his native state. He graduated from this institution in his twenty second year, and immediately went to Ann Arbor, entering the law department of the University of Michigan. He graduated from this department a year later, and came West to carve out his fortune. He first crossed the Mississippi river at Rock Island, Illinois, and having no money in pocket or friends to aid him, set out from this point on foot through the Hawkeye state, working at such odd jobs

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of employment as he could secure. He finally wandered into Albert Lea, Minnesota, at that time but a small village, and secured a position as school teacher. His talents having become recognized he was elected the fall of the following year (1862) county attorney. A year later he was elected on the Republican ticket to the lower house of the legislature, representing the counties of Freeborn, Steele and Waseca. Since that time Mr. Gibbs has been a representative of his district in the legislature five different times. He has been one of the most prominent members of that body, and has been the author of a large amount of important legislation. He was elected speaker of the house in the session of 1877, and again in 1885. In 1887 Governor McGill appointed him a member of the railroad commission, and he was re-appointed the ensuing term by Governor Merriam. In 1896 he was nominated by the Republicans to the office of lieutenant-governor, and was elected. Though having taken up the study of law for the purpose of making that his profession, Mr. Gibbs has never engaged in its practice. Shortly after his location at Albert Lea he "took up" a farm, and aside from his duties to the state, the occupation of an agriculturist has been his vocation since settling in the North Star state. He is the owner of a large farm near Geneva, in Freeborn County, which is twelve miles from the nearest railroad station. His farm has been conducted on the most improved scientific methods, and it is at present one of the most prosperous farms in Southern Minnesota. Dairying, however, is his chief specialty, and he is recognized as one of the 341 best authorities on that subject in the state. He has lectured at various times before farmers' institutes, contributing of his practical and scientific knowledge on this subject to the benefit of his brother agriculturists. Starting without a cent, Mr. Gibbs has now become one of the successful and prosperous citizens of the North Star state. He is prominent in the counsels of the Republican party, with which he has always affiliated, and is highly respected in the community in which he lives, as well as in the state at large, for his genial qualities and for the push and enterprise which he has exhibited in his business life. In 1868 he was married to Mrs. Martha P. Robson, widow of Captain James Robson, of the Tenth Minnesota, who was killed in the fall of 1862. They have no children.

E. C. BABB.

Captain E. C. Babb was born in the village of Saccarappa, near the city of Portland, Maine, on February 1, 1834. His ancestors are descendants of old New England families, his mother, Mary Winslow, tracing her descent from Governor Winslow, of Massachusetts. Captain Babb received a good common school education in his native town, and, after teaching school for a while, learned the trade of a marble cutter. From the age of twenty-one to twenty-eight he was engaged in lumbering in northern Vermont and New Hampshire. It was while he was in this business that the war broke out, and he enlisted in the Ninth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer infantry. He participated in the battles of Bull Run (two), South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. In the latter he displayed such gallantry that he was promoted over six first-sergeants to the rank of second lieutenant. After Fredericksburg Captain Babb's regiment was sent west, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. Later his regiment was detailed for service in Kentucky, and in 1863 and 1864 Lieutenant Babb served as staff officer during the campaign in East Tennessee. Here he received his commission as first-lieutenant. The following spring found him at Annapolis with his regiment

E. C. BABB.

where preparations were making for the final campaign under General Grant. He was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and all the battles about Petersburg until the final surrender. He was commissioned captain in January, 1865. On June 10, of the same year, he was mustered out of service at Concord, New Hampshire. Captain Babb came to Minneapolis in 1868. After a few years in the lumber business he became president of the Cedar Lake Ice Company, an office which he still holds. He has been a distinguished member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has held the position of Commander of the Minnesota department. He is an esteemed member of the Loyal Legion, and is also a Mason and a Knights Templar. He became a Knights Templar in 1868, and is a member of the Zion Commandary, No. 4, of Minneapolis. In 1885 and

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1886 Captain Babb represented the Eighth ward in the city council. In 1888 he was elected mayor. During his term of service as mayor occurred the great street railway strike, which called for the exercise of the soldierly qualities which the war had developed in the city's executive. Captain Babb was married on August 15, 1862, to Levee L. Chandler at Berlin Falls, New Hampshire.

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CHARLES EDWIN VANDERBURGH.

CHARLES EDWIN VANDERBURGH.

Charles Edwin Vanderburgh has had the distinguished honor of having served on the bench in the district court and the supreme court continuously for a period of thirty-four years. His ancestors came from Amsterdam, Holland, and settled in New York more than a generation before the French and Indian war. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution and removed soon after the war to Saratoga County, New York, where his father, Stephen Vanderburgh, was born in 1800. Charles Edwin was born at Clifton Park, Saratoga County, New York, December 2, 1829. In 1837 the family located in Onondaga County, in the same state, where Charles Edwin worked on his father's farm during the summer months and attended the district school during the winter until he was fifteen years old, when he prepared for college at Courtland College, Homer, New York. In 1849 he was admitted to the sophomore class at Yale College, and was graduated in the class of 1852. He then became principal of the academy of Oxford, New York, and in connection with his duties as principal took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and the next year removed to Minnesota, where in April he located at the then little village at the Falls of St. Anthony. His first employment was in the office of the register of deeds, where he worked about three weeks, earning about forty dollars in preparing the records of the county. He then formed a law partnership with F. R. E. Cornell. which became one of the leading law firms of the new state. In 1859 Mr. Vanderburgh was elected judge of the Fourth judicial district, and held that position for over twenty-two years. He discharged the

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duties of the office with singular ability and fidelity, a statement which is fully substantiated by his long retention on the bench. His careful legal training, his habits of patience and thorough investigation led him to sound conclusions, and his decisions were very seldom reversed. In 1881 there was a vacancy on the bench of the supreme court of the state, caused by the death of Judge Cornell, and Judge Vanderburgh was chosen to fill it. He served in that capacity with distinction and honor until the end of 1893. In 1860 while judge of the district court, he rendered a decision which brought him into national prominence. A slave woman, Eliza Winston, then owned by Colonel Christmas, of Mississippi, brought to Minneapolis by her master on a visit, was taken before Judge Vanderburgh on a writ of habeas corpus. The judge declared "That slavery was a local institution, and that a slave brought into a free state by its owner became free." He decided that the woman was free to choose whether to remain with her former owners or to leave them. She chose to do the latter, and aided by a party of abolitionists, and in spite protests and an attempt to resort to force, was enabled to make her escape to Canada. In his political associations Judge Vanderburgh, has always been a Republican, but, naturally and properly, by reason of his judicial position, has never been a strong partisan. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis; was for many years superintendent of the Sabbath School, and is active in philanthropic and religious effort. He was married September 2, 343 1857, at Oxford, New York, to Julia M. Mygatt, daughter of William Mygatt. She died in 1863, leaving two children, William Henry and Julia M. In 1873 Judge Vanderburgh was married to Anna, daughter of John Culbert, of Fulton County, New York. Of his union was born one daughter, Isabella, who died in 1893, a young lady of great promise. Although Judge Vanderburgh has devoted forty busy years of his life to the discharge of public duties of great responsibility and honor, he is till, in 1896, although in his sixty-sixth year, a hale and strong man in the full possession of all his faculties and in the enjoyment of the high esteem and sincere respect of his fellow citizens, who honor him for the service he has rendered.

DARWIN ADELBERT STEWART.

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Dr. D. A. Stewart is a well-known physician of Winona, Minnesota. He is the son of Gardner Stewart, who was of Scotch descent and a native of Concord, New Hampshire, where he was born in the year 1800; his mother was Susan Bancroft, a cousin of George Bancroft, the historian. Mr. Stewart remembered well the visit of Lafayette to this country in 1824, and saw that distinguished general and his son at Boston. He died at Winona on March 17, 1896, aged ninety-five years and five months. His wife was Miss Sarah Powers, who is a second cousin of Powers, the famous sculptor. She is a descendant of the Leland family, of England. Their son, D. A. Stewart, was born at Croydon, New Hampshire, on April 5, 1842. He attended the Morrisville and Barre academies and graduated from the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden. New Hampshire. Later he attended the medical department of Columbia College, New York city, and graduated in 1869. He received an appointment on the medical staff of the New York Hospital. Coming West during the same year, he established himself in Winona and commenced practice on January 1, 1870, in partnership with W. H. H. Richardson. He has continued the practice

DARWIN ADELBERT STEWART.

in Winona continuously since that time. During his long term of practice he has been called upon to serve the public in various capacities. For five years he has been city physician. He was coroner of Winona County for twelve years. He served upon the school board for two years, and was president one-half of that time. He is surgeon at Winona for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and also the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul. Dr. Stewart is a member of the National Association of Railroad Surgeons, and of a number of medical societies. He was instrument in the organization of the Winona Humane Society in 1889, and has been its president from the beginning, and has taken great interest in this work. He has become identified with the state and national societies, being vice president of the State Humane Society and a member of the American Humane Society. Among his varied interests is the ownership of the village of Stewart, McLeod County, Minnesota, which he laid out in 1878. In 1875 Dr. Stewart was married to Miss Minnie A. Hall, of Whitehall, New York. They have three children; Henrietta L., Dugald A., and Donald.

PUTNAM DANA McMILLAN.

PUTNAM DANA McMILLAN.

It requires a courageous heart and the possession of lots of pluck and determination to overcome many hard knocks in life's struggle, especially if accompanied by affliction. Putnam Dana McMillan has had more than his share of misfortune, but he is the offspring of men who shed their blood in the country's cause, and he inherited their sterling qualities. His paternal great-grandfather, Colonel Andrew McMillan, was a participant in the Revolutionary War, born of Scotch parents, in the County of Londonderry, Ireland, in 1731. John McMillan, his son, was a general in the War of 1812. Andrew McMillan, son of General John McMillan and Mehitable Osgood (McMillan), was the father of the subject of this sketch. On the maternal side, General Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame, was a great-great-grandfather. His daughter, Hannah Putnam, married Winchester Dana, a descendant of Richard Dana. Their son, Colonel Israel Putnam Dana, was the father of Emily Eunice Dana, the mother of Mr. McMillan, Colonel Dana was a man of influence and wealth, and one of Vermont's most prominent men. As can be seen the Christian names of our subject indicate patronymics of his maternal ancestors. Andrew McMillan, his father, a civil engineer by profession, was a graduate of West Point; a prominent Democrat in Vermont politics, and was a member of the legislature of that state, as well as of Maine, where he formerly lived. In early life he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but this business not being conducive to his health he turned his attention in later years to farming. Putnam Dana McMillan was born at Fryeburg, Maine, August 25, 1832. His education was received in the common schools of Vermont (his parents having moved to that state when the boy was but a year old) and later in an academy at Danville. He left his school studies when but sixteen years of age, and for four years clerked in a country store in his native state. He then went to California, going in a sailing vessel around Cape Horn. For five years he remained on the Pacific Coast, engaged in mercantile pursuits and

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mining, then returned to his old home in Vermont and turned his attention to agriculture. When the war broke out he joined the Fifteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers and served throughout its entire service as quartermaster. At the expiration of his service he went to South America and settled in the Province of Buenos Ayres, engaging in sheep farming near Rosario on the Parana River. He was very successful and remained there several years, until he was compelled to leave by a series of terrible misfortunes. A revolution broke out between the Provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fee, and his home being between the two contending factions became the battle ground of the contestants. This brought ruin financially. But with the war came cholera, which wrought deadly havoc in Mr. McMillan's family. Five out of eight members of his household died, including his wife, and, broken in spirit and health, Mr. McMillan left the country with the only child surviving, a daughter. On his return to the United States he came West, in 1872, located in Minneapolis, and engaged in the real estate business. He has lived in Minneapolis ever since, where he is held in high esteem for his integrity as a business man. He has not, however, confined his real estate speculations to the City 345 of Minneapolis, but has for several years been engaged in reclaiming several thousand acres of what was apparently worthless land and an eye sore to the fertile agricultural region in Southern Minnesota. His efforts have not been fruitless, and the County of Freeborn and the State of Minnesota are richer by the transformation of over six thousand acres of watery waste to a fertile tract of land, unequaled by any surrounding it. "Ricelawn," as it is now, will stand as a lasting monument to his foresight and indomitable perseverance. Mr. McMillan has been a life long Republican; is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion, and of the Congregational Church. He was married in Vermont to Helen E. Davis, daughter of Hon. Bliss N. Davis, one of the most prominent attorneys in the state. She died in South America. The only surviving child of the union is Emily Dana McMillan. He was married a second time to Kate Kittredge, daughter of Hon. Moses Kittredge, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont. Three children resulted from this union, of whom Margaret and Putnam Dana are living.

CHARLES GILBERT HINDS.

The ancestors of the subject of this sketch, on both the paternal and maternal sides, were of good old Colonial stock, having come to this country about the year 1650. Several members of the family were soldiers in the War of the Revolution. Henry Hinds, the father of Charles, was an early pioneer in the state of Minnesota, coming here in 1854 and settling at Shakopee, where he has ever since resided and practiced law. He was born at Hebron, New York, in 1826; graduated from the Albany Normal College in 1850; took up the study of law in the Cincinnati Law School and graduated from that institution in 1852. In 1853 he was married to Mary F. Woodworth, the mother of the subject of this sketch. The following year Mr. Hinds came to Minnesota and opened a law office at Shakopee. He has held many offices of public trust. He was one of the leading lawyers of the Eighth Judicial District up to the time of his

CHARLES GILBERT HINDS.

retiring from active practice in 1884. In the early days he acted as the county attorney of Scott County and judge of probate. He was a member of the lower house of the legislature from Scott County in 1878, and was made a member of the board of managers in the impeachment of Judge Page, making the closing argument for the board before the senate. In 1879 and 1881 he served in the state senate. Charles Gilbert Hinds was born August 31, 1866 at Shakopee, Minnesota. He received his early education in the common schools of Shakopee, and in 1883 entered the state university, taking a special course for two years. In 1885 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating with a degree of LL. B. in 1887. He received his certificate of admission to bar on his twenty-first birthday, and immediately began the practice of his profession in his native town—Shakopee—where he has remained. In 1894 he was elected county attorney of Scott County. In politics Mr. Hinds is a Democrat. He is a Mason, a member of the A. O. U. W., of which he is Grand Foreman of the state, and the M. W. of A. He is also a member of the legal college fraternity of the Phi Delta Phi. September 25, 1888, Mr. Hinds was

married to Maude Plumstead, of Shakopee. They have two sons, Frank H. and Frederick C.

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EDWARD FRASER SEARING.

EDWARD FRASER SEARING.

Mr. Searing enjoys the distinction of being a direct descendant on the female side of the house of Cameron of Lochiel, the "gentle Lochiel" of "Lochiel's Warning." The genealogical tree is traced through the Fraser, McArthur and Campbell families. Mary Cameron, daughter of Cameron of Lochiel, married Alexander Campbell of Breadalbane, , Scotland; Isabel, daughter of their son Alexander, married John McArthur, a manufacturer of Breadalbane; their daughter, Jane, married Major Robert F. Fraser, U. S. A., and Isabella, issue of this marriage was the mother of the subject of this sketch. From Cameron of Lochiel the family is traced back to the fourteenth century, its members being prominent in the early history of Scotland. The Searing family is of English descent, and was founded in this country in the seventeenth century, several of its members taking a prominent part in the Revolutionary War, also in the War of 1812. Edward Searing, father of the subject of this sketch, is a native of New York, but this sketch, is a native of pioneers of Western Wisconsin. He is now and has been for the past sixteen years president of the State Normal School at Mankato, Minnesota, and was, from 1874 to 1878, state superintendent of public instruction of Wisconsin. He is the author and translator of a popular, and quite extensively used, "Virgil's Aeneid." Edward Fraser Searing was born at Milton, Rock County, Wisconsin, December 4, 1866. Up to his eighth year the boy attended the graded school of his native town. At this time his family moved to Madison, in the same state, and Edward attended the First Ward school, completing the course. Moving back to Milton in 1878, he spent two years more in the schools of that place. In 1880, the family having moved to Mankato, Minnesota, young Searing entered the State Normal School in that city and completed the advanced course, graduating in 1885 and appearing on the program

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as valedictorian. He then spent a post-graduate year at this institution, and was successful over fourteen others in a competitive examination for appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from the Second Congressional District of Minnesota. Having spent the greater portion of a year at West Point, Mr. Searing became convinced that the activities and independence of civil life were more congenial to his tastes than strict military discipline, and returned to Mankato. During the last year or two at school he had taken up newspaper and periodical writing to a limited extent, corresponding for several metropolitan newspapers, and in this way had acquired a taste for newspaper work, so that when the daily edition of the Mankato Free Press was started in 1887, and he was offered a position as reporter, he accepted it, and has been connected with the paper continuously since, being now a stockholder, director, secretary and treasurer of the Free Press Printing Company and city editor of the paper. The Free Press of Mankato has gradually grown in size and influence, until now it holds a prominent and important position in Minnesota country journalism. In the spring of 1891, in connection with F. W. Hunt, Mr. Searing purchased the Mankato Register, which was subsequently consolidated with the Mankato Free Press. In addition to his newspaper work, Mr. Searing also finds time 347 to contribute articles to Eastern publications, and to act as Mankato correspondent for several Twin City daily papers. In politics Mr. Searing is a Republican, and although he takes considerable interest in the affairs of his own city, has declined the use of his name for local offices. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Royal Arcanum; is a director of the Mankato Board of Trade and a member of the Commercial Club; and also belongs to half a dozen other local clubs and societies. He has been president of the Mankato Normal School Alumni Association. He is not married.

ROBERT LESLIE WARE.

Robert Leslie Ware is president of the National Investment Company, of St. Paul. Mr. Ware was born in May, 1866, at Bridgeton, New Jersey, the son of Edwin M. and Lucy Topman Ware. Robert Leslie began his education in the public schools of Bridgeton, and completed it in the South Jersey Institute, of that city. His first idea with regard to a

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career was in the line of mechanical engineering, and with that object in view he spent three years in the Farricut Machine Works of Bridgeton, getting a practical knowledge of the business. His eyes began to fail him, however, and he was obliged to give up his plans, and went to Philadelphia, where he entered the employ of E. J. Crippen, who was engaged in the grocery business. In 1886 he decided to come West, and on June eighteenth he arrived in St. Paul. During the first two years of his residence in this state he was employed as bookkeeper by W. J. Dyer & Bro., by the Houpt Lumber Company and by the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company. He was ambitious, however, to engage in business for himself, and in 1888 he started out in the mortgage loan business. He also represented several Eastern insurance companies, and was secretary of two building associations. In 1890 his father came West and joined him in business, under the firm name of E. M. & R. L. Ware, which association was continued until

ROBERT LESLIE WARE.

October 1, 1894. This firm carried on a strictly mortgage loan business, having sold out its fire insurance department. In 1894 Mr. Ware became connected with the management of the National Investment Company as its president and treasurer, which positions he has occupied to the present time. Mr. Ware has interested himself in other enterprises, and is treasurer and general manager of the Buckingham Apartment House Company, recently organized. This company owns the Buckingham apartment house building, formerly known as the Hotel Bateau. It has a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and at its head as president is George A. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis. Charles Payson, of Washington, is vice-president, and William G. White, of St. Paul, secretary. Mr. Ware is a member of the Commercial Club of St. Paul, and also of the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian church, of that city. He was married in June, 1889, to Miss Belle Curtis. They have two children, Carrie Eleanor and Edwin Maurice. At the age of thirty, Mr. Ware has attained an honorable name as a substantial business man, and made for himself an enviable reputation as a man and a citizen in the community in which he lives.

F. R. E. WOODWARD.

F. R. E. WOODWARD.

Franc Roswell Emerson Woodward, whose sensational experiences in newspaper work, and in connection with the Cuban insurrection have given him no little prominence, is the son of Jasper M. Woodward, who was for many years engaged as a contractor in the city of Minneapolis. Mr. Woodward was a member of Company H, Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He died in 1895. His family included a number of men of military reputation, and several distinguished as surgeons and educators. One Dr. Woodward was a noted surgeon in the War of the Revolution. Another was the physician who attended President Garfield during his last illness. A brother, Prof. C. M. Woodward, was a distinguished educator in St. Louis, and was the founder of the manual training system in the United States. Mr. Woodward's wife, Mrs. Abby Ann Palmer Woodward, who survives him, is descended from Puritan stock. Her family is connected with the Campbells of Scotland, and of the same branch as the Duke of Argyle. Franc Woodward was born on September 6, 1868, on a Minnesota farm near the village of Hopkins. His early life was attended with many privations. He attended school in Minneapolis, and for about six years his daily routine consisted of carrying newspapers in the morning, attending school during the forenoon, collecting for newspapers in the afternoon, and lighting the street lamps in the early evening. Saturdays he substituted for school, work for a weekly paper. While growing up amid these varied surroundings, he wrote for several small publications, and won three prizes for juvenile stories. At seventeen he left school, but continued his studies and reading as he found time. The year 1886 found him in Duluth, employed on the "Duluth Herald." Subsequently he was offered a position on the "Duluth Tribune," and later occupied an all round editorial post on the "Minneapolis Evening Star." An expected advance in salary not being forthcoming, young Woodward went to St. Louis, where, as reporter for the "St Louis Post Dispatch," he created a stir in army circles by exposing the treatment of soldiers by officers at the Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. To secure the

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information necessary for this expose, Woodward enlisted and served for three months in the cavalry. His exposure was the cause of the three years' enlistment law, which went into effect after President Harrison had ordered a court of inquiry into the charges preferred. Other radical reforms followed. After this Mr. Woodward engaged in newspaper work on the "Herald" in Chicago, the "Fargo Argus," and several papers in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and finally on the "New York World." While on the "World" he made an investigation of the civil prison in Brooklyn. In May 1895, he was sent to Cuba as war correspondent. He served on the staff of General Maceo, was taken prisoner by the Spaniards, sentenced to be executed, but escaped and joined Maceo. He was again taken prisoner, but finally escaped from the interior of the island after being wounded four times, and boarded a British steamer. He returned to New York, and afterwards to Minneapolis, where he accepted a position with S. E. Olson and acted as manager of the advertising department. Mr. Woodward has written several books. His first was a novel, written when he was quite young. In later years Mr. Woodward collected all copies, 349 of this book which he could find and destroyed them. "Dogs of War" was a description of his army experiences at St. Louis. "El Diablo Americano" was a story of his adventures in Cuba, published in New York. "With Maceo in Cuba," a later book on his experiences in Cuba, was published in Minneapolis. Mr. Woodward has always been connected with the press clubs of the cities in which he has been engaged in newspaper work. Among his fads are clay modeling and fencing. He is an expert rifle and pistol shot.

HANS WALDEMAR HENDRICKSON.

Dr. H. W. Hendrickson, of Montevideo, Minnesota, was born on February 20, 1868, in Nestved, Denmark. His parents were of respectable families of the middle class and fairly well-to-do financially. When only eight years old young Hendrickson was sent to America by his parents, and soon came to Minnesota. His boyhood days were passed on a farm in Chippewa County, and like most farmer boys he worked hard during the busy season and went to school during the winter months. The death of his father while he was quite young and the straitened circumstances in which his mother subsequently

found herself left young Hendrickson at an early age much on his own resources and early taught him the lesson that success depended very largely upon the persistent efforts and individual ability. And like many before him his success was not very promising with the circumstances which surrounded him. His education, obtained in the midst of hard work, was supplemented by three years of school teaching in his own and adjoining counties, during which time he was continuing his studies as rapidly as possible. At the age of twenty-two he entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota. He graduated with the class of 1893 and at once opened an office at the corner of Riverside and Cedar Avenues and commenced practice. As the prospects for building up an extensive practice were not very bright, together with the financial depression that was severely felt in the city during

HANS WALDEMAR HENDRICKSON.

that year, D. Hendrickson determined to go west. In the latter part of June, 1893, he located at Canton, South Dakota, where he remained for two years. In August of 1895 he removed to Montevideo, in the vicinity of his old home, with the intention of permanently establishing at that place. Since moving to Montevideo he has bought a pleasant home. In January of 1896 he was chosen county physician by the Board of County Commissioners and his practice has rapidly enlarged so that he has, at present, a comfortable income. Dr. Hendrickson was one of the first physicians in his part of the state to introduce electricity extensively into practice, and to employ the Galvano-Cautery in nasal surgery. While in South Dakota he helped to organize the Canton Hospital Stock Company, and he is still consulting physician with that institution. Dr. Hendrickson is a member of the Lutheran church. In politics he is a Republican, though he has never taken a very active part in the political affairs. He was married on November 30, 1888, to Miss Thora J. Ness. Three children have been born to them, John Christian, Melvin and Ella. Dr. Hendrickson seems destined to become a leader in his profession in the state.

JOHN FRANCIS WHEATON.

JOHN FRANCIS WHEATON.

The story of the life of the subject of this sketch is an interesting one. Born, with the dark blood of the negro race flowing in his veins, and confronted with all the obstacles of race prejudice, John Francis Wheaton has climbed a rugged path such as few men have successfully surmounted, and won for himself a record and a name that would be envied by any man. He was born at Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland, May 8, 1866, the son of Jacob F. and Emily B. Wheaton. He is able to trace back his ancestry, as far, on the paternal side, to his two great-grandfathers, and his great-grandfather on the maternal side. The father of his paternal grandmother was an Englishman who settled in Virginia as a planter. His name was Thomas Buckingham. The father of his paternal grandfather was also a Virginia planter whose Afro-American son was his slave. Upon the death of this planter, he liberated his dark-hued son. at the age of twenty-four years. It was from this planter that Wheaton's family took its name. His maternal great-grandparents were both slaves of the Wingert family in Maryland. He attended the public schools of his native town until his thirteenth year, and then for two years a school in Ohio. Later he took a course of study in Storer College, at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, graduating from the State Normal Department in 1882, as valedictorian of his class. The funds which enabled him to receive an education were earned by him shining shoes, milking cows, etc. The laws forbidding any one to teach school under nineteen years of age were finally set aside by young Wheaton being able to pass a rigid test examination. He taught school for a few terms, but entered into politics before he was nineteen years of age, exhibiting considerable ability as a stump speaker. When but twenty-one years of age his name was presented to the Republican county convention of Washington county, Maryland, for nomination as candidate for the state legislature, but he withdrew his name after receiving a flattering complimentary vote of one hundred and twenty out of a necessary one hundred and fifty votes. In 1887, 1889 and 1891 he served as a delegate to the state convention, and in

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1888 attended the Republican national convention at Chicago as an alternate delegate. During a large share of this time he was teaching school at Williamsport and studying law in the office of Hon. Albert A. Small, a prominent lawyer of Maryland. In 1888 he took a course in the Dixon Business College, at Dixon, Illinois, and during the campaign of that year was engaged as a stump speaker by the Republican national committee to stump Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. In February, 1889, he was elected temporary chairman of the state Republican convention at Baltimore, and successfully quieted the warring factions. He was a candidate for the superintendency of the house document room in Washington, but was turned down after the place had been promised him. He was, however, given a clerkship in the same department, which he held during the Fifty-first congress. While in Washington he attended the law department of Howard University, graduating in May, 1892. On his return home he made a bitter fight for admission to the bar, and was finally allowed to take an examination, which he 351 passed successfully. It was only after ten months of persistent effort, however, that Judge R. H. Alvey, now chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and a member of the Venezuelan commission admitted him to practice. He was the first colored man admitted to practice outside the city of Baltimore, and the fourth in the state. In 1892 the colored Republicans of his state elected him as a delegate-at-large to represent them in the Republican national convention in Minneapolis, but his credentials were not accepted. Tiring of his continual struggle against the disadvantages imposed upon men of his color, Mr. Wheaton moved to Minneapolis, May 1, 1893. That he might be admitted to practice before the Minnesota courts he took a two years' law course at the Minnesota State University in one year, and was elected orator of his class. He took an active part in the campaign of 1894 and entered the lists as a candidate for the office of reading clerk in the lower house of the legislature. After a hard contest he was beaten by one ballot, but subsequently was elected as assistant file and reading clerk. In 1895 he was appointed deputy clerk in the municipal court of Minneapolis, which position he now holds. He was elected by acclamation as alternate delegate from the Fifth Minnesota congressional district to the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896, having the distinction of being the first

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colored man to represent Minnesota in a national convention. Mr. Wheaton is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married June 6, 1889, to Miss Ella Chambers, a graduate of Wilberforce University, Ohio. They have two children, Layton J. and Frank P.

WILLIAM EDWIN HEWITT.

Mr. Hewitt who is an attorney-at-law practicing in Minneapolis, is of pioneer American stock. On his father's side the family line includes John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley, of the Mayflower. His progenitors on the maternal side were early Virginia settlers. He was born at Le

WILLIAM EDWIN HEWITT.

Claire, Iowa, September 23, 1861, the son of W. H. Hewitt, one of the pioneers of the Hawkeye state, and Anna Davenport (Hewitt). William received his early education in the common schools and academy of his native town. The first money he ever earned by his own efforts was made by carrying newspapers when a boy. Having decided to make the practice of law his vocation in life, he entered the law office of Jenkins, Elliott & Winkler, of Milwaukee to take up its study. Later he entered the Iowa State University, taking a course in its law department, from which he graduated in 1882. He removed to Chicago and became connected with the law firm of Mason Brothers, of that city, acting as managing clerk. This position he held until his removal to Minneapolis in 1886 to engage in the practice of his profession. Mr. Hewitt has been quite successful from the start and has build up a profitable practice. His early political affiliations were with the Democratic party, but after maturer consideration he attached himself to the Republican party. He was married in 1888, at Minneapolis to Miss Mabelle Van Sickler. They have two daughters, Harriet and Marjorie.

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CLARENCE PALMER CARPENTER.

CLARENCE PALMER CARPENTER.

His college the printer's shop; from printer's case to the editorial chair; newspaper publisher, attorney at law and secretary and stockholder in a mercantile company—this, in brief, is what has been accomplished by a young man of energy and perseverance, without the aid of fortune—it is, in a nut shell, the life history of Clarence Palmer Carpenter, of Northfield, Minnesota. Mr. Carpenter was born at Eastford, Windham County, Connecticut, February 4, 1853, the son of Fredus C. Carpenter and Mary A. Gilbert (Carpenter). The father was a native of Connecticut, and of English descent, with a trace of Scotch blood, he is a brother of Judge J. H. Carpenter, of Madison, Wisconsin, and a nephew of Judge Carpenter, of the Connecticut supreme court. He was a school teacher in early manhood, but later in life an agriculturist. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a native of Massachusetts, and was a cousin of Dr. J. G. Holland, a prominent American author, and for many years editor of Scribner's Monthly and the Century Magazine. The family came to Minnesota in September, 1855, when Clarence was but two and a half years old, and settled on a farm in the town of Lebanon, in Dakota County. At this time Minneapolis was the nearest postoffice to their farm, and the lumber for the house which they built, was rafted down from Anoka to Minneapolis and then hauled to the farm. His educational advantages were limited, and were only those that could be obtained in the early district schools of Minnesota. At the age of sixteen he left home to learn the printer's trade, beginning in the office of the Western Progress, at Spring Valley, Minnesota. Subsequently he worked for about two years in Faribault, and went from there to the Twin Cities, working at different times on nearly all the daily papers published there. Following the usual life of the old-time printer, and having a desire to see the country; he worked in printing offices in a number of the larger cities of different states. In the fall of 1877, Mr. Carpenter took a homestead and tree claim near Herman, in Grant County, Minnesota, going from Faribault, where he had been employed on the Democrat since the spring of 1876, on which paper he did his first editorial work. For the next six years he cultivated his claim and brought nearly three hundred acres under cultivation.

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During the winters he would devote his time to teaching school or working at his trade. The winter of 1881 he worked as proof reader on the Daily Union, at Jacksonville, Florida, and the following winter worked as night editor of the Fargo Daily Republican. In 1884 he established the Dakota County Tribune, at Farmington, Minnesota, and continued the publication of this paper until August, 1892, at which time he sold it. He had, while working as a printer, begun reading law for recreation, beginning with Blackstone's Commentaries. He kept at this for some years and was finally admitted to the bar in September, 1890, and, in connection with the publication of his paper at Farmington, engaged in the practice of law. After the sale of the Tribune Mr. Carpenter spent a few months in the East in travel. Returning to Minnesota, he located at Lakeville and engaged in the practice of his profession. He also became interested in a general merchandise store, in connection with others organizing a stock company known as the M. J. 353 Lenihan Mercantile Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. In January, 1895, he purchased the Northfield Independent, enlarged the paper and put it upon a paying basis. Though he usually affiliated with the Republican party, Mr. Carpenter has always been disposed to be independent. He was elected court commissioner of Grant County in the fall of 1882 but did not qualify, having removed from the county soon after. He served as second assistant clerk of the house in the legislature of 1887, and as chief clerk in the session of 1889. He was a delegate-at-large from this state to the first People's party national convention at Omaha, in 1892, and was one of the temporary secretaries of the convention. He was on the People's party ticket twice in Dakota County for the office of county attorney, but the whole ticket was defeated each time. At present he is entirely independent in politics, and conducts his paper on the same policy. Mr. Carpenter is a member of the Old Fellows, and was Noble Grand of the lodge at Farmington; of the Knights of Pythias; of the A. O. U. W., having served as Master Workman in the Lakeville lodge, and was a delegate to the grand lodge in 1896. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Northfield. July 28, 1885, he married Lulu M. McElrath, at Eureka. Dakota County, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter have one son, Park, born May 5, 1890, and one daughter, Delphine, born September 2, 1896.

FREDERICK O, HAMMER.

Minnesota has among her citizens none of whom she has more reason to be proud than of the study and thrifty Teutonic race, who have done much to build up her present prosperity. Jacob Hammer, the father of he subject of this sketch, was a saddler and harnessmaker in Germany, in moderate circumstance. He came to this country in 1849, settling at St. Paul in 1856. Frederick O. was born at St. Paul August 11, 1865. He had only the benefit of a common school education in the public schools of St. Paul, and later a course at a commercial college. He

FREDERICK O. HAMMER.

started in business early in life as register clerk in the postoffice at St. Paul, and later he entered the insurance business, and was for six years the assistant secretary of the Hail and Storm Insurance Company of Minnesota. He then became attached successively to the Capitol Buildings Society, the Minnesota Saving & Loan Society and the Germania Loan & Building Association, acting in the capacity of secretary of all three concerns. In 1881 he became associated with Congressman A. R. Kiefer and has been ever since directly and indirectly connected with him in various institutions and enterprises. Mr. Hammer also has charge of a number of estates, having nearly half million dollars under his care. Mr. Hammer is a Republican in politics, and a member of the St. Paul Commercial Club; Junior Pioneer Association, of Ramsey County, Minn.; St. Paul Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M.; Summit Chapter, No. 45, R. A. M.; Minnesota Consistory, A. & A. S. Rite, No. 1; Osman Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and Champion Lodge No. 13, K. of P. He was married April 10, 1890, to Lavanche I. Barnum, of Loomis, Nebraska. They have one child, Rhea Pauline.

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ERIK NIELSEN OULIE.

ERIK NIELSEN OULIE.

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Erik Nielsen Oulie is the son of a well-to-do farmer in Odalen, Norway. His mother, whose maiden name was Karen Olsen Brynildsrud, was noted throughout Odalen as a very talented musician, and especially noted for her skill in playing upon the somewhat ancient instrument called the "langelek." She came of a musical family, and it was from one of his uncles that Erik received his first instruction on the violin. The grandfather, on the paternal side, was also a farmer, and in his time noted as a very impressive and able extemporaneous composer of words. Erik Nielsen was born November 10, 1850. He spent his boyhood at Odalen on his father's farm and began his education in the common schools, where the principal subjects taught were religion, mathematics and manual training. This school work had no bearing upon his later career as a musician. Subsequently he attended military school at Christiania, where he received his first training in music, except what he had learned from his uncle at home. He was thoroughly devoted to music and pursued his studies under such distinguished instructors as Johan Svensen and Johan Selmer. From them he received instruction in counterpoint and harmony. On the violin he was instructed by Gulbrand Bohn. On the organ he received lessons from Ludvig Lindeman, the most famous organist in Scandinavia. For thirteen years Mr. Oulie belonged to the Royal Musical Military Academy at Christiania, and was one of the three successful candidates out of twenty for graduation on April 15, 1872. After having finished his studies he was engaged as musical director with a traveling opera company, and later appointed instructor in singing at the Tivoli in Christiania and also became leader of the orchestra in that theater. This position he held for some years until he was appointed organist at the cathedral of the city of Bodo, Norway. He was occupying this position when he asked for and was granted permission to take a trip to America for a year. He arrived at Boston in 1890, and was so pleased with the prospects held out to him in this country that he did not return to Norway. He was appointed to the position of leader of the choir of Scandinavian singers just prior to the Scandinavian singing festival in Minneapolis in July, 1891. He was also elected leader of the Swedish Glee Club, of Boston, and of the Norwegian Singing Society of the same city, and later became leader of the United Singers of Boston in opposition to many competitors. In the fall of 1892, Prof. Oulie came

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to Minneapolis to take the leadership of the Normaendenes sang-forening, and was also elected organist and director of the choir of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of St. Paul. His services were also in demand as a leader of a number of singing societies of the Twin Cities, and at the time of the festival of the United Singing Societies of the Northwest at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, he was chosen as their leader. At the great convention in Boston in 1895, at which all the Scandinavian singing societies of the United States were represented, he was elected musical director-in-chief of the United States of American, which position he now holds. The Normaendenes sang-forening, under Professor Oulie's instruction, received first prize at the international tournament given by the Ole Bull 355 Monument Association, May 17, 1896, and the Unga Svea also under his instruction received the popular prize. The vote was given by the audience of seven thousand people. He is now an honorary member of the Scandinavian Chorus of Boston, the Swedish Glee Club of Boston, and the Normaendenes sang-forening in Minneapolis, and, also, of the Literary Society Fram. Professor Oulie is also a composer and has contributed very largely to the elevation of Scandinavian music to its present standard in America, and also takes great interest in church music, and has helped to raise the standard in this particular among his countrymen. In 1879 he was married to Sophie Wilhelmine Freemann, a native of Denmark, who was a leading member of an operatic company of which Mr. Oulie was at one time musical director. She has also met with much success as an instructor and leader of dramatic performances in Boston, as well as in Minneapolis.

ERNEST R. GAYLORD.

Ernest R. Gaylord, cashier of the Metropolitan Bank of Minneapolis, is a younger man than is usually found in such an important position of trust. He was born February 20, 1863, at Saugatuck, Connecticut, a son of S. D. and Carrie Russell (Gaylord). The Gaylords are one of the oldest Connecticut families, the first member of which landed there 1631. When Mr. Gaylord was five years of age, in 1868, his parents came to Minnesota and settled in Blue Earth County. He remained there until the age of fifteen, when he came to Minneapolis, and was here afforded the better educational advantages of the public

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schools of this city. He left school at the age of sixteen, and earned his first money carrying papers for the Minneapolis Tribune. Subsequently he secured a position with Charles Young, a job printer, in the old Brackett block. Afterward he was employed by E. P. Howell, boot and shoe dealer. He only remained in that business for a short time, however, when a better opening presented itself in the counting room of Charles Heffelfinger, where he was employed for

ERNEST R. GAYLORD.

a year. His next engagement was with Preston & Knott, dealers in rubber goods, and afterwards with Eichelzer & Co., dealers in men's furnishing goods and furs. He found a better opening, however, with V. G. Hush, a private bankers. and for a year was teller or the Hush bank. He then connected himself with the Northwestern National Bank, where he was engaged for six year, the latter part of the time as teller. On the organization of the Metropolitan Bank Mr. Gaylord was offered the position of teller in that institution, and held that position for a year, when he was promoted to the duties of assistant cashier. Upon the resignation of the cashier in 1892 Mr. Gaylord was elected cashier, which position he now holds. He enjoys a large acquaintance and great popularity among business men, and conducts the duties of his responsible position in such a way as to make many friends for the institution with which he is connected. He is a Republican in politics, but has never taken any very active part in political affairs. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, as well as a member of social and commercial clubs and societies. He was married December 14, 1886, to Clara L. Weld, and has one child, Marion M.

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ARTHUR EMMETT RANSOM.

ARTHUR EMMETT RANSOM.

A good many disappointments have followed the entertainment of the hope that some day a fortune might be realized from the representations of attorneys who claimed

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to have discovered the existence of large fortunes in European countries to which American heirs were entitled. A. E. Ransom, however, is one of the heirs to a fortune of eighteen million pounds sterling lying in the Bank of England, about the existence of which there is no doubt, but to which the Ransom family in America have as yet been unable to establish clear title. Mr. Ransom is a native of Concord, Jefferson County, Wisconsin, where he was born September 30, 1866, the son of Nathaniel C. Ransom and Catherine Olivia Coggins (Ransom). Nathaniel is now a resident of Milwaukee. He was a member of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, Company H, and to his efforts in a large degree is due the progress made thus far in establishing the title of the Ransom family to the English property. The Ransoms came from England in the early part of the Eighteenth century. Arthur E. was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin and the state university. He graduated from the high schools at Unity, Wisconsin, in 1883, receiving first honors and the prize for oratory. He entered the state university with the class of 1888, in his eighteenth year. He was a student at Madison when that institution was under the direction of President J. W. Bascom. While at the university he took a very active interest in the work in the military department, which was in charge of a regular army officer, thus insuring the best of discipline, and has been almost continually connected with the national guard work ever since. He became a member of Company E, of the Second Regiment, located at Fond du Lac, then joined the Sheridan Guard, Company A, of Milwaukee, remaining with them until the organization of Company H, Fourth Regiment, Milwaukee, of which he was made captain. In 1883 Major Ransom moved to Albert Lea. He was elected captain of Company I, Second Infantry, but resigned on December 15, 1895, on account of business which kept him almost constantly away from home, and accepted the position of aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Clough, with the rank of major. While in Milwaukee, prior to his removal to Albert Lea, Mr. Ransom was engaged in the capacity of private secretary to Mr. Rockwell, of the Rockwell Manufacturing Company. Upon his removal to Albert Lea, he became identified with the Ransom Bros. Company, wholesale grocers, as traveling salesman. He is widely acquainted in Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa. He had spent some time in studying

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law with the intention of making that his profession, but gave it up for the mercantile business. In that connection he became an expert accountant, and at one time charge of the English course and bookkeeping department of the McDonald Business Academy, in Milwaukee. His first dollar was earned by teaching school at Thorpe, Wisconsin, in 1883. In the fall of 1894, Mr. Ransom formed a partnership with Senator T. V. Knatvold and H. G. Koontz, known as the Ransom-Knatvold Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of pipes. This business was sold within a year to Chicago buyers. He was chosen Chief 357 of Police at Albert Lea during 1895, and his administration of that department of public service has been regarded as highly successful. During the summer of 1896 the Albert Lea Gas Machine Manufacturing Company was organized and Mr. Ransom was made superintendent and general manager. Mr. Ransom has always been an enthusiastic Republican. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, became captain of Division No. 21, Uniform Rank, at Albert Lea in 1894, and in February, 1896, was unanimously elected major of the Second Battalion, First Regiment. At the encampment of the Uniform Rank, in Minneapolis, in September, 1896, he was again promoted, receiving every vote for colonel of the First Regiment. He is an enthusiastic member of Browning Tent, No. 28, Knights of the Maccabees, holding the position of Deputy Supreme Commander in Minnesota, and on February 1, 1897, takes up the duties of Supreme State Deputy of Northern Iowa, having been appointed by Supreme Commander D. P. Markey. He is a member of the Minnesota Veterans' Association. On April 11, 1887, Mr. Ransom was married at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, to Miss Tillie Gilman. They have four children, three sons and one daughter.

SAMUEL GEORGE PETERSON.

S. G. Peterson is the proprietor and editor of the Glencoe Register, one of the oldest papers in the state of Minnesota. Mr. Peterson is a native of Denmark. His father was George Peterson, who for over twenty years was a builder and contractor in the city of Chicago. He died November 19, 1892. His son, who was born on July 3, 1866, came to America with his grand father, Soren Peterson, who settled in Renville County, Minnesota,

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in the spring of 1871. The boy was brought up on the farm with his grand parents and attended the country schools during the winter until he was fourteen years of age. He then attended the Hutchinson High School for several years, leaving school at the age of seventeen, he learned the printer's trade. For three years he worked at the case, and while in

SAMUEL GEORGE PETERSON.

the printing office acquired a fair knowledge of the business. When twenty years old he left the printing business for a time and engaged in the dry goods business, continuing in this line for six years. Like most men who have had a taste of newspaper work, Mr. Peterson found his way back to it after a time. A few years ago he obtained control of the Hutchinson Independent. After a short term as manager of the Independent he founded the Lester Prairie Journal, and he now owns and edits the Glencoe Register. Mr. Peterson has always been an active Republican. Since engaging in the newspaper work he has taken a prominent part in the politics in his vicinity and has become an influential factor in the workings of his party. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Knights of Pythias, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the encampment and of the E. A. U. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Glencoe, and takes great interest in the affairs of the Sunday School and the Epworth League. On September 2, 1890, Mr. Peterson was married to Miss Christina S. Christensen, of Hutchinson. They have two children, Maude, aged four, and Harold, aged two years.

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DANIEL WEBSTER BRUCKART.

DANIEL WEBSTER BRUCKART.

On both the paternal and maternal sides of the house Daniel Webster Bruckart, a lawyer at St. Cloud, Minnesota, is a descendant, in the fourth generation of prominent Hollanders who came to America during the early part of the eighteenth century. He was born at

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Silver Spring, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1851; the son of Samuel and Catharine (Habecker) Bruckart. Samuel Bruckart was a native of the same county, and lived there all his life. He was engaged in the coal business and was largely interested in the development of iron mines in Lancaster and Cumberland Counties. He was prominent in the politics of his county and was a strong adherent of old Simon Cameron. Before the formation of the Republican party in 1856 Mr. Bruckart was a Whig of the Northern stripe, known as "woolly head." He sided with the abolitionists and was an active participant in the operation of the "underground" railroad in the ante-bellum days. Young Bruckart attended the public schools of his native town until his fourteenth year, when he went to Millersville Normal School. When but in his fifteenth year he began teaching, doing this in the winter months and attending the normal school during the summer. Afterwards he entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, staying at this institution three years. His pronounced oratorical gifts were developed at this college. The most prominent feature of student life at Lafayette was the rivalry between the two literary societies, Washington and Franklin Halls. These two societies alternated at commencement in having a senior give an address, the other society selecting a sophomore to respond. Daniel had the honor of being selected to give the sophomorical address. He was also active in the debating societies, his experience here serving him a good turn later in his profession. He was historian of his class and a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. Daniel at this time having decided to make law his profession in life, and also intending to practice in the West, thought it best to receive his law training in a wEstern school, so entered the Iowa State Law School at Iowa City, Iowa. He graduated from this institution with the class of 1872, and commenced active practice at Independence, Iowa. Since that time Mr. Bruckart has always been engaged in the general practice of law. He remained at Independence until 1883, when he moved to Minnesota, locating at St. Cloud. He formed a partnership with James McKelvey, ex-judge of the district court, which partnership continued until Judge McKelvey's death, since which time Mr. Bruckart has continued in practice alone. In politics he followed in his father's footsteps, and has always been a Republican, taking an active part in every campaign since he reached the age of twenty-one, his first vote

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having been cast in a primary election in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, for John P. Rea, of Minneapolis, for congress. He has few equals in the state as a stump speaker and campaigner. During his residence in the state of Iowa he represented the Third Congressional District on the Iowa state central committee for four years, and also served as secretary of this committee. In 1880 he was an alternate from Iowa to the National Republican Convention. Since residing in Minnesota he has been a member of the state central committee for two campaigns. He has also taken a prominent part in local municipal affairs, and served as mayor of St. Cloud for three terms. Mr. Bruckart is a Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. His religious affiliations are with the Unitarian Church of St. Cloud. He was married May 18, 1875, to Sara Williams of Independence, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Bruckart have had three children, two of whom are living: Leigh Dudley, born in 1876, and Lloyd Owen, born in 1881.

HENRY BEEMER.

Henry Beemer, of Minneapolis, is a son of Joseph Beemer, a well-to-do farmer, and Elizabeth Dean (Beemer.) Joseph Beemer resided at St. George, Ontario, and, while not a politician, in the usual sense of the word, he was chosen by his fellow-townsmen fifteen times in succession to represent them in the council. Henry Beemer was born at St. George, November 5, 1836. His educational advantages were confined to the town schools, as in those days very few farmers' boys in that country were able to enjoy the advantages of a college course. In 1860 Mr. Beemer removed to Michigan, locating at Pontiac, and went into the marble business. He continued in that business there until 1881, when he moved his establishment to Clinton, Iowa, and a short time later to Lisbon. He continued in the marble business in Iowa for nineteen years, making twenty-one years in all engaged in that line of trade, during which time he was very successful. In 1881 he closed up his marble business and turned his attention to life insurance. The following year he organized the Northwestern Aid Association at Marshalltown, Iowa, and three years later, in 1885, moved the headquarters of that association to Minneapolis and changed the name to the Northwestern Life Association. He incorporated under the laws of Minnesota,

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and for the past ten years has acted as general manager. He was mainly instrumental in placing it in the favorable position which it now occupies. Since his removal

HENRY BEEMER.

to Minneapolis he has also become deeply interested in agriculture, and in 1893 he fitted up a farm near Excelsior. The tract contained two hundred acres, and Mr. Beemer took great satisfaction in bringing it into a high state of cultivation and improvement. Mr. Beemer has never taken a very active part in politics, but is an enthusiastic Republican. In 1894 some of his friends took the liberty to present his name to the Republican city convention for the office of mayor, and although he was not an active candidate, he received seventy-six votes on the first ballot. Mr. Beemer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was elected one of two delegates to the general conference in 1892. He has been intrusted with all the offices of his church from the lowest to the highest, and is now chairman of the finance committee of the Wesley M. E. Church, of Minneapolis. He is a man of sterling integrity and commands the confidence and respect of all who know him. He was married in 1857 to Nancy A. Averill, and they have had four children, Herbert Elsten, Marie Lucretia, Helena Augusta and Dayton. The first two are not living.

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IRVING TODD.

IRVING TODD.

Irving Todd, of The Hastings Gazette, is one of the oldest newspaper men of the state. He came to the Northwest in 1857, and since 1860 has been continuously identified with country journalism in this vicinity. Through both parents Mr. Todd is descended from old Colonial stock of the sturdy type which made New England and the Middle States the bulwark of the Revolution. The family in America dates from Abraham Todd, who was born in Scotland in 1710, and as a Presbyterian minister settled at Horse Neck, Connecticut. He

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died just before the war, in 1772. Some of his descendants moved to Westchester County, New York and have for generations been identified with that portion of the Empire State. Joseph N. Todd, father of Irving, was a miller in good circumstances, living at Cross River. He married Miss Sarah A. Reynolds, granddaughter of Lieutenant Nathaniel Reynolds, a Revolutionary soldier. Her family was prominent in Westchester and, like that of her husband, thrifty and well-to-do. In 1856 Mr. Todd, in company with a brother and brother-in-law, was induced to invest quite largely in a saw mill at Prescott, Wisconsin, but in the following season—the panic year of 1857—went down in the general financial crash. However, the investment was the means of shifting the life of his son from the civilization of New York to the then new West. Irving was born at Lewisboro, New York, July 23, 1841, receiving a good common school education. In the spring of 1857 he came out to Prescott with his father to look after their business interests, and during that summer worked in the saw mill, running engine and sawing lath. He spent the following winter at the old home in New York, and in the spring the family moved West and settled permanently at Prescott. For a year or so Irving divided his time between farm work and school, in 1859 making his first acquaintance with what he has aptly called “the best school he ever attended,” the printing office. June 18, 1860, he entered into a years' contract with C. E. Young, of The Prescott Transcript, at a salary of one dollar per week and board. Previous to this the young man had been fired with the desire to enter the life of a printer and newspaper man. He had read with enthusiasm Benjamin Franklin's autobiography—the first influence toward journalism. He was an apt student at the new employment. Within three months he was acting as foreman of the office, besides doing most of the editorial work and all of the proof reading. At the end of the year he was considered more than an average journeyman. The Transcript, however, had been undermined by political rivalry, and Mr. Todd secured employment as a compositor on The Hastings Conserver, then being run as a daily to supply the demand for war news. In a few months the daily edition was discontinued, Mr. Todd going back to Prescott and assuming editorial charge of The Journal, which Lute A. Taylor had moved in from River Falls. After some further experience on The Hudson Star, Mr. Todd bought the plant of The Conserver,

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then defunct, November 17, 1862, issuing his first paper the following Thursday. He has since been identified with Hastings. Four years later the paper was consolidated with The Independent as The Hastings Gazette, Todd 361 & Stebbins, editors and proprietors. March 4, 1878, Mr. Todd bought out Mr. Stebbins' half interest. The present daily issue was commenced September 18, 1882, and August 27, 1887, Irving Todd, Jr., was given an interest in the business, the date being his twenty-first birthday. The firm has since been Irving Todd & Son. They have been financially successful. Mr. Todd has been an active Republican since the organization of the party. In 1867-8 he was assistant doorkeeper of the house of representatives at Washington, and was collector of internal revenue at St. Paul from January 1, 1872, to April 1, 1876. In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Todd is past master of Dakota Lodge, No. 7; past high priest of Vermillion Chapter, No. 2; past district deputy grand master, past deputy grand high priest, and a charter member of Minnesota Consistory, No. 1. He has written the reports on foreign correspondence for the Grand Lodge of Minnesota since 1889. Todd's Digest, now in its fourth edition, is standard authority in this jurisdiction. July 13, 1865, Mr. Todd was married to Miss Helen Lucas. Their children, Irving and Louise, are now grown. Mrs. Todd died April 15, 1896.

FRANK W. FORCE.

Scattered throughout the state of Minnesota and among the most active forces in the development of the state are graduates of the State University, who have here prepared themselves for some particular branch in business or professional life. Among the number is Dr. Frank W. Force, of Windom, a son of Dr. J. F. Force, president of the Northwestern Life Association of Minneapolis. Frank W. Force was born at Stillwater, New York, February 7, 1868. His family came to Minnesota in 1873. They lived on a farm for two years near Heron Lake, and then moved into town that Frank might obtain the benefits of better school facilities. As a boy he spent his summer vacations working in the hay field and otherwise developing his muscles and strengthening his constitution.

FRANK W. FORCE.

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When he was prepared for college he entered Hamline University, but without completing the course there entered the dental department of the State University, from which he graduated June 4, 1891. When he was ready for his professional work he decided to locate at Windom, Minnesota, and has been an active factor in the development of that town ever since. He is at present city recorder and has been active in the promotion of all public enterprises and closely identified with everything which contributed to the growth and prosperity of the city. In addition to his professional work, he is engaged in the drug business and has made a success of it. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, is serving the public as a member of the high school examining board, and has closely identified himself with all the best interests of the city in which he lives. He is a Republican, and secretary of the Republican League Club. His religious connections are with the Methodist Church, and he is a member of the official board of that organization. Dr. Force was married September 27, 1893, to Miss Clara F. Robinson, of Savannah, Illinois. They have one daughter, Margaret, and occupy a leading position in the society of Windom.

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GEORGE PERRY FLANNERY.

GEORGE PERRY FLANNERY.

George Perry Flannery is a lawyer at Minneapolis. Mr. Flannery parents were humble people; both were born in Ireland and came to this country in the forties. They settled in Connecticut and were married in that state in 1849. The same year they removed to Wisconsin and located on a farm in Marquette County, where they remained until the spring of 1855, when they removed to Rice County, Minnesota. Mr. Flannery was then about two years old and came to this state in a covered wagon drawn by oxen. His father's name was Michael Flannery, a native of the County of Kilkenny, and his mother's maiden name was Katharine Flynn. Her birthplace was in the County of Longford, Ireland. The subject of this sketch was born in Marquette, Wisconsin, February 12, 1852, and was the second child of the family. His first schooling was received in one of the primitive log

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schoolhouses then common on the frontier. In the fall of 1867 George P. Flannery entered the high school in Faribault and continued there two years, when he went to Shattuck Hall, at Faribault, and was a pupil in that school until May, 1871. When he left his father's farm in the fall of 1867 he undertook to provide for himself by teaching school, and working for the farmers during the harvest season. While he was a pupil at Shattuck the teacher of mathematics gave extra time and instruction to Flannery and two other boys, and as a result they finished with the class which started two years ahead of them. George P. Flannery had determined to be a lawyer, and it was his good fortune to get into the office of Batchelder & Buckham, at Faribault, in May, 1871. He read law there and continued with them until April, 1874, with the exception of such intervals as it was necessary for him to teach and do other work for his own support. He recalls now, with no little pleasure, that the first money he ever earned was received for one month's work driving oxen and harrowing in wheat. He was admitted to the bar in Faribault in 1873, and the supreme court in 1874. In the latter year he went to Dakota Territory and settled in Bismarck, where he formed a law partnership with Josiah De Lamater, then district attorney, which partnership continued under the name of De Lamater & Flannery until the spring of 1877, when Mr. De Lamater returned to Ohio. Soon after going to Bismarck, and although a young attorney, Mr. Flannery was appointed attorney for the Northern Pacific Railroad and held that position until June, 1887, when he came to Minneapolis. In 1875 he was appointed assistant United States attorney for Dakota and held that position for two years. In 1877 he was appointed city attorney for Bismarck and during that year, in connection with the town site commission settled and adjusted the claims to all the lots contained in the original town site of Bismarck. He held the office of city attorney for three successive terms, beginning in 1877, and was again appointed to the same office in 1883. In 1879 he formed a partnership with John K. Wetherby, which continued five years, when Mr. Wetherby retired on account of failing health. Then came the great fight for the capital of the Territory of Dakota in the year 1883, and Mr. Flannery was selected by his townsmen to represent the city of Bismarck and make her bid 363 for the honor of being the seat of territorial government. He was successful and the capital was removed from Yankton

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to Bismarck. In 1883 congress created the Sixth judicial district and Mr. Flannery was appointed attorney of that district by Governor Ordway and held that position until the law was changed and the office of district attorney became that of country attorney. In 1884 he was elected president of the bar association of the Sixth district of Dakota Territory. The same year he formed a partnership with E. C. Cooke, with whom he is now associated in business. In 1883 he was made a member of the board of education in Bismarck and held that office until June 1887, being president of the board the last two years. In 1885 he was elected county attorney of Burleigh County and held that office until he left Dakota. In June 1887, he came to Minneapolis and formed a partnership with H. G. O. Morrison and E. C. Cooke, the style of the firm being Morrison, Flannery & Cooke. This partnership continued for, three years, when Mr. Morrison withdrew. Mr. Flannery has been engaged in the practice of law since May 1, 1874, thirteen years in Dakota, and the rest of the time in Minneapolis. He has been engaged in most of the important litigation carried on in that part of Dakota Territory which now constitutes the state of North Dakota. He has always been a Republican. Was one of the alternates to the national convention in Cincinnati in 1876, and has held the office of chairman of the Republican committee of Burleigh county. Since coming to Minneapolis he has enjoyed a large practice and has attained a prominent position in the bar of this city. He was married in 1876 to Alice Greene, and has four children, Charles S., Henry C., Marguerite and Alice.

JOHN R. McKINNON.

The mayor of the city of Crookston, Minnesota, is the man whose name stands at the head of this sketch. He was born in Inverness Shire, Scotland, September 13, 1851, the son of Archibald

JOHN R. McKINNON.

McKinnon and Jeanette McGillis (McKinnon), who a year or two later emigrated to Canada, settling on a farm at Lancaster, Glengarry County, Ontario, where they died in moderate financial circumstances. John R. McKinnon only had the advantages of a

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common school education, and resided on the farm until his removal to Michigan in 1867. He located at Crookston on May 15, 1880, two younger brothers having preceded him to this place, and entered into partnership with one of them, Alexander, in the manufacture of carriages and the handling of farm implements, under the firm name of McKinnon Bros., which partnership still continues. Mr. McKinnon has been quite successful in his business ventures. He is independent in his political convictions, but has been active in local affairs. For six years he served as a member of the school board, and in 1895 was elected mayor of Crookston for a term of one year. His church connections are with the Catholic Church. He was married June 24, 1874, to Hattie McDonald. They have had eight children, of whom only two are living, Margaret, fourteen years of age, and Hattie, six years of age.

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HASCAL R. BRILL.

HASCAL R. BRILL.

There are many able, fearless and conscientious men in the judiciary of the State of Minnesota, but there is none who is held in higher esteem by the people of his district than Judge Hascal R. Brill, who has occupied the district bench of St. Paul for over a score of years. Judge Brill's ancestors were Holland Dutch, who settled in Dutchess County, New York. His grandparents removed to Canada, just over the Vermont line, shortly after the Revolutionary war, and took up land and opened farms on which some of their descendants still live. Hascal was born at Phillipsburg, in the Province of Quebec, August 10, 1846; the son of Thomas Russell (who was a farmer by occupation) and Sarah Sagar Brill. When thirteen years of age he came to Minnesota with his parents, who settled on a farm near Kenyon, in Goodhue County. Here young Brill lived until he was twenty-one years of age, working on the farm during the summers and attending school in the winters, though sometimes teaching. His early education he received in the district school, and he prepared himself for college in Hamline University, which he attended irregularly for four years. He then entered the University of Michigan, but only took one year's course.

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In December, 1867, he moved to St. Paul, with the intention of taking up the study of law, and entered the office of Judge Palmer and Morris Lamprey. He was admitted to practice December 31, 1869, and formed a partnership with Stanford Newel. After a practice of about three years he was elected probate judge for Ramsey County, which office he held in 1873 and 1874. On the demise of William S. Hall, first judge of the court of common pleas in Minnesota, Governor Davis appointed Judge Brill, March 1, 1875, to fill the vacancy. A few months later he was elected to the same office for a term of seven years. At the next session of the legislature in 1876 the court of common pleas was merged into that of the district court for the Second Judicial District, Judge Brill occupying to bench, and he has held that office ever since. To place Judge Brill ahead of his associates on the bench is not making any invidious comparisons, for he has earned his pre-eminence by years of hard judicial service. The fact that Judge Brill received his renominations to the bench at the hands of both of the great political parties is significant of the esteem in which he is held. Although a Republican in principle, Judge Brill has not taken any active part in politics since his elevation to the bench. He is, however, interested in religious work. He is a Methodist, as were his father and mother and grandparents. His father's house was known far and wide as a stopping place for Methodist ministers, where they always received a hearty reception. The Judge has held numerous church offices, and at present is chairman of the board of trustees of the First M. E. Church of St. Paul, of which church he has been an influential member ever since he located in that city. He was a member of the last two general conferences of the Methodist Church, and served as chairman of the judiciary committee. In the quiet of his own home, freed from the vexations of his judicial duties, Judge Brill seeks to satisfy his taste for literature; occasionally he has delivered 365 a lecture or an address on literary and historical subjects, and also on topics of current public interest. He has been trustee of Hamline University for many years, and was president of the board for some time. He was married August 11, 1873, to Cora A. Gray, of Suspension Bridge, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Brill have six children.

EUGENE G. HAY.

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Eugene G. Hay was United States district attorney for Minnesota from 1890 to 1894. Mr. Hay is a native of Charlestown, Clark County, Indiana, a son of Dr. Andrew J. Hay and Rebecca Garrett Hay. His father was of Scotch descent and his mother of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was born March 26, 1853, and received his education in the common schools and in the Barnett Academy at Charlestown. In 1876 he began studying law in the office of Gordon, Lamb & Sheppard at Indianapolis. He was admitted to the bar in 1877 and commenced the practice of his profession at Madison, Indiana, the next year. He remained there until 1886, when he removed to Minneapolis and has been practicing law here ever since, either in a private capacity or as an officer of the government. Mr. Hay is a Republican and has always taken an active part in politics since he became a voter. He was a clerk in the Indiana legislature in 1877 and was made prosecuting attorney at Madison for two terms, from 1881 to 1885. In 1884 he represented the Fourth congressional district of Indiana in the Republican national convention which nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency. In 1888 he was elected to the lower house of the Minnesota legislature from the Twenty-ninth district, where he made a most excellent record. He was one of the leaders of the Washburn senatorial campaign of that year, and contributed in a large degree to the election of W. D. Washburn to the United States senate. On December 17, 1889, Mr. Hay's name was sent to the senate by the president for the position of United States district attorney for

EUGENE G. HAY.

Minnesota, and he held that office until 1894. He is a forcible speaker and has always been relied upon by his party as one of the most efficient and successful men on the stump in this state. This has brought his ability in demand in every campaign and he has given liberally of his time and ability for the promotion of the political principles of which he is a firm believer. Mr. Hay was married November 4, 1891, at Indianapolis to Elenora Farquhar. He is a Mason and Knight Templar. Prior to his appointment as United States district attorney he was in partnership in the practice of law with Messrs. Jelly and Hull, the style of the firm being Jelly, Hay & Hull. Upon his retirement from office he resumed the

practice of law, but without partners. He has been very successful both in his official work and in his private practice, and is regarded as one of the strongest among the younger members of the Minneapolis bar. Although Mr. Hay never enjoyed the advantages of a complete college education, he has always been a student, and is a gentleman of extensive reading and a diligent investigator of the important questions of the day, on which he is an instructive writer and a well equipped and forcible speaker.

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KNUTE NELSON.

KNUTE NELSON.

Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, is a native of Norway. He was born at Voss, near Bergen, Norway, on February 2, 1843. For generations his ancestors had lived in that vicinity as farmers. When three years old Knute lost his father, and when six, he came to this country with his mother. When they arrived in Chicago in July, 1849, the cholera epidemic was raging in that city. The young boy contracted the disease, but his rugged constitution successfully resisted its attacks. During the succeeding year his mother moved to Walworth County, Wisconsin, and soon after to Dane County, where young Nelson grew up. His common school education was obtained with difficulty, but after encountering many obstacles he was able, in 1858, to enter Albion Academy. But three years of his course there had expired when the war broke out, and Nelson entered the army in May, 1861, with a group of his fellow students. They became members of the Fourth Wisconsin Infantry. The young soldier served with his regiment until the fall of 1864. He participated in the capture of New Orleans, in the first siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Baton Rouge and Camp Bisland, and was at the siege of Port Hudson. In the great charge at this siege, on June 14, 1863, he was wounded and captured, and remained a prisoner until the fort was surrendered on July 9. At the close of the war Mr. Nelson returned to Albion, finished his course, and after graduation became a law student in the office of Senator William F. Vilas, at Madison. He was admitted to the bar in the

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spring of 1867, and immediately commenced practice. In the fall of the same year he was elected to the state assembly, and was reelected in the following year. Soon after the close of his second term he moved to Alexandria, Douglas County, Minnesota, where he has since made his home. In Douglas County Mr. Nelson found many people from his native country and from Sweden. In fact, those nationalities predominate in Northwestern Minnesota. As a strong man, and one whose characteristics fitted him to become a leader, he naturally took a prominent place from his first settlement in the region. He entered a United States homestead and opened a farm near Alexandria, and commenced farming and practicing law. In 1872, 1873 and 1874 he was county attorney of Douglas County. In 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878 he served the Thirty-ninth Legislative District as state senator. By this time he had attained great prominence and influence in the northern portion of the state, and his name was placed on the Garfield electoral ticket in 1880. Two years later he secured the Republican nomination for congress, for the then Fifth District of Minnesota. The campaign was an extremely bitter one, but he was elected by a plurality of four thousand five hundred votes. Re-election followed in 1884 by over ten thousand plurality, and in 1886 he received for his third term forty three thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven votes to one thousand two hundred and thirty-nine cast for a Prohibitionist, his only opponent. Mr. Nelson's record in congress was that of a hard worker, and an independence and fearless voter. He favored tariff reform, and even went so far as to vote for the Mills bill, as well as introducing a measure looking to the entire abolition of the tariff on several articles. He was 367 instrumental in securing the passage of bills opening the Indian reservations and making permanent disposition of the red men of Minnesota. With no material opposition to him he nevertheless declined a renomination in 1888, and the following spring resumed his law business and farming at Alexandria, but in 1892 he was unanimously nominated as the party candidate for governor, and was elected by a plurality of fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty votes. A renomination and election by sixty thousand plurality followed in 1894. He had hardly entered upon his second term, however, when he was elected to the United States senate and resigned as governor to accept the higher office, which he now fills with great ability. Mr. Nelson's career has

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been of the kind that romance are made of, and his success stands as a living refutation of the complaint that there is not longer any change for the poor boy in this country. Nelson was certainly poor enough and sufficiently dependent on his merits and his own efforts which have advanced him from the station which he occupied as a lad in 1849, with all its discouraging conditions, to the honorable office which he now fills with credit to himself and to the profit of the state.

LOUIS N. SCOTT.

The subject of this sketch was born at Petersburg, Kentucky, May 10, 1858, a son of Robert Scott, now a hotel proprietor in Missouri, and Ellen Coneff (Scott), now deceased. Robert Scott was of Scotch descent, and his wife of Irish line-age. Louis was afforded the advantages of a common school and business education only. In April, 1875, at the age of seventeen, he came to Minnesota and located at St. Paul, having obtained employment there as a clerk in the steamboat business. He was employed as freight clerk on the levee by the St. Louis & St. Paul Packet Company, and afterwards became the agent in St. Paul for that line and still later general Northwestern agent for the same company. In 1883 he engaged in the theatrical business as manager of the opera house in

LOUIS N. SCOTT.

St. Paul. In October of the same year, he was made manager of the Grand Opera House and conducted it up to the time it was destroyed by fire in January, 1888. He then managed the Newmarket, a temporary theatre, for nearly two years, and opened the Metropolitan Opera House in St. Paul, December 29, 1890. Mr. Scott is now in charge of this property. In 1894 he was made manager of the Grand Opera House in Minneapolis and handled that property up to the time it was closed in October, 1895. On the sixth day of October, 1895, Mr. Scott was placed in charge of the Metropolitan Opera House and the Lyceum Theatre in Minneapolis. In May, 1894, he took the management of the Lyceum Theatre, in Duluth, and is now conducting these four places of amusement. The Metropolitan in Minneapolis, the Metropolitan in St. Paul, and the Lyceum in Duluth, are

operated together. He has been highly successful in his extensive business, aiming to present to the theatre-loving public of these three cities the best available attractions. Mr. Scott is a member of the Minneapolis Club and the Minnesota Club in St. Paul. He was married in December, 1886, to Mrs. Elizabeth Haines. They have no children.

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ROBERT DONOUGH RUSSELL.

ROBERT DONOUGH RUSSELL.

The subject of this sketch has been a resident of Minneapolis since 1883. He was born at St. Louis, on March 9, 1851, where his parents had lived for a number of years. The father, Charles E. Russell, who was a native of New Jersey, but came West in 1837, was a mechanic of industrious habits and superior intelligence and pronounced radical views. His wife, who was Miss Louisa Mathews, was a lady of no ordinary attainments. During the rebellion she engaged in the work of sanitary commission, doing noble work among the soldiers of the Union army. Of the eight boys in the family, five grew to manhood. The eldest became president of Barean College, Jacksonville, Illinois. Another brother is Sol Smith Russell, the celebrated actor. Four of the brothers bore arms during the rebellion, but Robert was too young to take part in the war. After the family moved to Jacksonville in 1860, he commenced, at only nine years of age, to learn his father's trade, that of a tinner. Until he was eighteen years old his work at the bench alternated with short periods of schooling; but he managed to fit himself for college, and in 1868 he entered the sophomore class of Illinois College. While attending college he supported himself by labor and teaching. He graduated in 1871 with the highest honors, being valedictorian of his class. Within a year he commenced the study of law in the office of Isaac L. Morrison, of Jacksonville. His admission to the bar was in September, 1874, and at the same time he received the degree of Master of Arts from his alma mater. Almost immediately upon his admission, the young lawyer was appointed city attorney of Jacksonville, a position which he held for three terms. He was also made a partner in the law firm of Dummer

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& Brown, and upon the death of Judge Dummer in 1878, he continued with Mr. Brown until his removal to Minneapolis. This partnership brought Mr. Russell into very extensive practice, in which the affairs of several railroads represented by the firm, were of the most importance. Questions of state control of railroads and the right to prescribe rates, were then comparatively new. In the extensive litigation which followed the assertion of those powers, the firm of Dummer, Brown & Russell was prominent. In connection with some of these important litigations, Mr. Russell visited Washington in 1881, and was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court. The attractions of Minneapolis as a place to live, led two of the brothers, Robert and Sol Smith, to choose this city as their home. Soon after his arrival, Mr. Russell formed the law partnership of Russell, Emery & Reed. The firm later became Russell, Calhoun & Reed, and enjoyed a large practice. The first public service rendered by Mr. Russell in Minneapolis was as city attorney. He was appointed to that office on January 1, 1889, and served for four years. Perhaps the most important litigation during his term was that connected with the dispute between the city and several railroad companies, relative to the bridging of the railroad tracks on Fourth Avenue North. The case had reached the supreme court of the United States when Mr. Russell succeeded in arriving at a compromise which was acceptable to the railroads companies and advantageous to the city. This allowed the work of the bridging to go forward, much to the benefit of the people. In the autumn of 1891, Mr. Russell received the 369 Republican nomination for judge of the district court. The Democratic party was successful at the succeeding election, but in May, 1893, Judge Lochren retired from the bench, and Mr. Russell was appointed to fill out his term. In November, 1894, he was elected to succeed himself for the six years' term. Judge Russell was president of the Minneapolis Bar Association in 1892-93. He is a trustee of Illinois College, a prominent member of Plymouth Congregational church in Minneapolis, and a public-spirited and progressive citizen. He was married on September 7, 1876, to Miss Lilian M. Brooks, of Danville, Illinois. Their living children are Dorothy Russell, aged nine years, and Jean Russell, aged five years.

EDWARD DANFORTH KEYES.

Dr. Edward D. Keyes is a practicing physician of Winona, Minnesota. He is a native of this city, but comes of old New England stock. His grandfather, Danforth Keyes, was born in Connecticut. He lived at Ashford, Windom County, and there, on June 20, 1818, John Keyes, the father of Edward, was born. In 1837 John Keyes moved to Clinton, Michigan. While living there, he was married, on November 1, 1846, to Miss Angeline E. Pease, who was born in Wilson, Niagara County, New York, September 25, 1829. When the great excitement in California broke out in 1850 Mr. Keyes joined the gold seekers and went to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast. He returned in 1853 and shortly afterward moved with his family to Winona, in the ten new state of Minnesota. Mr. Keyes was a lawyer, and he at once became prominent in his new home. During the twenty-three years in which he lived at Winona, he was identified with the public affairs of the city, and especially took an active part in the establishment and development of the public school system of Winona, and of the state normal school, located at that place. He died on December 2, 1876, at his home in Winona. Mrs. Keyes still lives with her family at Winona. Dr. Keyes was educated in the excellent public schools at Winona. While attending school, and when only eighteen years old

EDWARD DANFORTH KEYES.

his father died and he was thrown on his own resources. In order to obtain means to pursue his studies he worked in the flour and lumber mills, at the same time devoting his spare hours to his books. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Franklin Staples, at Winona, in 1881. Afterwards he attended three courses of lectures in the Rush Medical College, in Chicago, and was graduated in the class of 1885. Upon graduation he received a prize for examination in ophthalmology. Dr. Keyes, later, took a post-graduate course at Chicago Polyclinic during the autumn of 1890. He began the practice of medicine and surgery in his native city in 1885, and has since continued there. By hard work, good judgment and steady perseverance he has built up a large practice and

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established a high reputation. Since 1890 Dr. Keyes has been district surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern railway. He has had a large experience in general and railway surgery, modern, abdominal surgery and in gynecological operations. He was elected to membership in the board of education in Winona for the term 1893-1897. On May 20, 1896, Dr. Keyes was married to Miss Margaret Hull McNje, who is also a native of Winona. He is a member of the Congregational church.

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RENSSELAER RUSSEL NELSON.

RENSSELAER RUSSEL NELSON.

The occupation of a federal district bench for a period of thirty-eight years is an honor which few men are privileged to point to as their record in the public service. Minnesota, since its admission to statehood, has had as its representative on the United States district bench Judge Rensselaer R. Nelson, who exercised jurisdiction over this district until 1896, when he resigned to take a rest from the arduous duties of his long judicial career. But Judge Nelson is not the only member of his family who has been prominent in the judiciary of the United States. His father, Samuel Nelson, was for many years, and until his death, an associate justice of the United States supreme court, while Judge Neilson of Brooklyn, who tried the famous Tillman-Beecher trial in 1875, was a second cousin, this branch of the family spelling their name Neilson. Rensselaer Russel Nelson was born in Cooperstown. Otsego County, New York, on May 12, 1826. He is of Irish descent on his father's side, and of English and Irish on his mother's. His paternal great-grandfather, John Nelson, came over from Ballibay, Ireland, in 1764, when his grandfather, John Rogers Nelson, was a child, and settled in Washington County, New York. Here Samuel Nelson, father of Rensselaer, was born, November 10, 1792, dying in Cooperstown, New York, in December, 1873. He served in the War of 1812, and the land warrant given him for his services to his country at that time was located by his son, Rensselaer, on lands in Minnesota. Young Nelson prepared for college in his native town. When but sixteen years

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old he entered Yale College, and was graduated from that institution of learning in 1846. He had decided to follow in the footsteps of his father, and at once began reading law in the office of George A. Starkweather, of Cooperstown. He finished his law studies in the office of James R. Whiting, of New York City, who sat at one time on the supreme bench of the State of New York, and was admitted to the bar in his native town in 1849. He began practice there, but within a short time moved to Minnesota, locating at St. Paul in 1850. He continued his practice in that city for three or four years, then removed to West Superior, Wisconsin. While there, from 1854 to 1856, he served as district attorney of Douglas County. In 1857 he returned to St. Paul and was appointed a territorial judge for Minnesota by President Buchanan. Minnesota was admitted to the Union the following year and Judge Nelson was appointed United States district judge, the circuit over which he had jurisdiction taking in the whole of the State of Minnesota. By reason of the great extent of this circuit, he having to preside alone at many terms of the court, and also the fact that for many years the criminal laws of the United States were almost exclusively administered by the district court, Judge Nelson's duties have been of a very laborious and complex character. But he was a hard worker and seldom took leave of his chambers. His long judicial experience on the district bench, and his early and complete training in the doctrines of the common law, have made him one of the leading expounders of the statutory laws of the United States in this country. He made law and jurisprudence his life study, hence his high standing as a jurist. His decisions were always marked by the strictest impartiality, his judgment in his charges to juries exhibiting a rare judicial instinct to quickly wade through immaterial details to the essential points, and so finely balanced that his court was seldom brought into conflict with other courts, a result often precipitated by our duplex judicial system. After a service on the bench of thirty-eight years, Judge Nelson, in 1896, resigned the office which he had so honorably filled, to pass the balance of his days freed from the onerous duties and the worries of judicial life and to enjoy a well-earned vacation. He carries with him the knowledge that during his term of office he had the unqualified confidence and respect of both the bar and the people of the state. In politics Judge Nelson has been a life-long Democrat, but he has never been a strong

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partisan. The third of November, 1858, he was married to Mrs. Emma F. Wright, nee Beebee, of New York. They have had two children, Emma Beebee and Kate Russell, the latter dying when but eight years old.

ARMSTRONG TAYLOR.

Armstrong Taylor is a member of the Minneapolis bar, and a gentleman who honors the profession of which he is a member. He is a son of John Taylor and Sarah Dowler (Taylor), and grew up on a farm in northern Vermont, where his parents lived, in very moderate circumstances. His ancestors were Scotch and English, who emigrated to the north of Ireland at the time of William of Orange. His family came to this country in 1839. The subject of this sketch was born at Berkshire, Vermont, November 17, 1850. While yet a young lad Armstrong Taylor valued the advantages of education, and determined to obtain such schooling as he could bring within his reach. He attended the district schools of the neighborhood and maintained himself by doing chores for his board. He has no college education, but good academic training. Continued his studies while working as a farmer in summer and teaching school in the winter. At the

ARMSTRONG TAYLOR.

age of twenty-one he began the study of law at Richford, Vermont, with Hartson F. Woodard, and afterwards studied in the office of Davis & Adams, at St. Albans, Vermont, where he was admitted to the bar on June 28, 1875. Mr. Taylor immediately removed to Wisconsin and commenced the practice of his profession at Baldwin, St. Croix County. He continued in the practice of law there for twelve years, when he removed to Minneapolis locating in this city March 27, 1887. He has continued in the practice of law with eminent success before all the courts of this state. Mr. Taylor has always been a Republican, and cast his first vote for Grant for "four years more" in 1872. Was appointed by the governor of Wisconsin as county attorney of St. Croix County in 1883. He refused the nomination to the same office at the next election, preferring general practice. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis and several Masonic lodges. His church connections

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are with the Episcopal society. He was married in June, 1876, to Julia Noyes, of Richford, Vermont, but they have no children. Mr. Taylor takes great pride in his profession and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his clients and friends.

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SAMUEL R. VAN SANT.

SAMUEL R. VAN SANT.

The choice of the Republican members of the last legislature for the house of representatives was the man whose name stands at the head of this sketch. Samuel R. Van Sant was born at Rock Island, Illinois, May 11, 1844, the son of John W. Van Sant and Lydia Anderson (Van Sant). John W. Van Sant was born in New Jersey, in 1810. He and his father and his grandfather were ship builders. The grandfather, whose name was also John, was in the marine service during the Revolutionary War. He was born in 1726 in New Jersey, where he lived and died, and where most of his descendants live yet. If the cause of the colonies had failed he would have been hanged as a pirate, but their success made him a patriot. It was said of him that he could build a ship, rig her and sail her to any port in the world. The Van Sants (formerly spelled Van Zandt) are of Dutch descent, the family having come from Holland in the early years of settlement in this country. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was also a clergyman in the Methodist church, and five of his sons followed him in that profession and in the same denomination. John W. Van Sant, the father of Samuel R., is still living at Le Claire, Iowa, in his eighty-seventh year. He came West in 1837, and has been engaged in building and in repairing steamboats ever since. He is still in active business and retains his interest in the Van Sant & Musser Transportation Company and other business enterprises. Lydia Anderson (Van Sant) was a native of New Jersey, daughter of Elias Anderson, a private soldier in the Revolutionary War. Her family were all active supporters of the cause of the colonies. She is still living in her eighty-fifth year. Samuel R. attended the Rock Island schools and was a pupil in the high school when the

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war broke out. He enlisted at the first call for troops, but, owing to his youth, not yet being seventeen, was rejected. He enlisted several times but was each time rejected for the same cause. Finally in August, 1861, having received his father's written permission, he was accepted as a member of Company A, Ninth Illinois cavalry. He served over three years, and during that time was never sick, never missed a fight and was never wounded. He belonged during most of his term of service to Grierson's famous raiders, and was in constant service after going South. When mustered out of service he entered Burnham's American Business College, at Hudson, New York, where he graduated, but feeling the necessity for further school training, he entered Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois. He entered the preparatory department and went through the freshman year at college, but was then obliged to leave for lack of funds. While at college he learned the trade of a calker, and subsequently was appointed superintendent of the boat yard where he learned his trade, and later with his father, bought the same boat building business, where they erected the first raft boat of large power, constructed especially for the lumbering business. Several other boats were built by the Van Sants, and since that time Samuel R. has been actively engaged in the business of rafting and lumbering on the Mississippi river. He located in the spring of 1883 at Winona, which has since been the headquarters 373 of his business and his home. Mr. Van Sant has always been a Republican, has taken an active interest in public affairs. He served as alderman for two years from the Second ward in Winona, was twice elected to the legislature, first in 1892 and again in 1894, and on his second term was made speaker of the house. Was also a candidate before the last Republican state convention for the nomination for governor, but was defeated. Nevertheless he took an active part on the stump and spoke nightly for weeks for the success of his party and its candidates. He is an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army. In 1894 he was elected Senior Vice Commander and in 1895 Department Commander of Minnesota. And as a department officer he traveled more than twenty thousand miles attending campfires, encampments, reunions, etc., of his comrades. He has also held the office of commander of John Ball Post, of Winona, two terms. Mr. Van Sant esteems the honors he has received from the Grand Army as the greatest he has ever been favored

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with. He is also a member of the Masonic order, of the Knights of Pythias, the A. O. U. W., M. W. of A., the Elks, the Veteran Masons and the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Van Sant was married in 1868 to Miss Ruth Hall. They have had three children, only one of whom is living, Grant Van Sant, a law graduate of the University of Minnesota.

EDWARD J. WEBBER.

The subject of this sketch is of French descent, both of his parents having been born in France. His father Joseph K. Webber, was born in Alsace and served in the French army. He emigrated with his family to America in 1847, settling in Illinois. He was a soldier during the War of the Rebellion on the United side. His wife's maiden name was Helen Brist, also born in Alsace. Edward J. was born in Wheeling, Illinois, April 2, 1858, where the family resided until 1860. They then removed to Lake County, Indiana, then a comparatively new country, and lived on a farm during the war. Edward attended the district school until he was sixteen years of

EDWARD J. WEBBER.

age, walking back and forth to the school every day which was three and a half miles distant from his home. He then, in 1874, started to learn the trade of horse-shoeing, at which he became an expert, and has followed that line of business until 1892. He moved to Minnesota in 1882, settling at Fergus Falls, and with a small capital started in his chosen line of trade. Within three months, however, he was burned out, losing all he had. He was not discouraged, but started in again, and with close attention to his business he made a success of it. In 1884 he added to his business and began the sale of agricultural implements as a side line, and this growing to such an extent he sold out his shoeing business in 1892 and devoted his entire attention to the implement and seed business, in which he has been very successful. He is also vice president of the Citizens' National Bank, of Fergus Falls. In politics Mr. Webber has always been a Republican and an ardent advocate of party principles. He was twice elected a member of the city council of Fergus

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Falls. In 1882 he was married to Miss Emma Bachman, at Niles, Michigan. They have two children, Herbert E., twelve years old, and Margory L. three years old.

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EDWARD HENRY OZMUN.

EDWARD HENRY OZMUN.

Mr. Ozmun is a lawyer at St. Paul. He is the son of Abraham Ozmun and Maria Schenck (Ozmun). The elder Ozmun moved West from Tompkins County, New York, and was for many years a wholesale and retail hardware dealer in Rochester, Minnesota, and held the office of mayor of the city for two terms. The ancestors of Edward H. Ozmun served as patriots in the War of the Revolution. His great-grandfather, Isaac Ozmun, enlisted as a private and suffered martyrdom for the cause of the colonies. He, with his son was captured by the British, taken to the old sugar house prison in New York, and there starved to death with many others. Recently a monument to their memory has been erected in that city. On the maternal side Edward is the great-grandson of Captain John Schenck and Richard Van Wagner, who served in the Revolutionary War. The former is a lineal descendant of General Martin Schenck, a Holland nobleman, who was a general in the army of the Prince of Orange. General Robert Schenck, formerly minister to the Court of St. James, is a cousin of the mother of Mr. Ozmun. Edward was born at Rochester, Minnesota, August 6, 1857, and received his early education in the graded and high schools of that city. He prepared himself for college at the Wisconsin State University and completed his education in the literary and law departments of the University of Michigan, from which institution he graduated in 1881. While at college he was a member of the Sigma Phi Greek fraternity. He returned to Minnesota after his graduation and located in St. Paul, where he entered the law offices of Messrs. Gilman & Clough, then a leading law firm of that city, earning his first dollar there by successfully prosecuting a civil action in the municipal court. Within a short time he was appointed a right of way agent for the Northern Pacific railroad and purchased all of its right of way from Wadena to Breckenridge. In the

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fall of the same year (1881) he was appointed assistant counsel of that road at St. Paul. This position he resigned in 1885 to take up general practice. He has made corporation law a specialty and has built up a successful practice, and is the representative of several Eastern corporations. He has always been a Republican in his politics, and is an active member of his party. He was for four years chairman of the Republican League of Ramsey County, and a member of the executive committee of the State League. He was never, however, a candidate for office until 1894, when he was elected to the state senate, defeating his opponent by a large majority. His record in the legislature is an enviable one. He introduced and succeeded in passing what is known as the "corrupt practices" act, which provides stringent provisions against the corrupt use of money in elections, not only by candidates but by political committees and individuals; also the new code for the National Guard. He also introduced and put through the senate a civil service bill for the employes of the state and cities, which, however, was killed in the house. A bill regulating primary elections was also introduced by him, providing that all nominations for city offices be by petition, but it failed to pass. Mr. Ozmun served on the municipal government committee, and, having made a special study of 375 this complex subject, introduced a voluminous bill, many of the provisions of which were passed. In the summer and fall of 1895, having a desire to make an especial study of this subject, he combined a pleasure trip with an investigation of the different municipal governments of the representative cities of Europe and Great Britain. He has, for six years, been president of the St. Paul Bar Association; for three years secretary of the Minnesota State Bar Association, and for six years a member and secretary of the State Board of Examiners in Law. He is also a member of the Minnesota Boat Club, the White Bear Yachting Association, the Commercial Club, the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, the Sons of the American Revolution, the National Municipal Reform Association and the Minnesota Civil Service Reform Association. He is not a member of any religious body, but is an attendant of the Episcopal church. He was married November 21, 1894, to Clara Goodman, of Weedsport, New York; they have one child, a daughter.

WILLIAM ATWOOD LANCASTER.

William Atwood Lancaster is a member of the bar of Minneapolis, where he has achieved an enviable reputation as a careful and conscientious practitioner. Mr. Lancaster is a son of Henry Lancaster, a farmer of moderate means, who resided at Detroit, Maine. Both the father and mother of the subject of this sketch were of mixed English and Scotch descent, but both were born and reared in Albion, Maine. Mr. Lancaster was born in Detroit, Maine, on December 29, 1859. He attended the common schools of his native village and subsequently entered the Maine Central Institute, at Pittsfield, where he graduated in 1877. He then entered Dartmouth College, but left at the end of his sophomore year to begin the study of law. He read law in Augusta, Maine, with Gardiner C. Vose and Loring Farr, and was admitted to practice in October, 1881. He removed to Boston, where he practiced law until June, 1884. Returning to Augusta, Maine, he

WILLIAM ATWOOD LANCASTER.

continued the practice of his profession there until January, 1877. At this time he was attracted by the larger opportunities of the growing west, and especially by the inducements which Minneapolis had to offer as a place of residence and business, and in January, 1887, he located in this city and has been a resident of it ever since. Mr. Lancaster has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession, never allowing his attention or efforts to be diverted in any other lines. The result has been a successful and constantly growing practice. He has always been a Democrat, but has never held any official position. He has, however, taken an active interest in promoting the interests of his party in a proper and legitimate way. He was a member in college of the Delta Kappa Epsilon society, but has never identified himself with any secret orders or other organizations of that character since he entered active life. On January 4, 1886, he was married to Kate I. Manson, daughter of Dr. J. C. Manson, of Pittsfield, Maine. They have no children. Mr. Lancaster is just in his prime, but has already attained the satisfaction of a successful professional career.

JOHN DAY SMITH.

JOHN DAY SMITH.

John Day Smith is one of the leading members of the legal profession in Minneapolis and has been a resident of this city since 1885. This has been long enough, however, for him to obtain a position of prominence and influence and to impress himself upon the community in a way in which only the possession of high character and extraordinary ability could accomplish. Mr. Smith is the son of a Kennebec County farmer in Maine. He was born February 25, 1845. His ancestry was English, having come to America some fifty years before the Revolutionary War. His great-grandfather, James Lord, was a lieutenant in the command of a company at the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Smith was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1872. He was given the degree of A. M. by Brown University in 1875, of LL. B., by Columbia University in 1878, and of LL. M., by the same institution in 1881. In recognition of his scholarship and other attainments, Mr. Smith was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society at Brown University in the year of his graduation. He taught school for three years after leaving Brown University, then studied law at the Columbia University and was admitted to the bar in the city of Washington in 1881. He has been engaged as a lecturer in the law department of Howard University and the University of Minnesota, and at present is lecturer on America constitutional law in the latter institution. Mr. Smith is senior member of the firm of Smith & Parsons. He has a splendid war record, having enlisted as a private in Company F, Nineteenth Maine Volunteers, June 26, 1862, when only a little over seventeen years of age. He was with his regiment in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Siege of Petersburg and Jerusalem Road. He was slightly wounded at Gettysburg at the time of Pickett's charge, and at Jerusalem Road was shot in the face, the ball passing through the mouth, knocking out several teeth on the right side, shattering the jaw and passing out at

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the ear. He lay upon the field of battle over night, and when carried to the hospital the next day, the surgeons had no hope of saving his life. Good habits and a good constitution, however, were in his favor, and he recovered. He was discharged as a corporal April 25, 1865, his retirement at that time being on account of wounds received in battle. Mr. Smith has always been a Republican, except that he supported William J. Bryan for President in 1896, and served in the lower house of the Minnesota legislature in 1889, and represented the Thirty-fourth district in the upper house in the sessions of 1891 and 1893. At the session of 1891, Mr. Smith was the only Republican member of the delegation from Hennepin County, and more than usual responsibility developed upon him on account of the desperate efforts made to secure legislation seriously impairing the efficiency of the patrol limits and affecting other interests of vital importance to the city, but upon this occasion he manifested his ability to meet the emergency, for so ably and skillfully did he manage affairs in the senate that no changes were made with regard to the patrol limits, but, on the other hand, much needed legislation was promoted by him. During the last session of his membership he was chairman 377 of the judiciary committee of the senate. Mr. Smith has also been highly honored by the members of the G. A. R., being elected commander of the Department of Minnesota in 1893. He was the first master of Ark Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of Ark Chapter, Darius Commandery, of the Knights Templar, and of Zurah Temple. He is one of the most useful and active members of the Calvary Baptist church. He was married in 1872 to Mary Hardy Chadbourne, of Lexington, Massachusetts, who died in 1874. In 1879 he married Laura Bean, of Delaware, Ohio. He has four children.

CHARLES WOOD EBERLEIN.

It takes pluck and perseverance, combined with strength of character and steady habits, to become a successful business man. Such qualities C. W. Eberlein must have possessed to have secured, without the aid of personal influence, the position of secretary of the St. Paul Trust Company when hardly twenty-five years of age, and which he has held since that time, a period of over seven years. Adam L. Eberlein, the father of Charles, was

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a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and descended from a line of substantial German and Scotch-Irish families, old settlers in that region. His wife, Eliza Turner Wood (Eberlein), was born at "Kennerslie," the old family scat in Northumberland County, Virginia, a descendant of the early settlers of the northern portion of that state, and, by her descent through the Ball, Kenner and Turner families, connected with many of the old families of Virginia. She was a great grand-daughter of Colonel Rodham Kenner, a very active patriot in events prior to and during the War of Revolution. Her father, Frederick Wood, was a native of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and a member of the New England family of that name descended from Puritan stock. Charles was born October 3, 1863, at McConnelsville, Morgan County, Ohio. His early education was received in the public schools of his native town, graduating from the high school in his sixteenth year. He then commenced his business life by assisting the postmaster at McConnelsville,

CHARLES WOOD EBERLEIN.

holding this position of assistant postmaster for a couple of years, though for a time working as a clerk in the postoffice at Columbus, Ohio. In 1881 and 1882 he served as deputy clerk for the court of common pleas of Morgan County. Desiring to obtain a better education he entered Denison University, Granville, Ohio, the fall of the latter year, spending two years in college Mr. Eberlein then engaged in newspaper work and edited the McConnelsville Herald during 1885 and 1886. In June of the latter year he removed to St. Paul and took a clerical position in the business office of the St. Paul Dispatch. Early the following year he became business manager and secretary of that corporation. In the spring of 1888, however, he resigned this position and entered the office of the St. Paul Trust Company, his occupation being that of bookkeeper. He had been with this concern but a few months when he was elected to the office of secretary of the corporation, which office he still retains. At college he was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. In politics he is an Independent Republican. Mr. Eberlein is a member of Woodland Park Baptist Church of St. Paul. He is not married.

JAMES HENRY DUNN.

JAMES HENRY DUNN.

Dr. Dunn is a physician and surgeon in Minneapolis, the son of James and Mary O'Hair Dunn, of Dublin, Ireland. James Dunn was a merchant who failed in 1845 and emigrated to America. He served in the Mexican war and located in Indiana. Subsequently he removed to Minnesota, and in 1854 took a farm in Winona County on a soldiers' warrant. The subject of this sketch was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana. May 29, 1853. He lived on his father's farm till he was fifteen, and received his early education in the common and higher schools of Winona County. He entered the state normal school at Winona where he graduated in 1872. He took private instruction in the modern languages, studied in medicine at Rush Medical College and was graduated from the medical department of the University of New York City, March, 1878. He was instructor in the second state normal school in 1878 and 1879, and engaged in general medical practice till 1883. He then went abroad to pursue his studies, and in 1884 and 1885 took post-graduate studies, in the German universities of Heidelberg and Vienna, giving his especial study to such medical branches as at that time were, in default of laboratories here, more successfully taught in Europe than in America. A short observation of French practice was made during a summer of Paris. He also took a short tour of Italian hospitals. On his return to America he located in Minneapolis, where he has since practiced his profession. He was elected city physician in 1887 and 1888, and organized the first city hospital. He has been surgeon in charge of St. Mary's Hospital since its foundation in 1887, and surgeon to Asbury Hospital since 1884. He is consulting surgeon of the Great Northern Railway Company, professor of genito-urinary and adjunct professor of clinical surgery in the University of Minnesota. His practice, though at first general, has become especially surgical, genito-urinary and consulting, Dr. Dunn having become one of the most prominent consulting practitioners in the Northwest. His ambition is to excel in the great art of clinical diagnosis and surgical technique, rather than to pursue special and original researches, though

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many experimental studies to confirm or refute new medical and surgical theories have been pursued. For example, some disputed in Minnesota, a study of one hundred and fifty four cases published in 1888, experimental work in abdominal surgery and an original application of a supracubic cystotomy for cancers of the urethra (Annals of Surgery, 1894.) A new method of tenotomy is now in preparation. Dr. Dunn is a teacher, a student, investigator and practitioner of that which has been discovered and believed, rather than one absorbed in the new to the exclusion of the old. He has had a wide experience and large success with all established procedures of general surgery, and is conservative in adopting the new and little-tried measures until their value and usefulness have been proven. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club, the State Historical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Association, and an ex-president of the latter, the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the Association of American Obstetricians and 379 gynecologists, and is a frequent contributor to various medical and surgical journals. Dr. Dunn has one of the largest private libraries in the Northwest, especially complete in new and old literature of American, English, French and German surgical authorities. He was married in 1885 to Agnes, daughter of Hon. J. L. Macdonald, formerly judge of the Third Judicial District, now practicing attorney of St. Paul. They have one child, James L., aged eight years.

GEORGE PARKER.

The name which stands at the head of this sketch is that of the mayor of Hastings, a broad-minded, public-spirited man, jealous of the reputation of the city which he represents, and deserving of credit for the efficient and able manner in which he has conducted its affairs. George Parker was born in the village of Pakenham, Ontario, in 1849. He lived with his parents until twenty-six years of age, in the meantime acquiring a good, liberal education, and also spending considerable of his time in work on the farm. In 1875 he engaged in the mercantile business in the province of Manitoba, but removed to St. Vincent, Minnesota, in 1878, where he established himself in the livery business. In 1882 Mr. Parker again engaged in farming in Pembina, North Dakota, but the following

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year he entered upon the business of railroad contracting and building. The first contract was on the Canadian Pacific westward from Winnipeg. After the completion of that line he obtained a contract in Iowa on the extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul from Cedar Rapids to Ottumwa. In the fall of 1884 he built small portion of the then Minnesota Northwestern, now the Chicago-Great Western railroad. It was about this time that he located in Hastings, where he has since resided. Mr. Parker is a Republican in politics, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs. In the spring of 1895 he was elected mayor of Hastings on the Republican ticket, and re-elected in 1896. He is a member of the I. O.

GEORGE PARKER.

O. F. and the A. O. U. W. He is a member of the Baptist church, and was married April 20, 1875, at Pakenham, Ontario to Miss Mary M. Hemenway. Two children have been born to them, Mary Maud and Dora May, of whom the former is deceased. Mr. Parker's parents were of Irish extraction, born in the North of Ireland. His father, George Parker, came to Ontario when but a boy, locating at Perth, where he learned the cooper's trade. He subsequently conducted a large coopering establishment at Pakenham with satisfactory financial results. He was a strong supporter of the Reform party and an active participant in public affairs. His wife, the mother of George Parker, was Miss Abalinda Eliza Toughey, who emigrated with her parents from Ireland to Quebec in her childhood. Later she became a resident of Perth, where she was married. Mayor Parker, of Hastings, is an ardent advocate of temperance principles and a total abstainer himself, and has not only done much to encourage the virtue of temperance in the city over which he presides, but he has also done much to attract capital and build up the commercial interests of that community.

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STEPHEN MILLER

STEPHEN MILLER

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The fourth governor of Minnesota, Stephen Miller, was born in Perry, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1816, the son of David and Rosanna Miller, and the grandson of Melchor Miller, who came to America from Germany about 1785. His education was secured in the common schools of Cumberland Country, which were not of a high order in that early, but he added largely to this rather slender stock of information by extensive reading and research at a later day. He was ambitious and possessed of energy and determination that enabled him to make a success of everything he undertook. In 1834, at the age of eighteen, he was in the forwarding and commission business in Harrisburg, in which he prospered for years. At this period of his life he was married to Miss Margaret Funks, of Dauphin County, who was a helpmeet in every true sense, and encouraged him in his ambition to make a mark in the world. In politics as a young man he was a Whig, which party made him probate officer of Dauphin County in 1849, and kept him in that office until 1855. Besides attending to his public duties during these years, he edited the Telegraph, an influential Whig newspaper, published at Harrisburg. In 1855 Governor Pollock appointed him flour inspector at Philadelphia, a position he held until 1858, when failing health caused him to go into the new West. He came to Minnesota, locating in St. Cloud, one of whose leading merchants he soon became. In two years he was made delegate at large to the national Republican convention which nominated Lincoln for the presidency, and the same year his name headed the electoral ticket in Minnesota. At the commencement of the war Mr. Miller enlisted as a private. Before he had seen any service, however, Governor Ramsey appointed him as lieutenant colonel of the First Infantry, and he served with that regiment in the Army of the Potomac until September, 1862 when he was made a colonel and placed in command of the Seventh regiment. His first campaign as commander of this regiment was against the Sioux Indians in this state, where he distinguished himself for gallantry and ability. It was under his direction that the thirty-eight Indians who had been convicted of murder, were hanged at Mankato at the close of the Indian outbreak. Subsequently he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, but saw no service in that capacity, being elected governor of the state in the fall of 1863. As governor he contributed in every way possible to the comfort of Minnesota

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troops in the field, and favored the plan of the government to bring the war to a speedy and successful close. After retiring from the office of governor he was out of politics until 1873, when he was sent to the legislature to represent the six southwestern countries of the state. In 1876 he was again on the Republican electoral ticket, and was the messenger who carried the official result to Washington. He was employed by the Sioux City & St. Paul railroad land company during the last years of his life, and resided first at Windom and later at Worthington, in which later place he died in 1881. The funeral was attended by a large company of people from St. Paul, and he was buried with Masonic honors. Of four children, one, a daughter, died in infancy. The eldest son fell at Gettysburg, fighting for his country. The second son was a captain and commissary 381 in the army, but has for some years been lost sight of by the people of this state. The youngest son is an employee of the government in the printing office in Washington.

THEODORE LEOPOLD SCHURMEIER.

Mr. Schurmeier is one of the leading representatives of commercial life in the city of St. Paul, a member of the firm of Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, wholesale dry goods merchants. What success he has achieved in business life is due entirely to his untiring perseverance and devotion to the commercial affairs in which he was engaged. Theodore Leopold Schurmeier was born at St. Louis, Missouri, March 14, 1852, the son of Caspar II. Schurmeier and Caroline Schurmeier. His father was engaged in the wagon and carriage manufacturing business in that city, but in 1854 moved with his family to St. Paul, where he has since lived and become a well-known business man. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of that city, and in the Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio. He entered the employ of J. J. Hill now president of the Great Northern system, in 1870, when but eighteen years of age. He was employed in the railroad offices for four years, when he was engaged as a bookkeeper for the First National Bank of St. Paul. Shortly afterward he was made teller of that institution, occupying this position until 1878. The wholesale dry goods firm of Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier was organized July 1, of that year. Mr. Schurmeier becoming one of the constituent members, with which he

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has been connected ever since, having in charge the finances and credit of this business concern since its organization. Mr. Schurmeier has been very successful from the start. He has a natural aptitude for business life, and to the thorough training which he had had in commercial affairs and methods, his sagacious conduct of the business and his faithful discharge of the responsible duties entrusted to him, is due, in great measure, the prosperity which the firm enjoys. He is held in high

THEODORE LEOPOLD SCHURMEIER.

esteem by all his business associates for his sound judgment and his careful and conservative handling of the vital interests of the firm with which he is connected. Mr. Schurmeier seldom errs in his calculations touching the financial interests of which he has charge, and as a financier his judgment is never questioned. Aside from his interest in the firm of Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, he is interested largely in other financial institutions. He is a director of the First National Bank of St. Paul, also in the St. Paul Trust Company, and is the owner of considerable valuable real estate in that city. Mr. Schurmeier is liberal in his views and generous in his contributions to all worthy and benevolent objects of charity. He is president of the Minnesota State Immigration Association, also of the Northwestern Immigration Association, covering all of what is commonly known as the Northwestern states, and including the Province of Manitoba. He is also trustee of St. Luke's hospital. In November, 1882, he was married to Caroline Eudora Gotzian, and has three children, Conradine, Theodora and Hildegard. Mr. and Mrs. Schurmeier's residence on Crocus Hill is a model of architectural beauty and elegance, indicative of the refined tastes of the owners.

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AUGUSTUS LUTHER CROCKER

AUGUSTUS LUTHER CROCKER.

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A. L. Crocker is one of those active, enterprising business men who have done so much to make Minneapolis what it is, the commercial, industrial and financial metropolis of the Northwest. He comes of old New England stock which originally emigrated to this country from England. On both sides the family records carry back the line of descent through a long line of honorable and useful men. His father, Thomas Crocker, was a man of considerable property, whose place of business was at Paris, Oxford County, Maine. His mother's maiden name was Almira Davis, whose family was also prominent in the annals of New England. Augustus Luther was born at Paris, Maine, May 4, 1850. He attended the public schools of his native town and also at Paris Hill academy, where he prepared for Bowdoin College. He received the degree of A. M. from that institution in 1873, and also took a post-graduate course in mechanical engineering. After taking his engineering degree, he went to Europe in 1875 to pursue his engineering studies and for the advantages of travel. He traveled extensively on the Continent until 1877, when he returned to America and was for three years interested in the construction and management of openhearth and Bessemer steel works at Springfield, Illinois, and also at St. Louis. In the fall of 1880 he came to Minnesota and located at Minneapolis, where he engaged in business in the manufacturing and machinery line. Subsequently he went into the real estate and investment business. Mr. Crocker possesses an active mind and is a man of great energy and industry. He takes an active interest in whatever make for the benefit of the city at large, and has attained a leading position among the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of the city. It was at his suggestion and largely through his efforts that the Business Men's Union was organized in 1890 of which organization he was the first secretary. In 1893 he took an active part in the reorganization of the Board of Trade and was elected as its president. In January, 1895, the Northwest Business Federation was organized and Mr. Crocker was elected president, representing the Minneapolis Board of Trade. Among other important matters of public interest to which he has given a great deal of attention is the development of deep waterways and the project of connecting the great lakes with the Atlantic ocean by ship canal. Mr. Crocker was sent to the Toronto convention as a representative of the Board of Trade in 1894, and was

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there chosen chairman of the executive committee. He has made a special study of the subject of deep waterways and inland navigation, and prior to the Cleveland convention of 1895 carried on an active campaign among the representatives of the Northwestern and New England states in Congress, enlisting their interest in the project and pledging them to the support of legislation favorable to the construction and maintenance of deep waterways between the lakes and from the lakes to the Atlantic Coast. The success of the Cleveland convention in 1895 was largely due to his efforts in this respect and in recognition of his services he was continued in the responsible position of chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Crocker has also taken a deep interest in the cause of good city government and represented 383 the Board of Trade in the municipal reform convention at Philadelphia in 1894, which organized the National Municipal Reform League, and also represented the same body in the national municipal reform convention in Minneapolis in December of the same year. He is a member of the executive committee of the National Municipal League, and a life member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and is a member of the Minneapolis Library Board. Mr. Crocker is a member of the Presbyterian Church, where the same activity which he manifests in business affairs is enlisted in the cause of religion and good morals. He was married January 3, 1883, to Clara Peabody. They have three children, Ruth, Catharine and Thomas.

RICHARD ENOS THOMPSON.

R. E. Thompson is a prominent lawyer and politician of Preston, Fillmore County, Minnesota. Though a native of that county, he is of Norwegian ancestry. His father, Iver Thompson, came from Norway in 1848. He first lived in Chicago, and while there was married to Miss Cecilia Walder. Miss Cecilia was also a native of Norway, but she came to this country with her parents in 1837, settling in Michigan. A few years later they came to Fillmore County and settled on a farm. Here their son Richard was born in the year 1857. He attended the common schools in his vicinity, following the pursuit of enlarging their farm work, afterwards as he grew to manhood, teaching in the district schools of the vicinity. From 1874 to 1879 he taught almost continuously, and at the latter date he

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commenced the study of law in the office of Judge H. R. Wells at Preston, Minnesota, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1881, and entered into partnership with Judge A. D. Gray, under the firm name of Gray & Thompson. The firm opened an office and commenced practice in Preston. They have been very successful and have built up an extensive law business, which they still enjoy. For the last ten years Mr. Thompson, with his brother, A. W. Thompson, has also been in the abstract business of Fillmore

RICHARD ENOS THOMPSON.

County, the office being maintained under the name of Thompson Brothers having the original and only set of abstract books and tract index of Fillmore County. Mr. Thompson has always been a Republican. At an early date he took an interest in the local politics and soon became an influential man in his county. He was deputy clerk in the district court of Fillmore County from 1881 to 1885. In the fall of 1882 he was elected as a member of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature. During the session which followed he was one of the few who voted for the Hon. William Windom from first to last in the memorable struggle in which Windom was defeated by D. M. Sabin. In 1885 Mr. Thompson was re-elected to the House of Representatives and served with honor during that term. In November, 1894, he was elected to the State Senate for four years, ending in 1898. From 1890 to 1895 he was a member of the State Central Republican Committee. More than ten years ago Mr. Thompson became a Master Mason, and is now a Knights Templar in the Malta Commandery, No. 25, at Preston. On December 16, 1884, he was married to Anna Thompson, and they have two children, Victor C. born September 26, 1885 and Inez born May 13, 1891.

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JAMES II. TUTTLE.

JAMES II. TUTTLE.

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Rev. James H. Tuttle, D. D., was born at Salisbury, Herkimer County, New York, July 27, 1824. In his youth he attended for a while the academy at Fairfield, New York, and afterwards spent two years in Clinton Liberal Institute. Plans were formed for attending Harvard University, but they were carried out. All his life Dr. Tuttle has been a diligent and faithful student and a great traveler. Few men are better informed upon all subjects or can put their knowledge into more attractive form or employ it for more practical purposes. He was brought up in a Baptist family, but when quite young his religious views changed and he became a Universalist. Soon after this change took place he decided to enter the ministry. His first settlement was at Richfield Springs, New York, when he was but twenty years of age. The next one at Fulton, Oswego County, in the same state, where, in 1848, he married Miss Harriet E. Merriman. Of this union two sons were born. The mother died in Dresden, Germany, where she had gone, hoping to recover health and strength. Her death occurred in 1873. In 1886 the elder son, James, passed away in his early manhood. He was a man of sterling worth, spotless integrity and great business ability—universally honored. The younger son, George H., is one of the most prominent of the younger surgeons in New York City. The subject of this sketch remained at Fulton until 1853, when he was called to Rochester, New York. The success of his ministry in the two smaller fields he had cultivated, made the larger church, in the more important place, feel sure that he who had been so “faithful over a few things,” was qualified for greater responsibilities. These hopes were not in vain. His ministry increased in excellence and power. In 1859 he removed to Chicago, taking the pastorate of the Second Universalist Church, which rapidly grew in numbers and influence under his ministry. In 1866 a few Universalist families in Minneapolis were worshipping in Harrison's Hall, while their first meeting-house was being erected. Dr. Tuttle came up from Chicago to preach before the Universalist convention of the state. The trustees of the new society invited him to bring his family, spend the summer vacation at Minneapolis, and preach for them on Sunday. He came and the summer lengthened into a pastorate of a quarter of a century. “I have had five pastorates in all,” he says, “and my last three pastorates cover thirty-eight years. No minister has been more fortunate in the gift of noble, generous parishes. Half a

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century! What changes have happened during this period! A majority of the world's greatest inventions date within it. Compare our whole country, our Northwest especially, to-day with what they were fifty years ago. What revolutions, and what progress in religious thought have everywhere occurred in this space of time!" The Church of the Redeemer grew, under his pastorate, with the growth of the city, from handful of worshippers to a large and powerful congregation. In 1891, having completed his twenty-fifth year of service, he retired from active work, and his associate, Rev. Marion D. Shutter, was chosen pastor. The title of Pastor Emeritus for life was conferred upon Dr. Tuttle. The completion of his twenty-year in the pastorate was publicly celebrated—representatives of all denominations 385 in the city taking part. Dr. Tuttle's life is interwoven with the history of the city. No man stands higher than he in the estimation of the community. He has been prominent in all good works, identified with all charitable and humane enterprises, and always upon the side of rational reforms. His influence has extended far beyond this city, and in neighboring towns and states he has been widely sought for the lectures platform as well as for the pulpit. He is known and loved by people of all religious beliefs and of no religious belief—by all who recognize the supremacy of character.

ISAAC ALBERT BARNES.

Isaac Albert Barnes is a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and traces his ancestry back to the early settlement of the country. His father, Isaac Barnes, Jr., and his mother, Emily Weston (Barnes), were both born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and moved to New Bedford about 1850. The family line is easily traced back to John Barnes, who settled in Plymouth in 1632, twelve years after the town was founded. Isaac Barnes, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Isaac Albert Barnes was born in New Bedford, September 7, 1852. His family were people of moderate circumstances, and although eager to obtain an education he was denied the advantages of college training. He attended the public schools and a private school at New Bedford, and gained experience and self-reliance, as many other successful men have, as a little street merchant selling newspapers and apples. But he had determined

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to be a lawyer, and finally succeeded in entering the Albany law school, where he graduated in 1877. He also read law in the office of Barney & Knowlton, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and was admitted to the bar of that state from their office. This firm was among the leading members of the Eastern bar, Mr. Barney having been for a number of years associated with Ben Butler, while Mr. Knowlton is now attorney general of Massachusetts. Mr. Barnes also practiced law in Boston for a time,

ISAAC ALBERT BARNES.

and March 10, 1882, came to Minneapolis in search of a wider and more promising field for a young attorney. He was induced to select Minneapolis as his home through a previous family acquaintance with the late Judge John M. Berry. Since his arrival here he has been engaged in the practice of law, and has also made considerable investment in real estate. He was interested in platting and selling Barnes's addition to the city of Minneapolis. Barnes' re-arrangement of Wright's addition, Barnes' subdivision in Layman's addition, Coplin's re-arrangement and Cole and Weeks' re-arrangement. Mr. Barnes is a Republican, and while he has never held any public office, has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He is a member of the Congregational Club of Minnesota; was twice a member of the executive committee. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis and of Plymouth Congregational church. September 7, 1886, he was married to Lizzie L. Wilson, daughter of Hon. Hudson Wilson, of Faribault, Minn. They have three children living, Harriet W., Katherine and Sarah Elizabeth. Mr. Barnes has a pleasant home on Stevens avenue, and he and Mrs. Barnes enjoy the society and friendship of a large circle of cultivated people.

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JAMES PAIGE.

JAMES PAIGE.

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James Paige, an attorney at law, and a teacher in the law department of the University of Minnesota, was born November 22, 1863, at St. Louis. His father is Rev. James Alexander Paige, a minister of the Presbyterian church for over forty years. Rev. Mr. Paige was a graduate of Princeton College and Theological Seminary, and was the first chaplain appointed in the War of the Rebellion by Abraham Lincoln. His commission was dated June 4, 1862, and he was assigned to the hospitals in the city of St. Louis, where he remained in service during the entire war. He is now pastor of the Presbyterian church at Carlton, Minnesota. His wife, Caroline Howe Paige, was the daughter of Hon. Zimri Howe, of Castleton, Vermont. Her grandfather, John Howe, served in the war of the Revolution, and her father, Zimri Howe, was drafted in the War of 1812, and served as secretary to General Ormes. He was a graduate of Middlebury College, of which he afterwards became trustee, and for many years was prominent at the bar and on the bench of his native state. Another ancestor of Mr. Paige's, whose name was McGoun, received by grant from George III., the water power and adjacent land at Ware, Massachusetts. It is thus seen that Mr. Paige traces his ancestry back to very early New England times. His own life, however, with the exception of his years at college, has been spent in the West. His early education was obtained in the common schools and high schools of Illinois and Missouri. At the age of sixteen he entered Philips Andover Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts; here he was first inspired with a desire for a collegiate and professional education. Graduating from Andover in 1883, he at once entered Princeton College, from which institution he graduated in 1887, receiving the degree of A. B. While in college, Mr. Paige was president of his class for some time, and he is now permanent secretary of the class organization. He was a Cliosophic and received the medal for the best disputation in the Baird prize, with special commencement honors in economics. Three years after graduating he received the degree of A. M. from Princeton. Shortly after leaving college Mr. Paige came to Minneapolis, and in the fall of 1887 he commenced the study of law. When the law department of the University of Minnesota was established, a year later Mr. Paige matriculated. He graduated from the law school in 1890 with the degree of LL. B., and he received the degree of LL. M. from the same institution about three years later. In

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1890 Mr. Paige was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership for the practice of law with his brother, Howe Paige, under the firm name of Paige & Paige, which partnership still continues. After being admitted to the bar he became quiz master in the college of law, and subsequently he became teacher in the same institution. He has continued as a teacher in the law school for the past seven years. During this time, in addition to his professional work, he has published the following books: "Illustrative Cases in Torts," "Illustrative Cases in the Law of Domestic Relations," "Illustrative Cases in Partnership," "Illustrative Cases in Agency," "Illustrative Cases in Commercial Paper," and "Charts in Real Property;" and has now in course of publication, "Illustrative Cases in Criminal Law." These books are used largely throughout 387 the law schools of the United States. Mr. Paige is a member and officer of Westminster Presbyterian church. He was married on June 10, 1895, to Miss Mabeth Hurd, daughter of Dr. Edward P. Hurd, of Newburyport, Massachusetts.

CLAUDE BASSETT LEONARD.

Claude Bassett Leonard is engaged in the practice of law in Minneapolis. His father is Rev. Charles H. Leonard, D. D. Dr. Leonard was pastor of the Church of the Redeemer (Universalist) at Chelsea, Massachusetts, for about twenty-five years, prior to 1869. Since 1869 he has been professor of homiletic and pastoral theology in, and dean of the theological school connected with Tufts College. His mother's maiden name was Phebe A. Bassett, daughter of John Bassett, late of Atkinson, New Hampshire. Mrs. Leonard died April 19, 1872. The family have been residents of New England on both sides for several generations. Claude B. Leonard, the second of four children, was born at Chelsea, Massachusetts, March 26, 1853. He began his education in the common schools at Chelsea, which he attended until he was seventeen. He then went to Dean Academy, at Franklin, Massachusetts, where he prepared for college. He entered the freshman class at Tufts College in 1872 and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1876. While in college he was a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity. On completing his college course he entered the law office of Starbuck & Sawyer, at Watertown, New York, and remained

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with them until October, 1878, when he was admitted to the bar at a general term of the supreme court, held at Rochester, New York. A month later he turned his face westward in search of the fresher fields and larger opportunities promised in the Northwest. He reached Minneapolis November 7, 1878, and opened a law office in the Brackett Block, First Avenue South and Second Street. In the latter part of 1879 he was appointment clerk of the probate court by Judge John P. Rea, and remained in that office until 1882. In January, 1882, he formed a law partnership with Edward M. Johnson, the style of the firm being

CLAUDE BASSETT LEONARD.

Johnson & Leonard. In April, 1891, Alexander McCune became a member of the firm, the style of which has been since that time and is now, Johnson, Leonard & McCune. This firm is located in handsome offices in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank Building and is engaged in the general practice of law, special attention being given to real estate, corporation and probate law. For several years Mr. Leonard has made a special study of probate law and practice, and in 1889 he was nominated by the Republicans for the office of Probate Judge of Hennepin County. That did not prove to be a good year for Republican candidates, and Mr. Leonard was defeated, with every other candidate on the county ticket. Mr. Leonard is a Past Master of Cataract Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., a member of St. Anthony Falls chapter, No. 3, R. A. M. He is also a Past Sachem of Dahkotch Tribe, No. 5, Improved Order of Red Men. His church connections are with the Second Universalist Church of Minneapolis. He was married at Watertown, New York, April 14, 1880, to Ella J. Eddy, daughter of Henry W. Eddy, late of that city. They have three daughters, Ruth E., Emily B. and Elva L.

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GEORGE HUNTINGTON.

GEORGE HUNTINGTON.

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George Huntington has for seventeen years been professor of logic and rhetoric in Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota. He has also during this time frequently supplied vacant pulpits in churches in the "Twin Cities" and elsewhere throughout the state. Professor Huntington, however, is more widely known for his literary efforts. He is almost constantly engaged in some form of literary work. His literary labors began in his student days and have been continued more or less regularly ever since. "Shining Hours" was his first book, a juvenile story published anonymously by D. Lothrop & Co. Other books from his pen are the "Spectre of Pratt's Parish," a satire on making finance the dominating consideration in parochial affairs; "The Rockanock Stage," a story of parochial life in a small village; "Nakoma," a story of pioneer days in Minnesota; "Kings and Cupbearers," a tale of college life in the West; "Robber and Hero," telling of the famous James-Younger raid at Northfield, and "Maud Bravton," a sequel to "Kings and Cup-bearers." Professor Huntington for a year or more edited the Sunday School Teacher, and for two or three years the Scholar. He has also been a contributor to a number of papers and periodicals, especially to The Interior, of Chicago, for which he has written both under his own name and under the pseudonym of "Parson Penn," and The Advance, also of Chicago, for which he has furnished poems, articles, letters of travels, short stories and serials, many of his books being first published in serial form in this periodical. Professor Huntington was born in Brooklyn, Connecticut, November 5, 1835. He is the son of the late Dr. Thomas Huntington, and Paulina Clark (Huntington). Dr. Thomas Huntington was a clergyman as well as a physician. He was not only deeply interested in the subject of natural science, but was also an enthusiastic student of theological subjects. Jedidiah Huntington was a clergyman as well as physi- this sketch, was an officer in the Revolutionary War. He entered as a captain and was made colonel and brigadier general and a member of Washington's staff, and on his retirement was breveted major general. He was collector of customs at New London, Connecticut, under four administrations; served as a treasurer of the state, and as a delegate to the convention for the ratification of the United States constitution. Moses Clark, the maternal grandfather of Professor Huntington, was a substantial farmer and prominent citizen of Brooklyn, Connecticut. George attended the

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district school and the village academy, but the dominating influences of his youth were received at his home. Here the boy was taught Latin by his father and drawing by his mother; surrounded by a cultured home circle he learned to read and think seriously, and here acquired the high character which he exhibited later in life. When at seventeen years of age he was teaching in a country school. It was at this time, through revival meetings conducted by his uncle, Rev. George Clark, that the youth became a Christian, and joined the Congregational Church. George's parents, thinking that he had an especial aptitude for mechanical pursuits, apprenticed him to the steam engine business in the shops of Corliss & Nightendale, in Providence, Rhode Island. In 1857 he went to Chicago to erect in the flour mill of Adams. 389 Brothers the first Corliss engine used in that city, after which he returned to Providence, and having completed his preparatory studies, entered Brown University. During his sophomore and junior years Mr. Huntington regularly supplied the pulpit at the Charles Street Mission, which he had helped to found. His health gave way under the strain of hard study and for year he was compelled to live in enforced idleness. The next year was partially devoted to ministerial labors, and the year following to theological study at Andover. He was ordained to Central Village, Connecticut, in 1863, which was his first field. His next pastorate was in Charles Street Church, now the North Church, Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained five years. He removed from there to Oak Park, Illinois, holding a pastorate at this place for nine years. This he resigned in 1879 to accept his present position as professor of rhetoric and logic in Carleton College. Professor Huntington was married, June 30, 1863, to Caroline A. Mason, of Brooklyn, Connecticut. They have had but one child, who died in infancy.

CHARLES ALONZO VAN DUZEE.

Charles Alonzo Van Duzee, of St. Paul, is descended on his father's side from the original settlers of the Hudson River Valley who came from Holland in the Seventeenth century. On his mother's side his ancestors were from Wales, and settled in Eastport, Maine, early in the history of that section. Charles Alonzo is the son of Edward M. Van Duzee, an accountant in good circumstances. Edward M. has as honorable record as a soldier,

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having served during the entire War of the Rebellion, and having been promoted during his term of office to the command of his regiment as major, the rank which he held when mustered out of service. The subject of this sketch was born at Independence, Iowa, March 10, 1860. After the close of war the family removed to Minnesota and located at Anoka where they remained for two or three years. They then moved to Minneapolis, where Van Duzee senior, was active in organizing and establishing the First Baptist Church. The family remained

CHARLES ALONZO VAN DUZEE.

in Minneapolis until 1875, when they removed to St. Paul. Charles Alonzo began his education in the public school of Anoka and of Minneapolis. He also attended the University of Minnesota, and graduated from the College of Dentistry in June, 1890, at the head of his class, receiving the only prize offered for excellence. His training as a dentist covered a period of nearly five years, first in the office of his preceptor and then three years at the university. After that he taught special branches in the College of Dentistry, University of Minnesota, for two years. Upon graduation the College of Dentistry he established his office in St. Paul, where he has built up a comfortable practice. Dr. Van Duzee has served thirteen years in the National Guard of the state, and now holds the rank of major in the Third infantry. He has been for three years member of the state board of dental examines, of which he is now secretary and treasurer. He was married May 12, 1881, to Miss Fannie J. Parker, of St. Paul. They have a son named Judson P., aged eleven years, and a daughter, Ruth, aged two. Dr. Van Duzee recalls as one of the interesting facts of his boyhood that he earned his first dollar in piling mill wood in Minneapolis.

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ARTHUR WESLEY PORTER.

ARTHUR WESLEY PORTER.

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Arthur Wesley Porter is a native of Massachusetts, born at Chelsea, November 14, 1851, almost in the shadow of Bunker Hill monument. His ancestors were English Tories living in Charleston, Massachusetts, at the time of the Revolution, who, at the beginning of the hostilities, took advantage of the amnesty offered to the adherents of the Crown and emigrated to Nova Scotia. The family subsequently returned to New England, and Asa Porter, father of Arthur Wesley, took up his residence at Chelsea. The subject of this sketch received his early education under his mother's direction, who was for more than thirty years a public school teacher in Chelsea and vicinity. He passed through the usual high school grades, graduating from the Chelsea high school in 1869, and was accepted for admission to Howard College. In the meantime his voice had developed unusual quality and power and he turned his attention especially to the study of music. Among his instructors were some of the finest in this country, J. W. Adams, Signor Ardavani, George L. Osgood, M. W. Whitney, the great basso, and Dr. Guilmette, the famous dramatic singer. Mr. Porter entered enthusiastically into the study of music and united hard work to untiring perseverance. After two years with the quartette choir in St. Luke's Church, in Chelsea, he was invited to the position of basso in the Warren Avenue Baptist quartette in Boston. He was introduced to the position by Myron W. Whitney, under whom he was studying. While singing in this church, a much more flattering offer was received from the Shawmut Avenue Baptist Church, which he accepted and where he remained for nearly two years. During all this time Prof. Porter continued his studies, developing his voice and preparing himself for the work of a teacher of vocal music and voice culture. He came to Minneapolis as early as 1882, and has resided here ever since, where he has achieved a notable success as a teacher and won distinction as a vocalist. He possesses a basso voice of great compass, extending from C sharp below to F sharp above, and possessed of dramatic quality, and is equal to all the demands that may be made upon it for choir or concert singing, for oratorio or opera. In 1889 the Gounod Club, of Minneapolis, had arranged to give the oratorio of the Messiah, assisted by Mrs. Humphrey Allen, of Boston, and Theodore Toedt, of New York. D. M. Babcock, the celebrated basso of Boston, was cast for the basso parts, but suddenly became ill. Upon three hours' notice Prof. Porter

took his place and sang his score with entire success, particularly in the great aria "Why Do the Nations' for which he was warmly complimented by Mrs. Allen and Mr. Toedt. Some idea of the elasticity of his voice may be inferred from the fact that it permits him to sing successfully the part of "Lucifer" in Sullivan's Golden Legend, and also the part of "Elijah" in the oratorio of that name, and being especially adapted for the dramatic parts of these works. Mr. Porter devotes his attention almost entirely to teaching voice culture, and has won a sure place in the esteem of the people of Minneapolis as an artist of merit.

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LEO MELVILLE CRAFTS.

Among the pioneers of Minnesota was the late Major Amasa Crafts, who settled in Minneapolis in 1853. Major Crafts was an officer in the Maine troops during the Mexican War, but was never called into active service. At the outbreak of the Rebellion his health had become so impaired that he was incapacitated for active service in the cause of the Union, although it was his strong desire to offer himself in his country's service at that time. Major Crafts' family is traceable on his mother's side to the early settlement of Cambridge, Massachusetts, where Simon Stone located on the banks of the Charles River in 1635. The land occupied by him is now incorporated in beautiful Mount Auburn Cemetery; but it remained as the family estate for over two hundred years. It was known as "Sweet Auburn," and the broad sweep of lawn overlooking the river was surmounted by a spacious colonial mansion. One of Simon Stone's sons were among the earliest graduates of Harvard, and various members of the family have occupied prominent positions in Massachusetts. The Crafts family is also one of the oldest in New England, having settled in Boston in 1630, the year of the founding of the city. A branch of this family still lives on the ancestral estate. When Major Amasa Crafts, one of the founders and builders of the city of Minneapolis, located in Minnesota, he engaged in the lumbering business and in wholesale pork packing, and also acquired large real estate interests, which, with the development of the city, became very valuable. The family residence, erected in 1857 and the first brick house in the city, once stood on the present site of the

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Century building, corner of Fourth street and First avenue south, and at the time of its construction was regarded as quite a pretentious establishment. Major Crafts' wife was Mary Jane Henry (Crafts), who was also a native of Maine. Her male ancestors were chiefly seafaring men at the time when this country had a merchant marine of importance. The subject of this sketch was born in Minneapolis. October 3, 1863. He attended the public schools and entered the University of Minnesota,

LEO MELVILLE CRAFTS.

from which he was graduated in 1886. He represented his class in the home oratorical contest in his senior year. During the last two years he was leader of his class in college work, and in recognition of his standing was appointed one of the commencement orators. He gave considerable attention to gymnasium exercises and took the championship in general athletics. Mr. Crafts was urged to enter the ministry by President Northrop, of the University of Minnesota, and also by the president of Dartmouth College, but having chosen medicine for his profession he adhered to his original purpose, and prepared himself at Harvard, taking the four-year course, then optional, leading his class on the final examinations, and winning the degree of A. M. by the work attained. Subsequently, he received successive hospital appointments at the Boston City Hospital, and, being entitled by his competitive examinations to first choice, was afforded the best opportunities for the study of nervous diseases. In 1891 he was elected a member of the Hospital Club, and was received into fellowship in the Massachusetts Medical Society. During the summer of 1891 he took charge of the practice of one of the leading 392 physicians of Boston, in his temporary absence, but in September returned to Minnesota, and has been engaged in practice in Minneapolis ever since. Dr. Crafts has contributed quite extensively to medical publications, chiefly in the line of his specialty. He holds the chair of nervous diseases in the medical department of Hamline University, and has been visiting neurologist to the Minneapolis City Hospital since 1894; also to the Good Samaritan Free Dispensary. He is a member of the board of directors of the Good Samaritan Hospital and Dispensary Association and secretary of the visiting staff; is treasurer of the Hennepin County Medical

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Society; treasurer of the Minneapolis Branch of the Western Society for the Suppression of Vice; a member of the American Medical Association; of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society; a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society; a member of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association; a member of the Boston City Hospital Club, the Minnesota Congregational Club and of the Minneapolis Board of Trade. Dr. Crafts has always taken an active interest in Sunday school work, and in 1892 was elected a member of the central committee of the State Sunday School Association. In 1893 he was chosen president, and re-elected in 1894 and 1895, and is now member of the board of directors. He is president of the Minneapolis Sunday School Officers' Association, and in 1893 started, and for a year edited, the Minnesota Sunday School Herald, organ of the state association, but now merged into the International Evangel, published at St. Louis. Dr. Crafts is a Republican in politics, but has never taken a very active part in political affairs. His church membership is with the First Congregational Church of Minneapolis. He is not married.

DANIEL THOMAS McARTHUR.

One of the leading bankers in Southwestern Minnesota is D. T. McArthur, cashier of the First National Bank of Tracy. Mr. McArthur's ancestry is Scotch. On the paternal side he traces his family line back to Archibald and Mary (McGregor) McArthur, who were born near Greenock, in the highlands of Scotland. His grandfather, Donald McArthur, was also born in Greenock and married Catharine McDonald, of Inverness. He spent his last days in Cheltenham, Province of Ontario, Canada. Daniel McArthur, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Toronto, Canada, and reared to the occupation of farming. He came to Minnesota in 1857, and was married the following year to Jane Martin, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Annet) Martin, who were natives of Edinburgh, Scotland. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. McArthur were John and Margaret (Colwell) Martin, who lived all their lives in Edinburgh. Her maternal grandparents were James and Jane (Stevenson) Annett, who were born near Glasgow, where they lived and died. Daniel Thomas McArthur

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was born in Farmington, township, Olmsted County, Minnesota, February 4, 1865. His elementary education was received in the district schools and the public schools of Rochester, Minnesota. Latter he pursued his studied in the private school conducted by Sanford Niles of that place. When twenty years of age he entered the Lincoln County Bank, a private banking institution at Lake Benton, Minnesota, where he was employed two years. He then went to Dakota where he remained four years, engaged in banking, in the real estate business and in merchandise. In 1891 he moved to Tracy, Minnesota, and in connection with Messrs. Tucker and Holway purchased the small private bank owned by John E. Evans, known as the Commerce Bank, and organized the first state bank, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, which was increased to thirty-five thousand dollars two years later. On the eighth of April, 1895, the bank was reorganized and the First National Bank was opened with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. Mr. McArthur has served as cashier of the banking institution since it was first organized. The bank has been very successful in its business, a great deal of which is due to the efficient management of Mr. McArthur. In addition to his banking interests Mr. McArthur has also extensive real estate holdings. He is the owner of 393 fifteen hundred acres of land in Southern Minnesota, of which sixty-five acres lie within the corporate limits of Tracy. On this particular piece of land he conducts an experimental farm, which is managed according to the latest scientific methods. In his political views Mr. McArthur is an ardent adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and he takes an active interest in all local affairs, giving his support to all efforts calculated to advance the public welfare of the community. He has served as president of the village council of Tracy, also as treasurer, and is now serving his second term as alderman. He is a young man as yet, but his success so far in life gives promise of his taking a foremost position among the financiers of the state. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, has been past chancellor and a delegate to the grand lodge; of the Ivy Leaf Lodge, No. 36, Order of Rebecca; of Modern Woodmen of America; of the Mankato Lodge of the B. P. O. E., and is connected with the Chosen Friends, Lodge No. 100, of Tracy.

HENRY ADELBERT RIDER.

Mr. Rider is the sheriff of Morrison County, Minnesota. He is of English descent, his grandfather having come to this country from England when a boy. His grandmother was also of English origin. His father, Bradford Rider, was born in Rhode Island, and was a farmer in moderate circumstances. His mother's maiden name was Harriet Holmes. Henry was born at North Adams, Massachusetts, January 16, 1851. He had only the advantages of a common school education. In 1878 he came West and was connected with the engineering department of the Northern Pacific railroad in Dakota and Montana until 1880. In that year he went to Mexico as an engineer for the Mexican National railroad, running from the City of Mexico to Salvatierra. In 1882 he became connected with the Canadian Pacific railway as an engineer in charge of bridges. In 1883 he came to Minneapolis and was connected with the civil engineering department

HENRY ADELBERT RIDER.

of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, remaining in their service until 1886, when he located in Little Falls Minnesota, and during that summer was resident engineering for the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic near Prentice, Wisconsin. In 1888 he was again connected with the Northern Pacific railroad and remained in the service of that company until 1891, during that time having charge of the building of round houses and terminal buildings. In 1893 he had charge of the preliminary surveys of the Mississippi & Leech Lake railroad. In politics Mr. Rider has always been a Republican, and takes an active interest in the promotion of the principles of that party. In 1894 he was nominated and elected sheriff of Morrison County, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., K. O. T. M., and M. W. O. A. He is past grand in the I. O. O. F. and past grand warden of the same order, and at present is foreman of the A. O. U. W. His church affiliations are with the Episcopal church. Mr. Rider was married in January, 1886, to Mrs. Emma J. Merrick, of Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Rider reside at Little Falls, Minnesota.

JAMES WOODWARD STRONG.

JAMES WOODWARD STRONG.

The above name is inseparably associated with that of Carleton College at Northfield, which is recognized as one of the leading educational institutions of the Northwest. Mr. Strong has been president of this college since its organization in 1870, and to him is due the credit of bringing it to the high plane which it occupies at the present time. Dr. Strong was born of Puritan ancestry; he is a descendant, on the paternal side, of Elder John Strong, who came to America in 1630, and was the first ruling elder in the church at Northampton, Massachusetts, where he died in 1699, about ninety-four years, of age. This former of the American branch of the Strong family was the father of eighteen children, most of whom had large families. Many of their descendants have been prominent in the history of this country—notably Governor Caleb Strong of Massachusetts, and William Strong of the United States supreme bench. On the mother's side the family connections were with the first president of Dartmouth College (President Eleazer Wheelock) and Prof. Bezaleel Woodward, who were in the fifth and sixth generation direct descendants from Miles Standish. Elijah Gridley Strong, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Brownington, Orleans County, Vermont, in 1803. He was a farmer and a merchant in moderate financial circumstances and a man of the strictest integrity. He was active in public affairs, served his county as a sheriff for twelve years, and was a leader in the advancement of the religious and educational interests of the community in which he lived. In 1848 he moved with his family to Montpelier, Vermont, and three years later to Beloit, Wisconsin, where he died in 1859. His wife, Sarah Ashley Partridge (Strong), was a native of Norwich, Vermont, coming of a family prominent in military affairs. She was left an orphan in infancy and was brought up by her uncle, Rev. James Wheelock Woodward, who held a pastorate in her native town. She was a woman of unusual strength of character, combined with delicacy and refinement. Her family government

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was almost ideal, and her memory is held in fond remembrance by her children. She died at Beloit, Wisconsin, in June, 1865. James Woodward Strong was born at Brownington, Vermont, September 29, 1833. His early education was received in a district school. Later he entered an academy at Montpelier, Vermont, which was under the charge of Nathaniel G. Clark, who became secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and to whose personal influence young Strong owed a great deal in the shaping of his character. When but thirteen years of age the lad earned his first money working in a printing office in Irasburg, Vermont. From his fifteenth to seventeenth year he clerked in a bookstore at Burlington, Vermont. When his family came West and settled at Beloit, Wisconsin. James came with them and soon became a student at Beloit College. While pursuing his studies he was successively teacher in a district school, telegraph operator, city clerk and city superintendent of schools. He graduated as valedictorian of his class in July, 1858. Overwork in college caused him a serious optical difficulty and during his senior year his lessons were learned by hearing alone. After leaving college he was for a few months a telegraph operator and then a reporter at Madison, Wisconsin. Having, however, decided to study for the ministry, he entered the Union Theological Seminary at New York, from which he graduated in 1862. For two years he held a pastorate in the Congregational Church at Brodhead, Wisconsin, whence he came in January, 1865, to the Congregational Church at Faribault. In 1870 Mr. Strong was elected president of a college which three years before had been located at Northfield, Minnesota. At this time, however, the college was more of an idea than an accomplished fact. Mr. Strong's executive force and abilities as a leader and organizer soon inspired confidence and won friends for the enterprise. Through his influence William Carleton of Charlestown, Massachusetts, made an unconditional donation of fifty thousand dollars, and under his administration Carleton College has become one of the foremost educational institutions of the Northwest. Forbidden by his eyes, which have been a source of trouble to him since his college days, President Strong has been denied the privilege of special literary work and has written but little for publication, but has devoted himself successfully to laying the foundations of an institution broad in its curriculum, thorough in its culture and Christian

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in its spirit. The post-graduate course of Carleton's "School of Pure Mathematics and Practical Astronomy," and its special astronomical work and publications, have given the institution a reputation in Europe as well as in America. President Strong is one of the charter members of the Minnesota Congregational Club. For nearly a score of years he has been president of the Minnesota Home Missionary Society, and also a corporate member of the American Board of Foreign Missions. For the past thirty years he has been a member of nearly every national council of the Congregational body held in this country. On September 3, 1861, he was married to Mary Davenport of Beloit, Wisconsin, a direct descendant of Elder John Davenport of the New Haven Colony. Three children have resulted from this union. William Brinsmade, Edward Williams and Arthur Dunning.

JACOB FRANCIS FORCE.

JACOB FRANCIS FORCE.

Jacob Francis Force, M. D., Secretary of the Northwestern Life Association, traces his ancestry on his mother's side from the Adams family of Connecticut. Henry Force, great grandfather of Dr. Force, was a soldier in Col. Hazen's Congress regiment. He was at the battles of Monmouth, Springfield, Cherry Valley, Yorktown and at the surrender of Cornwallis. The subject of this sketch was born at Stillwater, Saratoga County, New York, March 2, 1843. He attended the village schools and Stillwater Academy. On leaving school he engaged in mercantile business, but at the age of nineteen, on August 13, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Volunteers at Troy, New York. He served in Co. K. as a private, corporal, sergeant and first sergeant. He was appointed first lieutenant of the Twenty-second U. S. colored troops, December, 1863, and promoted to the office of captain. September 30, 1864, he was severely wounded at Fort Harrison, near Richmond, and was discharged on account of his wounds. April 10, 1865. Dr. Force was at the surrender of 396 Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862, at Gettysburg during the two days of the fight, at Mine Run, Bristol Station, Auburn Ford, Petersburg, Dutch Gap Canal, etc. On leaving the army he returned to mercantile business for time but

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soon took up the study of medicine. He had also, while engaged in business, after the close of the war, taken a course of study at the Bryant and Stratton Business College in Newark, New Jersey. His medical studies were continued in the Albany Medical College, where he graduated in 1871. The following year he came West and settled at Heron Lake, Minnesota, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1885 he removed to Minneapolis in search of a larger and more profitable field. Dr. Force has attained prominence in various capacities. He is a medical director of the Northwestern Life Association, having been chosen for that position in 1887. In 1888 he was made secretary and treasurer of the association and in 1895 he became its manager. He is also a director in the Metropolitan Bank of Minneapolis. Politically Dr. Force is a Republican. His first ballot was cast for Lincoln while lying in the hospital in the fall of 1864, his vote being sent home to New York. Since he came to Minnesota he has been county superintendent of schools in Jackson County during four years; postmaster at Heron Lake eight years, and pension surgeon for the United States government for a period of thirteen years. Dr. Force is a member of the Foss M. E. Church, where he has been actively identified for the past ten years. He is also a member of the Masonic order, the G. A. R. and the Loyal Legion. He was married April 4, 1867, to Sarah F. Mesick. They have three children living, Frank Wilson, a druggist at Windom, Minnesota, Charles E., assistant secretary, Northwestern Life Association, and a daughter, May, who was graduated from the high school in 1895.

THOMAS CHALMERS CLARK.

Dr. Clark, of Stillwater, Minnesota, traces his ancestry back to the landing of the ship Mary and John, from England, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630. He was born at Quincy, Massachusetts, April 22, 1853. His father, Rev. Nelson Clark, was a native of Brookfield, Vermont, where he was born in 1813. For thirty-five years he was pastor of Congregational churches in Vermont and Massachusetts. He removed to Minnesota in 1880, and soon afterwards died. His wife, Elizabeth Gilman, was grand-daughter of Rev. Samuel Hidden, who was for forty-five years pastor of the Congregational Church at Tamworth, New Hampshire. She is now living at Stillwater, Minnesota. As above stated, the family line

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is traced back to the early settlement of the country on the father's side. The founder of the family in this country was one of the company led by Thomas Hooker, which settled on the Connecticut River, and his descendants living for several generations at North Hampton, Massachusetts. On the mother's side the family line is traced directly to Anne, daughter of Thomas Dudley, one of the early colonial governors of Massachusetts. Anne Dudley married Silas Bradstreet, who was also a colonial governor of Massachusetts. The members of the family on both sides belong to the sturdy New England stock, whose impress has been so strongly stamped upon the social, intellectual and religious life of our country. Thomas Chalmers began his education in the common schools of Massachusetts and was graduated from Bristol Academy, at Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1870. He removed to Stillwater, Minnesota, in the fall of that year and engaged in teaching. He was thus employed until the spring of 1877. About this time he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. W. H. Pratt, of Stillwater, and also served as hospital steward in the state prison in the spring of 1877 and until the fall of 1879. He graduated from the Rush Medical College, in Chicago, in 1881, as the valedictorian of a class of one hundred and seventy-two. He returned to Stillwater, where he began to practice medicine, and is so engaged at the present time. Dr. Clark has always taken an active interest in military affairs. He enlisted in Company K, First Regiment M. N. G., in 1883, at the time of its organization. He went in as a private, was promoted to first lieutenant and assistant surgeon in 1886, was made captain and 397 assistant surgeon in 1894, and major and surgeon in 1895. He was a member of the First Regiment and the State Rifle Teams from 1885 until 1890. He qualified as a sharpshooter at every encampment held since 1884, and was decorated as a distinguished rifleman in 1890. Dr. Clark is an ardent Republican. He was chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1890, and alternate to the Republican National Convention in Minneapolis in 1892. With exception of the office of coroner he has never held any political office, nor has he desired any. He is a member of the county, state and national medical societies; a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; is one of the board of managers of the Minnesota Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; is a Knight Templar and an active member of the

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Masonic order; is past master of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, and past high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 17. Dr. Clark is also active in Christian work. He is a member and elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Stillwater. He was married in June, 1882, to Miss Sarah A. Stephens, of New York City, and has three children living.

MARTIN NORWOOD HILT.

Mart N. Hilt is one of the younger, active business men of Minneapolis. He is a native of Indianapolis, where he was born October 24, 1868. His father, Franklin L. Hilt, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and moved to Indianapolis when a boy. During the war he was state inspector of arms. Later he engaged in the manufacture of architectural iron, jail work and similar line of iron construction. He died in 1884. His wife was Miss A. E. Norwood. She was born in Indianapolis, and her grandfather was one of the veterans of the state and an early settler in Indianapolis. Mart. Hilt was born at Indianapolis and attended the district and high schools of that city. He earned his first money by selling papers. From the time he was eight years old until he was twelve he devoted most of his time out of school to this work; afterwards he worked in the office of R.F. Catterson & Son,

MARTIN NORWOOD HILT.

real estate and rental business. During a vacation in 1885 his brother, Geo. L. Hilt, moved to Minneapolis and Martin succeeded him as manager of the rental business of the firm. He continued in this business until March, 1888, when he moved to Minneapolis to accept a position in the rental office of his brother, as manager of the insurance branch of the business. This arrangement continued until August, 1894, when, upon the death of Mr. Geo. L. Hilt, he succeeded to the entire business under the style of the Hilt Agency. Mr. Hilt makes the rental business an exclusive one, believing that he can best serve the interests of his clients in that way. While engaged in building up a business Mr. Hilt has had little time to give to political affairs. He has always taken an active interest in the primaries, and has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and is the Past Regent of the Cecilian Council, 1367, R. A. and a member of the

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Grand Council of Minnesota. He was first Secretary of the Cecilian Council and one of its organizers. He is a member of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1892 Mr. Hilt was married to Miss Abbey C. Winslow, a daughter of Mr. C. M. Winslow. They have no children.

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SEAVER E. OLSON.

SEAVER E. OLSON.

The above name is a household word throughout the State of Minnesota, and will be readily recognized as that of the head of the firm of S. E. Olson Co., of Minneapolis, which runs one of the largest retail stores in the Northwest. Mr. Olson was born in the parish of Ringsaker, near Hamar, in Norway, on February 2, 1846. His father was a contractor and builder. Seaver's early training was strongly religious in its character, both his parents being members of the Baptist Church and holding strong religious views, and in other respects his home advantages were unusually favorable. Tollef Olson, an uncle of Seaver's, was for fifty years a seminary professor, receiving at the end of this period a gold medallion from the king for being the oldest educator in continuous service in that country. It was under his uncle's tuition, up to his tenth year, that young Seaver received his early educational training. That the elementary knowledge he received at that early age was of great value may be judged from the fact that from his tenth to twelfth year he taught a district school. The Olson family emigrated to America in 1858, landing at Quebec. From there they came directly to the United States and located at La Crosse, Wisconsin. The father "took up" a piece of public land a distance of seventeen miles from that place and pursued the occupation of an agriculturist until his death in 1884. The subject of this sketch worked on the farm for a year, and then secured employment in a general store in La Crosse, where he worked for nearly two years. He was but fourteen years old at this time and desired to have a college education, which his parents could not afford to give him. He determined to secure it himself, however, and with this purpose in view started

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out for Beloit, Wisconsin. He struggled for nine months attending school and working at such employment as he could get to pay his expenses, but finally was compelled to give up the hope that he had cherished for so long, determined in mind, however, that his younger brother should not lack the college education of which he had been deprived. It is to Mr. Olson's credit to say that this purpose, formed in youth, he carried out later in life. He took his brother off the farm and for ten years furnished him the means of completing his studies, both in his country and in Europe, having fitted him for the honored position which he afterwards held as president of the South Dakota State University. This brother lost his life in the disastrous Tribune fire in 1889. After giving up his idea of attending college Seaver obtained a position in a store in Beloit. The proprietor of the store shortly afterwards opened another at Cambridge, Wisconsin, and the young lad was given the management of it. He held this position until January 1, 1864, at which time his former employer at La Crosse offered him the position of head bookkeeper and general manager of the store in which he had worked as a lad. Mr. Olson held this responsible position until January 1, 1867, at which time he started out in business for himself and opened a store in Rushford, under the firm name of S. E. Olson & Co. This firm did a large business, but in 1870 Mr. Olson sold out and attached himself to his former employer in La Crosse as a partner. Three years later he organized in La Crosse the wholesale and retail dry goods house of Olson, Smith & Co. This firm was dissolved in 1876, the jobbing interests of the concern being retained 399 by Mr. Olson. In 1878 he removed his stock to Minneapolis and became connected with the firm of N. B. Harwood & Co. The failure of this house, however, two years later, left the young merchant stranded. He was not discouraged, however, but in company with M. D. Ingram succeeded in borrowing sufficient money to buy the remnant of the stock from the sheriff's sale, and started up in business again under the firm name of Ingram, Olson & Co. The business became prosperous in a short time, so that in 1887 Mr. Olson was able to purchase Mr. Ingram's interest and continue the business as sole owner. The business grew to such an extent that Mr. Olson decided to make a venturesome departure. In 1893 he built a large business block on the corner of Fifth street and First avenue south, Minneapolis, in which a department store was

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opened. In 1894 he organized the present S. E. Olson Co. Mr. Olson is an enterprising and progressive merchant and has within that short time built up enormous trade, the S. E. Olson mammoth establishment being one of the largest of its kind west of Chicago. In all matters tending towards the welfare and development of Minneapolis, Mr. Olson has always taken an active part. He is said to have been one of the first to suggest the idea of an exposition in Minneapolis, and contributed a great deal of his time to make the expositions successful. He was for several years president of the State Bank of Minneapolis. Despite his busy life he has devoted some attention to politics, and is one of the recognized leaders of his nationality who espouse the Republican cause. He has, however, refused all tenders of office. Mr. Olson's church connections are with the Baptist body. He was married in 1889 to Miss Ida Hawley, of Minneapolis.

HENRY PRATT UPHAM.

H. P. Upham, President of the First National Bank of St. Paul, comes of a family probably as ancient as any in England. The name is found recorded in the Domes-day Book prior to the Norman conquest. The first of the Upham family who settled in America was John Upham, who

HENRY PRATT UPHAM.

landed at Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635. His descendants took a prominent part in the stirring events of the Colonial period, participating in the various wars from that of King Philip to the Revolution. Mr. Upham is ninth in the line from the original John, the emigrant. His father, Joel W. Upham, was a native of Brookfield, Massachusetts. He married Miss Seraphine Howe, also of an old Colonial family. She died in 1839. Mr. Upham, who was one of the pioneer manufacturers of the famous turbine water wheels, died at Worcester in 1879. Their son, Henry P. Upham, was born in Millbury, Massachusetts, on January 26, 1837. He was educated at the public schools of Worcester, Massachusetts, and in 1856, after quitting school, came West to seek his fortune in the then almost unknown territory of Minnesota. Mr. Upham reached St. Paul on March 19, 1857. It was then a straggling

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village, with little about it to indicate its future importance. Though not yet of age, Mr. Upham confidently embarked in business in the new village, forming a partnership with Chauncy W. Griggs. The firm engaged in the lumber business and continued for some years with success. In 1863 Mr. Upham became teller in the bank of Thompson Brothers, then the leading institution of its class in the city. When 400 these gentlemen organized the First National Bank of St. Paul, Mr. Upham became its teller and later its assistant cashier. In 1869 he took part in the organization of the City Bank of St. Paul, of which he was cashier. Four years later it was deemed advantageous to consolidate with the First National Bank, and Mr. Upham became cashier of the consolidated institution, and in 1880, upon the death of Horace Thompson, he was elected president. As the head of one of the leading financial institutions of St. Paul, Mr. Upham has been a conspicuous figure in the commercial life of that city for a score of years. On September 23, 1868, Mr. Upham married Miss Evelyn G. Burbank, daughter of the late Colonel Simeon Burbank. They have three children, Gertrude, Grace and John Phineas. The fondness for books and reading, which Mr. Upham has indulged to the extent of collecting a large private library, has also been recognized by his election to various societies of a literary, historical and geneological character. He is regarded as one of the most thorough geneological scholars in the United States. For several years he was director of the St. Paul public library. Mr. Upham is a valued member of the American Antiquarian Society and Society of Antiquity of Worcester, Massachusetts, of the Minnesota Historical Society, of the Minnesota Club, of the Ramsey County Pioneer Association, of St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, and of the Masonic and Knights Templar orders.

DANIEL FISH.

Judge Daniel Fish, of Minneapolis, traces his ancestry back to Daniel Fish who migrated from Massachusetts to Rhode Island in 1680. A branch of the same family also settled on Long Island from which sprang Hamilton Fish, Governor and Senator of New York and Secretary of State under President Grant. Daniel Fish, father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer, who, in 1840 emigrated from Western New York and settled on a

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farm in Winnebago County, Illinois, in the spring of 1841, and died in 1847, some weeks before the birth of his son. The mother of the elder Daniel was Sarah Ireland, member of a family somewhat distinguished in early New York history as containing a number of Baptist clergymen. Parmelia Adams, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Washington County, New York, in 1810, the daughter of Elisha Adams, whose father, Edward, was a soldier of the Revolution. Judge Daniel Fish was born on a farm near Cherry Valley, Winnebago County, Illinois, January 31, 1848. Up to the age of fourteen years he attended the district school, but at that time left home and for a year and a half was a student in the public schools at Rockford, in the same county, supporting himself as a chore boy in the family of Maurice B. Derrick, now of Chicago. On January 4, 1864, when but a lad of sixteen, Daniel enlisted as a private in Company G, Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, joining his regiment near Vicksburg. He served with it until the fall of Atlanta, coming home on a furlough, but before it had half expired, hearing of Sherman's proposed march to the sea, he started with all haste to join his regiment. He was too late, however, only being able to get as far as Nashville, where he became attached to a Provisional Division of the Army of the Tennessee. He fought under General Steedman at Nashville, and followed Hood's retreating troops into Alabama, whence he was transferred with the Twenty-third Corps to North Carolina, going by sea from Annapolis to Morehead City, and thence by rail to New Berne. Thought but a lad of seventeen, young Daniel marched with the Provisional Division as sergeant of his company, and was in the thick of the fight at Southwest Creek (sometimes called the Battle of Kinston), on the way to Goldsboro where he met Sherman's army and rejoined his old regiment. After the surrender of Johnson he marched to Washington and took part in the grand review, being finally mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1865. After leaving the army he spent one winter in a district school in Iowa, and then engaged in business as a bookseller at Manchester, in which business he remained for four years, it 401 enabling him to complete a fair common school education and to acquire a familiarity with general literature. In the winter of 1870 and 1871 he taught a country school in Jones County, Iowa, continuing at the same time the study of law begun while at Manchester. The following spring he was

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admitted to the bar, and immediately started for the North Star state. Mr. Fish arrived in Minneapolis May 13, 1871, without any money and with no property except a few dozen books. Part of these he sold at auction and proceeded on to Brainerd. For a while he worked on the N. P. railroad as a shoveler on the dump, then crossing to what is now the Great Northern road, worked his way to Delano, in Wright County where he put out his sign as a lawyer. Judge Fish's first office was in the public room or office of the Delano hotel, and he earned his first professional fee assisting the late Judge Cornell, then attorney-general, in a murder trial. To add to his meagre income he engaged in soliciting insurance, acting as real estate agent, collecting and the like. In the spring of 1872 he established the paper now known as the Delano Eagle, but five months of excessive labor as editor and general factotum in a newspaper office broke his health, and since that time he has steadily pursued the practice of his profession. In 1875 he was elected Judge of Probate of Wright County, and two years later was defeated as a candidate for county attorney. In 1879 he was appointed, by Governor Pillsbury, Judge of Probate to fill a vacancy. The fall of the following year, however, Judge Fish removed to Minneapolis, where he has been a member of the law firms of Fish & Ovitt, Evans & Holmes and Young & Fish, present partner being the Hon. A. H. Young, for many years a Judge of the District Court. Judge Fish was the first attorney of the board of park commissioners, and conducted the early important litigation which established the powers of the board and settled the foundations of the present system of parks and boulevards in Minneapolis. He was also the attorney of the board of state park commissioners and as such had charge of the legal proceeding which resulted in the acquisition of

DANIEL FISH.

Minnehaha Park. He became the attorney of the board of court house and city hall commissioners in June, 1887, and has been its legal adviser during its entire existence. The same year he became the general counsel and trust officer of the Minnesota Title Insurance and Trust Company, serving as such for about five years, but resumed his general practice in 1892. In 1896 he was strongly supported for the office of District Judge.

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Judge Fish is a Republican, takes an active part in the campaigns of his party, and was an alternate delegate to the famous Chicago convention in 1880. He was Commander of the John A. Rawlins Post, G. A. R., in 1886; Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Minnesota the same year; Adjutant General of the National Encampment in 1888, and is at present Judge Advocate on the staff of Department Commander McCardy. His church connections are with the Park Avenue Congregational church. He was married August 21, 1873, to Elizabeth M. Porter, daughter of Rev. Giles M. Porter, then of Garnaville, Iowa, and a niece of the late President Porter, of Yale College. They have had five children, Annie, wife of Rev. Charles Graves of Humboldt, Iowa; Elizabeth, Florence, Horace and Helen.

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WILLIAM HALL YALE.

WILLIAM HALL YALE.

Governor Yale, as he is familiar known, has been leading member of the bar of the North Star state for a period of forty years. His reputation as a lawyer is state-wide, while he has a national reputation as a champion of Republican principles. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas Yale, who came to America in 1637, and settled at New Haven, Connecticut. It was his son, Elihu Yale, in whose honor Yale College was named. Elihu returned to England when a child; afterwards went to the East Indies, where he acquired a fortune; returned to London and became governor of the East Indian Company. His munificent gifts to the college at New Haven caused its name to be changed to "Yale." William Hall Yale is the son of Wooster and Lucy (Hall) Yale, and was born in New Haven, Connecticut, November 12, 1831. Wooster Yale settled on the farm originally opened by Captain Thomas Yale, a nephew of Elihu Yale, at Wallingford, Connecticut. He was at one time an extensive shoe manufacturer in his native town of Wallingford; later in life he had an exchange office at New Haven, of which county he was sheriff for several years, returning to Wallingford a short while before his demise. From his sixth to eleventh year young

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William attended the public schools of Wallingford. One of his school mates of that period was Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, now United States senator from Connecticut. For the next three years the boy worked on the farm, his only opportunities for education being such as the winter term of a district school afforded. Subsequently he spent three years at the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield. When but eighteen William commenced teaching school at Norwalk, in his native state. He followed that profession there for about five years, employing his leisure time in reading law in the office of G. R. Cowles, an attorney of that city. In 1854 he secured a position as bookkeeper of the Sharp's Rifle Manufacturing Company, at Hartford, where he remained till the spring of 1857, when he came West and located at Winona, Minnesota. In the summer of that year he was admitted to the bar. He practiced alone for a while, then became a partner of Judge William Mitchell, which partnership continued until 1874. For three or four years he practiced alone, then took as partner one of his former law students, M. B. Webber, the firm being known as Yale & Webber. Mr. Yale's early associates at the bar were such men as Daniel S. Norton, later United States senator from Minnesota; the late Hon. William Windom; Judge Thomas Wilson, afterwards member of congress; William Mitchell, now a member of the supreme bench, and C. H. Berry, afterwards attorney general of the state and United States district judge for the Territory of Idaho. Even with such men as contemporaries Governor Yale soon acquired eminence in the legal fraternity. His cases were prepared with great care, and he is regarded as one of the best pleaders that ever stood before the bar in Minnesota. Since coming to the state, Mr. Yale has for more than two-thirds of the time held some civil or political office. Six months after locating at Winona he was elected city justice, holding that office for two years; before the expiration of the term he was elected judge of probate to fill an unexpired term; was subsequently prosecuting attorney for two terms; was a state senator in 1867 and 1868; lieutenant governor from 1870 to 1874, and senator again in 1876 and 1877, also in 1895 and 1897. An evidence of Mr. Yale's popularity is the fact that each time he was elected lieutenant governor he had the largest majority of any man on the Republican ticket, and the last time he was chosen senator he received five hundred majority running against a very

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popular candidate in a strong Democratic district. Governor Yale has been an active member of the Republican party since the campaign of 1856, and has been prominent in the counsels of his party in the state of Minnesota. In 1876 he was appointed a delegate to the Republican national convention at Cincinnati, but owing to sickness in the family he was unable to attend. He attended the national convention held in Minneapolis in 1892 as a delegate. The state conventions of the Republican party in 1872, and 1873 and 1880 were presided over by Mr. Yale; the latter year bringing him the honor without opposition. During the four years he presided over the senate, Mr. Yale won for himself golden opinions for the promptness and impartiality with which he discharged his official duties, and he acquired an enviable reputation as a parliamentarian. He is a fluent and eloquent speaker, and is recognized as a power on whatever side of the question he is found. In 1894 Governor Nelson appointed Mr. Yale as one of the regents of the state university, which honor he appreciated more highly than any office to which he had ever been chosen; but under a recent decision of the supreme court he could not serve until his term as state senator expires. Mr. Yale is active in church and benevolent enterprises, and has been a prominent member of the Episcopal church in Southern Minnesota ever since coming to this state. He was married in 1851 to Sarah E. Banks, of Norwalk, Connecticut, who died in 1871, leaving one child, Charles B. Yale, who is general claim agent for the Great Northern Railway. In October, 1872, he was married again to Mary Louise Hovt, also of Norwalk, who has one child. William Hovt Yale, who is now a student at the state university.

OLIVER CROMWELL WYMAN.

OLIVER CROMWELL WYMAN.

The employment of our energies upon the work at hand will almost invariably bring its reward to those using such methods in all the pursuits of life. The success achieved by Mr. Wyman, who is the senior member of the wholesale dry goods house of Wyman, Partridge & Co., is but another evidence of what perseverance in business will accomplish.

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Oliver Cromwell Wyman was born at Anderson, Indiana, January, 1837. His father, Henry Wyman, a native of New York, was prominently identified with the early history of the state of Indiana, and also with that of Michigan. His death, occurring in the latter state in 1891, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, closed a successful professional career of more than fifty years in the practice of medicine. Mr. Wyman's mother's maiden name was Prudence Berry. She died but a few months after her son's birth; her parents were pioneer settlers in the Hoosier state. When Mr. Wyman was but seven years old, he removed to the state of Iowa with his maternal grandmother. With the advantage of but a common school education, 404 Mr. Wyman, at the early age of fourteen years, began his active business career at Marion, Iowa, where he remained in business until 1874, when he came to Minnesota, locating in Minneapolis. He at once engaged in active business, establishing the wholesale dry goods house of Wyman & Mullin, Mr. Mullin having been a former business partner at Marion, Iowa. The firm's business place was 220 Hennepin avenue. In 1890 Mr. Mullin withdrew from the partnership, and Mr. George Henry Partridge, who had been associated with the credit department of the house for some years, became the junior partner, under the name of Wyman, Partridge & Co., Samuel D. Coykendall, of Rondout, New York, remaining the special partner. The firm continues the same at the present time. The business of this house has gradually increased since its beginning here, and it is now one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in the West. The business is now located in their own building, corner of First avenue north and Fourth street, a very desirable locality for the convenience of the wholesale trade. It must be gratifying to any man to realize that his early business methods, so judiciously followed, have achieved good results. Mr. Wyman's political affiliations have been with the Democratic party. He does not, however, take any active part in party politics. In 1858 he was married at London, Iowa, to Charlotte E. Mullin, who died October 1, 1880. His second marriage was in 1889, to Bella M. Ristine, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mr. Wyman has four children living.

DILLON O'BRIEN.

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Minnesota owes much to the broad-minded, earnest characters found among her early settlers. Such was Dillon O'Brien, one of the foremost Irish-Americans of two decades ago. Dillon O'Brien was born at Killmore, in Roscommon County, Ireland, on July 1, 1817. His education was received from private tutors and later at the Jesuit College of Clongowes, from which he graduated. In 1839 he married Miss Elizabeth Kelley. In 1857, with his wife and family, then consisting of four children, he came to this country, and after a year's residence in Michigan, he was appointed to take charge of the government school at La Pointe, on Madeline Island, Lake Superior. The school was afterwards moved to the mainland, near Bayfield. Mr. O'Brien remained at its head until 1863, when he moved to St. Anthony, and a little later to St. Paul, where he continued to live until his death on February 12, 1882. Mr. O'Brien's friends found him a man of rare and charming qualities. He had been brought up and spent his early manhood in circumstances which placed him beyond any anxiety as to material comforts. Yet ease and luxury brought neither enervation nor narrowing of sympathies, and when loss of fortune came he met it with undaunted courage. Mr. O'Brien grasped, as if by intuition, the spirit of American life. He recognized the possibilities of the development of the Northwest with great clearness, and with a characteristic hopefulness and enthusiasm lent himself to the work of bringing his countrymen from the crowded seaboard cities of the East to the broad farming lands of the Northwest. He was one of the first to point out the mutual advantages to the state and the settler of finding a home here. He organized the first Irish emigration society in the early sixties. It was the purpose of this society to induce emigrants leaving Ireland, or already arrived in the East, to seek homes in Minnesota. The society was productive of excellent results, not only in the actual work it accomplished, but by calling the attention of the people to the importance of the general subject. When the state afterwards formed an immigration department, Mr. O'Brien was appointed one of the commissioners. In the isolation of the long winters on the shores of Lake Superior, Mr. O'Brien's naturally fine literary powers found expression in the preparation of his first novel, "The Dalys of Dalystown," which he published in St. Paul, shortly after he went there to live. This book was followed by three others. "Dead Broke," "The Widow Melville's Boarding House"

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and "Frank Blake," all published in St. Paul. He was the leading spirit in establishing the "Northwestern Chronicle" and was its first editor. As a lecturer he was very successful and traveled extensively to accept engagements for the platform. Though much of Mr. O'Brien's life was devoted to the work of helping his fellow men to a better condition in life, he had nothing of the professional reformer in his disposition. Aside from his writing and public speaking his greatest work was accomplished by personal efforts applied on individual cases where good might be accomplished. He was a man of very marked personality, but at the same time had not an enemy in the world. This was probably due to the punctilious respect which he had for the rights of others. In conversation, where he was at his best—witty, fluent, graceful and spontaneous—there was never a word of mere gossip or scandal or an unkind allusion or an unfeeling jest. Mr. O'Brien was a total abstainer from an early period in his life and he was a constant worker in the cause of temperance. As far as he acted with any party he was a Democrat. In recognition of this fact and of his services to the community, the Democratic party gave him a complimentary nomination for clerk of the supreme court in 1870—at a time when the possibility of election to any state office on a Democratic ticket was out of the question.

JOHN HENRY KERRICK.

John Henry Kerrick is a dealer in machinery in Minneapolis, the head of the firm of Kerrick & Frost. He was born in Gilletts, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1842, the son of John D. Kerrick, now deceased, and Margaret M. Decker (Kerrick). The only educational advantages he enjoyed in youth were those of the common schools. Mr. Kerrick entered the employ of A. T. Nichols & Co., of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, as a bookkeeper in their machine works. This was his first business engagement. Subsequently he traveled for them as salesman for several years, and, finally, located a branch house for this firm at Indianapolis, which did the largest business of any establishment in that line in the state. He sold his interest in the Indianapolis establishment in 1880 and came to Minnesota, locating at Minneapolis, where he engaged in the same line of business, outfitting saw

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mills, planing mills, sash and door factories, machine shops, etc. His business increased very

JOHN HENRY KERRICK.

rapidly, and for several years he did the largest machinery business then carried on west of Chicago, amounting to over half a million dollars in the course of twelve months. The hard times of 1884 caused embarrassment, which was subsequently recovered from and the business re-established under the firm name already given, and is now conducted with success. Mr. Kerrick has an honorable record as a soldier. He enlisted in the army in the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers as a private and participated in the battles of Cold Harbor Spottsylvania Court House, White House Landing, Petersburg, and was at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. At the battle of Petersburg the flag fell from the hands of the color sergeant, who was shot in seven places, and Mr. Kerrick seized it and carried it from Petersburg to the close of the war and back to Elmira, New York. He is a member of Morgan Post, No. 4, G. A. R. He has always been a loyal supporter of the candidates and principles of the Republican party. He is a member of the Fowler M. E. Church, a new society organized in 1894 by Bishop Fowler. Mr. Kerrick was married April 1, 1876, to Mrs. Virginia A. Smith. They have no children.

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CHRISTOPHER WEBBER HALL.

CHRISTOPHER WEBBER HALL.

For nearly a score of years Professor C. W. Hall has occupied a prominent place in the faculty of the University of Minnesota. He is a native of Wardsboro, Vermont, and was born on February 28, 1845. His father, Lewis Hall, was for many years a farmer at Wardsboro. His mother was a daughter of Captain Calvin Wilder, a prosperous tanner of Plymouth, Vermont. The Hall family, it appears, migrated from Enfield, Connecticut soon after the admission of Vermont as a state. They doubtless belonged to the family

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which played so important a part in the settlement of the New Haven Colony, in 1638, and the subsequent history of the New Haven and Connecticut Colony. During his boyhood, young Hall attended the school at West Wardsboro village, and the select school in the vicinity, after which he went to Leland and Gray Seminary, at Townshend, Vermont, for several terms. In 1865, his father having moved to Athens, Vermont, his schooling was transferred to Chester Academy, where he pursued his studies, supporting himself by teaching penmanship. It was through the advice of Henry H. Shaw, principal of this academy, that the boy resolved upon taking a college course. In the fall of 1867 he entered Middlebury College. By teaching school winters, and devoting his vacations to active occupations, he was enabled to complete his course without interruption and graduate in 1871. During his college career Mr. Hall excelled in mathematics and scientific studies. He won two Waldo scholarships; secured the botanical prize offered his class; was assigned the scientific oration at commencement, and was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In the Greek fraternity life of his college, Mr. Hall was a member of the Delta Upsilon Brotherhood. There are two things in the college life of Dean Hall which, more than all others, moulded his subsequent career. The first was his love for natural history and the delightful companionship of his teacher, Professor Henry Martin Seely, which was thus secured. The other was his love and reverence for President Kitchell, then in the height of his intellectual and moral powers. The first year after leaving college was spent in Glenn's Falls, New York, as principal of the Glenn's Falls Academy. Reaching the conclusion that the Western states offered unusual advantages to the young teacher, in the summer of 1872 Mr. Hall started for the West. The position of principal of the high school of Mankato, Minnesota, was secured and filled for one year, when the superintendency of the city schools of Owatonna was accepted. This position was held until 1875. Professor Hall's scholarly ambitions led him to wish for further study and in the summer of 1875 he went to Europe, accompanied by his bride, who was Miss Ellen A. Dunnell, daughter of M. H. Dunnell, of Owatonna. They had been married on July 27, 1875. Mrs. Hall died quite suddenly at Leipzig on the twenty-first of the following February. Professor Hall continued his studies at Leipzig University until December, 1877, when he

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returned to this country and during the remainder of the winter was occupied with a course of lectures on general zoology at Middlebury College. About this time he was invited to join the faculty of the University of Minnesota, and he entered upon his new duties in the spring of 1878. He was soon promoted to the professorship of geology, mineralogy and biology. In 1891 he was relieved of the charge of biology, the rapid development of the work in physiology, zoology and 407 botany demanding the establishment of new departments. On December 26, 1883, he was married to Mrs. Sophia L. Haight, daughter of Eli Seely of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Mrs. Hall was a woman of rare brilliancy and of a broad, generous, lovely character. She died on July 12, 1891, leaving Professor Hall an infant daughter, Sophia. In 1892 the resignation of his colleague, Professor Wm. A. Pike, Dean of the college of Mechanic Arts, necessitated the reorganization of the technological work in the university and Professor Hall, who has been closely identified with the establishment of the school of mining and metallurgy, was appointed dean of the reorganized department, which was called the College of Engineering, Metallurgy, and the Mechanic Arts. The organization comprised seven professional courses leading to degrees. With the growth of the university during the past nineteen years, Dean Hall has been most intimately identified. This has been particularly true of the advancement in scientific investigation, and the development of the departments in natural history. Aside from his work as a teacher Dean Hall has written many papers. One of the last and, perhaps, that of most popular character, is the Historical Sketch of the University of Minnesota, prepared for the "Gopher," issued by the class of 1897. In 1896 he was the alumni orator at the commencement exercises of his alma mater. Most of Dean Hall's writings relate to the geology of Minnesota. As assistant Geologist on the Geological Survey of Minnesota, 1878-1881, and assistant United States geologist from 1884 to the present time, he has had an extensive field experience. For the past thirteen years he has been the secretary of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, and to a large extent has directed its work. For a number of years he has edited its bulletin and has furnished many scientific papers for its pages. Dean Hall is a member of the Congregational denomination; in politics a Republican. He is a member of several leading scientific societies, the more

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prominent being the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the American Forestry Association and the Geological Society of America.

WILLIAM WATKINS SMITH.

WILLIAM WATKINS SMITH.

Among the substantial financial institutions in the southwestern part of the state is the banking house of Griffith & Smith at Sleepy Eye. W. W. Smith, of this firm, is the son of William A. Smith, who removed from Goshen, Orange County, New York, to Oakfield, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, in 1846, where he acquired a large farm, some six hundred acres, and amassed a handsome fortune as a farmer. Mr. W. A. Smith was active in promoting the cause of education and provided amply for his own children in this respect. His wife was Miss Martha Strong Watkins, a native of Hamptonburgh, New York, a lady of superior culture and many Christian graces. They were married in 1846, and reared a family of five children, of whom William was the youngest. Mrs. Smith's ancestors were of English and Scotch descent and came to this country during the Colonial days. Mr. Smith's ancestors were Colonial settlers, and his father won distinction in the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch was born February 24, 1857, at Oakfield, Wisconsin. He remained on the farm, attending the country school in winter, until the fall of 1876, when he entered Lawrence University, at Appleton, Wisconsin. He graduated there in June, 1881, in the Latin Scientific course, with the degree of B. S. On the fifth of the following July he set out for Canton, South Dakota, where he had secured a position in what is now the First National Bank of that city. He remained there one year, when he became persuaded that a similarly conducted institution on his own account would be more to his advantage, and he formed a partnership with Clarence D. Griffith, of Appleton, Wisconsin, with whom he proceeded to Sleepy Eye, where they established a banking business under the name of the Merchants Bank. This enterprise was inaugurated August 1, 1882, and has been in operation without change of partnership ever since. Mr. Smith has had quite

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a successful business career, but has not forgotten that the first dollar he ever earned was received for hoeing corn while a boy, for a neighbor. He is a Republican in politics, though he never has taken a very active part in party affairs. He has been a member of the local school board for twelve years, and treasurer of that body for six years. He was also complimented by Governor Nelson with an appointment on his staff with the title of major. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Pythias. He is not a member of any church, but is an attendant and supporter of the Congregational church, of Sleepy Eye. He was married September 29, 1885, at Kasson, Minnesota, to Miss Ada Cogswell Bunker, youngest daughter of John E. Bunker. They have two children, Arthur Bunker and William Watkins, Jr. Mr. Smith's business interests are not confined to Sleepy Eye, but he is interested in banking institutions at Echo and Montevideo.

JOHN PATTERSON REA.

John Patterson Rea was born on election day and has taken an active interests in politics ever since. He comes of a line of distinguished ancestors. His father, Samuel A. Rea, was a woolen manufacturer. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Rea, was a soldier in the Revolution and a cousin of General John Rea, of Pennsylvania, who after the Revolution served many years in the legislature of Pennsylvania and in the congress of the United States. Judge Rea's mother's maiden name was Ann Light. She was the daughter of Samuel Light, of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, who built the New Market iron works in that county in 1807 or 1808, and granddaughter of Jacob Light, who settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1791. Her mother was a daughter in John Light, secretary of the meeting that adopted the Lebanon resolves in 1775, and who was a member of the Lancaster committee of safety during the Revolution. His grandmother on his father's side was Mary Patterson, a cousin of General Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia. Judge John P. Rea, the subject of this sketch, was born in Lower Oxford, Chester County, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1840. He attended the common schools and Hopewell Academy for four terms. In 1867 he graduated in the classical course at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. He was prize essayist of the academy in 1860 and also prize

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essayist of his class in college, and he was selected by his class in 1866, as president of the Zetagathean Society, to sign the graduation diplomas. He studied law for about six months at Piqua, Ohio, but completed his law studies with Honorable O. J. Dickey, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar August 20, 1868. He practiced there till December, 1875. He removed to Minneapolis January 2, 1876, and was editor of the Minneapolis Tribune from January 10, 1876, till May 1, 1877. Since that time he has practiced law in Minneapolis, except while serving on the bench. He entered the army as a private in Company B, Eleventh Ohio Infantry, April 16, 1861. He was tendered and declined a second lieutenancy in the Eighteenth United States Infantry, July, 1861. He helped to recruit Company I, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, in August, 1861, and was commissioned second lieutenant of that company. He was afterwards promoted to first lieutenant and on April 1, 1863, was raised to the rank of captain. November 25, 1863, he was breveted major for gallantry in action at Cleveland, Tennessee. He served until November 22, 1864, and was then mustered out on the expiration of his enlistment as the senior captain of the regiment. 409 He was detailed by General Thomas to command his escort in May, 1862, but preferring to remain in his company obtained a release from the detail. When at home with his company in February, 1864, he was offered and declined a commission as colonel of a new regiment. He was in every engagement of his company up to the close of his service, and commanded it in the battles of Blackland, Bardstown, Washington, Perryville, Galatin, Stone River, Tullahoma, Nolensville, Elk River, Alpine, Chickamauga, Shelbyville, MacMinnaville, Farmington, Cleveland, Charlestown, relief of Knoxville, Moulton, Decatur, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain, Lovejoy Station, Kilpatrick's raid round Atlanta and on numerous scouting raids. He only missed ten days of during the terms of his enlistment, eight of which days were while in the hands of the enemy as a prisoner. Judge Rea was one of the early members of the Grand Army of the Republic, having joined at Piqua, Ohio, in December, 1866, and was a delegate to the first department encampment of that state. He has been post commander of George. H. Thomas Post at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and of George N. Morgan Post of Minneapolis, senior vice commander department of Minnesota for 1881 and 1882,

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department commander in 1883, senior vice commander-in-chief in 1884 and 1885, and commander-in-chief in 1887 and 1888. Judge Rea has also been actively interested in politics, and made his first speech in favor of the abolition of slavery in 1857. In 1858 he stumped Chester County, Pennsylvania, for Honorable John Hickman, and was on the stump for the Republican party for every year from that time until he removed to Minnesota. He learned his politics from John Hickman and Thadeus Stevens, and was frequent elected to membership on political committees and in political conventions. He was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the Ninth Pennsylvania district by President Grant in 1869, and held the office until it was abolished in May, 1873. Since coming to Minnesota he has held the office of judge of probate court in 1877 and was re-elected in 1879 and declined a third term. He was appointed judge of the Fourth judicial district in April, 1886, was elected to succeed himself

JOHN PATTERSON REA.

without opposition in the fall of that year and served until July, 1890, when he resigned. He has been a member of the law firms in Minneapolis of Rea & Hooker, Rea, Hooker & Woolley, Rea, Woolley & Kitchel, Rea & Kitchel, Rea, Kitchel & Shaw, Rea, Miller & Torrance, Rea & Hubachek, and is now the head of the firm of Rea & Healey. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi college society at Ohio Wesleyan University and was president of the executive council of that fraternity for two years, is member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Loyal Legion, holding the office of junior vice commander for Minnesota for one year, and was also for one year a member of the council in chief of the order. He was brigadier general of the staff of Governor Hubbard for two years, and a member of the board of visitors of West Point Academy for the year 1893. He has always been a Republican, but refused in 1892 to support the Republican candidate for president, preferring Mr. Cleveland. On the current financial issue he proclaims himself an uncompromising bimetallist. Judge Rea is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was married October 26, 1869, to Emma M. Gould, of Delaware, Ohio. They have no child.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NELSON.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NELSON.

Mr. Nelson is the head of the Nelson-Tenney Lumber Company, manufacturers and dealers in lumber at Minneapolis. Mr. Nelson is a splendid example of the self-made man, and an instance in which the making has been well done. He was born of humble parents in Greenup County, Kentucky, May 4, 1843. His parents were natives of Somerset County, Maryland. His father lost his health and the support of the family devolved upon the sons. This left Benjamin F., with little opportunity for schooling, and when seventeen years of age he engaged with a partner in the lumber business. This, after two years, was broken up by the war, and an attempt at farming was unsuccessful for the same reason. Kentucky, although a slave-holding state, and sympathizing for the most part with the Confederacy, was controlled by the strong arm of the Federal power, and such of her sons as saw fit to enter the Southern army did so from a firm conviction of right and duty, rather than from loyalty to their state. Mr. Nelson was nineteen years of age when he enlisted in Company C., of the Second Kentucky Battalion, and went into active service under the command of the Confederate general, Kirby Smith. He served successively under Humphrey Marshall, Wheeler, Forrest and Morgan, and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, McInville, Synthiana, Shelbyville, Lookout Mountain, Mount Sterling and Greenville, besides numerous cavalry skirmishes. Mr. Nelson was in the thickest of the fight for over two years. In 1864, while on recruiting duty in Kentucky, he ventured into the Federal lines as far as the Ohio river. He had secured a few recruits and was returning with them when he was captured and sent to Lexington. While he was confined in prison there fourteen men were taken out and shot, two of them being recruits captured with Nelson, and for a time he was in danger of suffering the same fate on suspicion of being a spy. He was, however, sent to Camp Douglas, in Chicago, where he was held until 1865, when was sent Richmond and paroled at the close of the war. Mr. Nelson returned to his home in Kentucky, where he was employed in a saw mill for a few months, and then

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decided to try his fortune in the far West. It was the third day of September, 1865, that he landed in St. Paul. He only remained there one day, when he came on to St. Anthony. He was much impressed with the value of the water power, and believed the falls would be surrounded by a great city. Mr. Nelson went to work at rafting lumber, and when the season was over took up a claim near Waverly, where he built a house, but farming did not suit him, and he again went into the lumbering business. In 1872 Mr. Nelson formed a partnership with W. C. Stetson in the planing mill business. The business increased until they found it necessary to build another mill in order to take care of their trade. At this time they commenced dealing in lumber in a small way, which rapidly increased until 1880, when the partnership was dissolved. In 1881 Mr. Nelson associated with himself in business William Tenney and H. W. McNair, and, later, H. B. Frey was admitted to the partnership. Soon afterwards Mr. McNair withdrew and W. F. Brooks entered the firm. It is now organized under the name of the Nelson-Tenney Lumber Company. This company has two large saw mills, with a capacity of seventy-five million feet a year. Mr. Nelson is interested in various other enterprises. In 1887 he bought the Minneapolis Straw Paper mill, and in 1888 the Red River paper mill at Fergus Falls. These were consolidated under the name of the Nelson Paper Company. In 1890, together with T. B. Walker he bought the print paper mill in Minneapolis, and the old and new companies were merged into the Hennepin Paper Company, operating at Little Falls. He is also a director of the Metropolitan bank. B. F., Nelson commands the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens of Minneapolis in a marked degree, and has held numerous important public offices. In 1879 he was elected alderman of the First ward, and was continued in office until 1885. When the park board was organized Mr. Nelson was elected to service in that branch of the municipal government. For seven successive years he served as a member of the school board, and in 1894, when the question of the price of gas was submitted to arbitrators, Mr. Nelson was selected by the city as its representative. In the same year occurred the great strike on the Great Northern railway, and Mr. Nelson was selected as one of the committee of citizens of Minneapolis to arbitrate in that dispute. Mr. Nelson was a member of the original building committee of the Minneapolis Exposition; he gave a

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great deal of his time to personal supervision of the construction of the building, and has been on the board of directors of the Exposition ever since. His is now one of the owners of the property. Mr. Nelson is a Democrat in politics, but a man of broad and liberal views. He has served his party locally as an active worker on campaign committees, and exerts a large influence in its plans and deliberation. Notwithstanding his extensive business and many public duties, Mr. Nelson has found time to see some of the world, having traveled extensively in Mexico, Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land. His religious connection is with the Methodist Church, and his eminent business capacity was recognized in his selection as trustee of Hamline University. He has been twice married, first in 1869, to Martha Ross, who died five years later, leaving two sons, William E. and Guy H. His present wife was Mary Fredinburg, who has one daughter.

EDWARD H. HUEBNER.

EDWARD H. HUEBNER.

E. H. Huebner, mayor of Winthrop, Sibley County, is one of the progressive young Republican politicians of central Minnesota, and a leading member of the bar in that part of the state. Mr. Huebner is of foreign descent, as his name indicates. His father, who is not now living, was Conrad Huebner, a native of Austria. His mother, who is also dead, was born in Switzerland. Mr. Huebner was born in Chicago, January 23, 1865. During the same year his parents moved to New Ulm, Minnesota, and Edward grew up there, attending the common schools of the town and later the State Normal School at Mankato, from which he graduated in 1886. Soon after he entered the office of John Lind, at New Ulm, and commenced reading law. He was admitted to practice in 1888. After a year with Mr. Lind he removed to Winthrop and opened an office of his own. He at once took an active part in the politics of the county, and in 1890 was nominated for the office of county attorney, on the Republican ticket. He had always been democratic by three hundred majority, but Mr. Huebner accepted the nomination and came within three votes of defeating his opponent. This was considered a remarkable run as the opposition 412 candidate had two

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years before won over two other candidates by a plurality of nearly five hundred votes. In 1892 Mr. Huebner was again nominated and was elected, being the first Republican to be elected to the office of county attorney in Sibley County. He was re-elected in 1894, and in March of the same year was elected mayor of Winthrop. He declined re-nomination for the mayoralty in 1895, but was induced to accept in 1896 and was again elected. Among the secret societies to which Mr. Huebner belongs are the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. He occupies the office of Chancellor Commander of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Congregational church. Though now thirty-one years of age, Mr. Huebner is a bachelor.

JAMES THOMPSON McCLEARY.

In November, 1896, James Thompson McCleary was elected for the third time to congress as the representative of the Second Minnesota district. This honor has been most worthily bestowed, for Mr. McCleary ranks as one of the leading Republican members of the house, and on economic and financial questions is an authority of national reputation. During the political campaign of 1896 he was one of the most forceful and convincing exponents of Republican principles of whom the party could boast. ¶ In congress Mr. McCleary is not addicted to much speaking. His motto seems to be, "Speak well but not often." In the Fifty-third congress he made two noteworthy speeches, one against the repeal of the federal election laws, a subject which his extensive and thorough-going study of constitutional history and constitutional law had well fitted him to discuss; the other, on the tariff, in which he presented clearly the fundamental principles on which rests the whole doctrine of protection. ¶/ Mr. McCleary's most famous speech was made in congress on the afternoon of February 12, 1896, in closing the general debate on the senate amendment providing for the independent free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. In the (national campaign of 1896 this speech was the document most widely circulated in all parts of the country. Indeed, investigation shows that in point of circulation no other speech ever delivered approaches it. It was translated into several foreign) languages, and the reports show that in all forms its circulation exceeded eleven million

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copies. / In its leading editorial of January 28, 1897, ¶ the Cincinnati, Ohio, Times-Star says: "Among the men whose names have been frequently used of late in connection with cabinet positions is Congressman James T. McCleary of Minnesota. He has been proposed for secretary of the treasury; and the leading papers of the country are saying that the northwest could not have a better representative in the cabinet. It is interesting to glance at Mr. McCleary's career. He finds himself famous at forty-four, after four years of public life. Elected to the Fifty-third congress, he was an observant and unassuming member. Re-elected to the Fifty-fourth congress, his opportunity came. In the first session Mr. Towne of Duluth, a Republican representative from the same state, deserting the party platform, made a speech in favor of the free coinage of silver. His colleague, Mr. McCleary, was selected to reply. This speech in reply to Mr. Towne was a master stroke. In the array of facts, in the appeal to history, in the analysis of Mr. Towne's arguments, in force of logical statement it was overwhelming. ^ The instances of fame gained by a ¶ single speech are rare. We do not now recall another case in America of a man leaping into national prominence at one bound. The nearest approach to it, perhaps, was Sumner's rise to antislavery eminence as a result of his eloquent address on Freedom National, Slavery Sectional', Tom Corwin was at the height of his fame when he made his celebrated speech against the Mexican war. Daniel Webster's reputation as an orator, patriot and statesman was country-wide before he delivered his immortal oration in reply to Hayne. Patrick Henry was not unknown when he thrilled the burgesses of Virginia with his matchless plea for independence. Abraham Lincoln had a national fame when he made his Cooper Institute speech. Robert G. Ingersoll was a familiar name when he nominated James G. Blaine in the Cincinnati convention. General Garfield was a conspicuous statesman and orator 413 before he spoke so ably for another at Chicago ¶ that he got the prize himself. ^ In 1895 few people outside of his congressional district of Minnesota had heard of James T. McCleary. In 1896 he was one of the greatest figures in the national campaign. His speech on the currency question was distributed by the million copies and of all the literature sent out by the campaign committee it did the best service for the sound money cause." Mr. McCleary was born in Ingersoll, Ontario, February 5,

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1853. His father, Thompson McCleary, was an architect and builder. His mother's maiden name was Sarah McCutcheon. From his earliest boyhood he was a careful student. After leaving the high school of his native town, he entered McGill university, at Montreal, where his education was completed. Before coming of age, he came to the United States, settling in Wisconsin, where, after serving with great success for several years as a teacher in the public schools, he was elected superintendent of schools of Pierce county. In this position he achieved a reputation that quickly spread beyond the confines of the state. He was actively interested to teachers' institutes, and the quality of his work as an educator was such as to stamp him as one of the leading champions in the state, of newer and better methods of education. In 1881 he resigned the office of county superintendent to accept that of state institute conductor in Minnesota and professor of history and civics in the state normal school at Mankato. These positions he held until June, 1892, when he entered the field of congressional politics. During the vacation seasons of his school work in Minnesota Mr. McCleary conducted teachers' institutes in Wisconsin, the Dakota, Virginia, Tennessee and Colorado. In 1888 he published "Studies in Civics," and in 1894 "A Manual of Civics," works of much merit, which are used as text books in the best schools of the country. In 1883 he was elected secretary and in 1891 president of the Minnesota Educational Association. His specialties as a student and teacher of history and civics naturally led him to an investigation of living American economic questions. These complex subjects he pursued in all their ramifications with great diligence and intelligence for years he entered

JAMES THOMPSON McCLEARY.

the domain of politics. As may easily be inferred it was by means of this inquiry that he was brought face to face with the thought that if he should field become a member of congress, a practical field would at once be opened in which he might make a fair test of his theories. Political conditions in the Second Minnesota district were such as to favor him ambition. His hosts of warm personal friends in all parts of the district easily secured him the nomination, and he was elected by a large majority, and has been twice re-elected by an ever-increasing vote. His quick rise in public life to a position of national prominence

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is due to the years of study already referred to. His training had peculiarly adapted him for a public career, and when the great political parties in 1869 divided on the financial question, he was ready without additional preparation to take immediately a position as one of the accredited spokesmen of the Republican side. This he did with honor to himself and benefit to the party, as has already been noted. Mr. McCleary was brought up in the Presbyterian church. His wife's maiden name was Mary Edith Taylor. They have one son, Leslie Taylor McCleary, who is his father's private secretary. The family home is in Mankato.

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IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

Ignatius Donnelly, was born in Philadelphia in the year 1831. His father, Dr. Philip Carroll Donnelly, was an eminent physician of Philadelphia. He was a native of the parish of Fintona, in Tyrone County, Ireland. He came to America in the early part of the present century, and in 1826 married Miss Catherine Frances Gavin, who was born in Philadelphia in 1810; a daughter of John Gavin, who came to this country from Tyrone County in the latter part of the last century. Mr. Donnelly's mother died on June 13, 1887, at Philadelphia. She was a woman of great mental endowment. The Donnelly family is supposed to have settled in the northernmost part of Ireland more than two thousand years ago. From this point they have found their way inward during the succeeding centuries to the center of Tyrone County. Dr. Donnelly, the father of Ignatius, held a number of important positions in and about Philadelphia, and was one of the founders of the Philadelphia College of Medicine. He was respected by all who knew him and was long remembered by the poor of Philadelphia for his many charities. His son, Ignatius, was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, graduating from the Philadelphia High School in 1849. Soon afterward he entered upon the study of law in the office of Benjamin H. Brewster, later attorney-general of the United States. In 1853 he was admitted to the bar, and at once entering upon the practice of his profession soon built up a considerable business. Mr. Donnelly was nominated by the Democrats in 1855 for the state legislature,

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but declined the nomination because of difference of opinion with the party on the slavery question. During the same year he was married to Miss Katherine McCaffrey, who was a native of Philadelphia, and had been principal of a boys' grammar school in that city. This was the beginning of an exceptionally happy married life. In the spring of 1856, Mr. Donnelly, accompanied by his wife, made a journey through the west, visiting Chicago, the state of Iowa, and finally St. Paul. He was so pleased with the prospects of Minnesota, that, with Mr. John Nininger, brother-in-law of Governor Ramsey, he purchased six hundred and forty acres of land in Dakota County and laid out the town of Nininger. The new town thrived apace, but unfortunately about one year later the panic of 1857 swept over the country and Nininger collapsed under the blow. Mr. Donnelly had built a beautiful house, but found himself practically bankrupt. It was during this same year that Mr. Donnelly first entered politics. He was nominated for state senator by the Republican of his county, but was defeated. Next year he was nominated again and was beaten by only six votes. Mr. Donnelly was by this time becoming thoroughly identified with the life of his adopted state. In November of 1858 he resumed the practice of law; Shortly afterwards forming a partnership with Archibald M. Hayes and Oren T. Hayes, the name of the firm being "hayes, Donnelly and Hayes." At the same time Mr. Donnelly organized the Agricultural Society of Dakota County, which was one of the first societies of its kind organized in Minnesota. It was during the following year that Mr. Donnelly first appeared on the lecture platform. His first lecture was on "Style and Composition as Indicative of Character." This lecture was repeated at other places and was highly commended; the people of the new territory began to realize that a man of superior intellectual attainments had come among them. On June 20, 1859, Mr. Donnelly's name was presented for nomination as lieutenant-governor before the Republican convention. On the third ballot he was nominated, and was probably one of the youngest men placed in this position. The campaign which followed was a most active one and Donnelly stumped the state most effectively. For the first time the Republican party carried Minnesota. It was during his services as lieutenant-governor that Mr. Donnelly had the opportunity of issuing a proclamation, as acting governor, calling for volunteers, in response to the national call

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issued by President Lincoln. Much of the executive work pertaining to the enlistment and organization of the regiments develop upon the lieutenant-governor. In 1861 he was renominated and re-elected lieutenant-governor by a large majority, and in 1862 was nominated for Congress 415 without opposition. Within a month after his nomination the Sioux massacre occurred. There was a call for volunteers, and Donnelly jointed General H. H. Sibley, who was to be in command of the relief expedition, and went to the front. In the election that fall, Mr. Donnelly had about one thousand two hundred majority. He took his seat in the House in December, 1863, as a member of the Thirty-eight Congress. It was early in his congressional career that Mr. Donnelly wrote a famous letter to Thaddeus Stevens, protesting against the swindle incorporated in certain for expenses required to carry out the stipulations of the Indian treaty of the Chippewas, of March, 1863. Mr. Donnelly charged that enormous amounts would be stolen if the estimates were accepted. The letter created a sensation, and Mr. Donnelly regards it as the turning point in his political career. He believes it was the initial cause of the great opposition to his renomination to Congress, and of the enmity which many politicians felt for him during succeeding years. However, he was re-elected and took an active part in the proceedings of the Thirty-eight and Thirty-ninth Congresses. There was much opposition to his renomination in 1866, but notwithstanding the bitter fight waged against him, he was not only renominated but re-elected over Colonel William Colville, a strong Democrat, of a brilliant war record, by a majority of four thousand two hundred and sixty-eight votes. This was his last term in Congress. It was during this term that the famous conflict with Elihu Washburn took place. This contest with a powerful man, backed by a still more powerful circle of political friends, made Donnelly famous. His speeches in Congress attracted national attention. But in the campaign for renomination Mr. Donnelly was nominated by part of the convention, and General Hubbard by the remainder. Hubbard subsequently withdrew and Donnelly's enemies set up General C. C. Andrews in his place, who drew off enough votes to defeat Donnelly, and a Democrat, Eugene Wilson, was elected. In 1869 he became a candidate for United States Senator, but Governor Ramsey secured the nomination after a hot political

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IGNATIUS DONNELLY

battle. After his defeat, in 1868, for Congress, Mr. Donnelly continued to act with the Republican party until 1870. In that year, at the writer solicitation of three thousand five hundred Republicans he consented to run for Congress on a low tariff platform, at the same time receiving the endorsement of the Democrats. In 1872 he supported Horace Greeley as a Liberal Republican. He was prominent some years later in the organization of the State Farmers' Alliance, with which he was closely identified as long as it remained a force in politics. Since the organization of the People's Party he has been a conspicuous member not only of the state but of the national organization. During the past twenty years he has served a number of terms in the state Senate and House of Representatives. In 1878 he was the candidate for Congress of the Independent Greenbackers, and received the endorsement of the Democratic party. His Republican opponent was W. D. Washburn, and as a result of the close election there followed a somewhat sensational but unsuccessful contest before the Elections Committee of Congress. Throughout his long political career Mr. Donnelly's pen had not been idle. He nearly always had some sort of a literary venture on hand, and 416 was almost continuously an editor of some kind of a newspaper. During the winter of 1880-81 he attempted something more extended in literary work. His first book was "Atlantis," which received very extended notice and was reprinted in England, and translated and published in France and Germany. More than twenty editions have been printed in different languages. "Ragnarok," followed and achieved almost as wide a reputation as its predecessor, the first edition of five thousand copies was sold in two months. This has also been republished in England. But Donnelly's greatest literary celebrity is due to his "Great Cryptogram," in which he endeavors to establish Bacon's authorship of Shakespeare's plays. In 1889 "Caesar's Column" appeared. Of this book seven hundred thousand copies have been sold, and it has been translated into several languages. It was followed a year or so later by "Dr. Huguet," an appeal to charity written on behalf of the negroes; and this was followed by "The Golden Bottle," which has been extensively printed in England and other countries.

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It is an attempt to show, by a romance, that the solution of the world's troubles is an abundant supply of money. Mr. Donnelly has never been known to make a statement of his religious views. He has never been a member of any church, but his friends say that his book show the profoundest respect for Christianity and a most unshaken belief in the immortality of the soul. Mr. Donnelly's character is described as a most extraordinary combination of fierce determination, amiability and magnanimity. His remarkable command of language, his oratorical powers, his ready wit, his unflagging industry and undoubted courage, have contributed in their several ways to the development of his most interesting career.

JOHN HARRINGTON STEVENS.

The first settler on the west bank of the Mississippi, on the site of the city of Minneapolis, was Colonel John H. Stevens. Since he came to Minnesota and took up his farm overlooking the Falls of St. Anthony, in 1849, he has been one of the most conspicuous and interesting figures in Minneapolis affairs. Few men have the privilege of seeing great cities built up on the sites of their modest frontier homesteads. Colonel Stevens has not only seen this, but he has been an active participant in the upbuilding process. Colonel Stevens is a native of Canada, though his parents and ancestors for generations were New England people. He traces his line back to Captain Stevens, who served with honor in King Philip's war during the early colonial times. Gardner Stevens, colonel Stevens' father, was a native and a citizen of Vermont. He married Deborah Harrington, also of Vermont, who was the only daughter of Dr. John Harrington, who was a surgeon in the colonial army during the revolution. John was their second son. He was born on June 13, 1820. The boy was educated at the common schools in the East, and in the public schools in Wisconsin and Illinois, in which latter state he cast his first vote in 1842. During his early manhood the Mexican war broke out, and Colonel Stevens enlisted and served through the war. For a year or so after the close of the war he remained in Wisconsin and Illinois, and in 1849 came to Minnesota. Upon arriving at the Falls of St. Anthony, Colonel Stevens formed a business partnership with Franklin Steele, who had a store at the little

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hamlet on the east bank of the river. But the young man saw clearly the advantages of a site on the west bank. This ground was then a military reservation, and repeated attempts to secure permission to settle upon it had been unsuccessful. Colonel Stevens, however, finally secured official leave, and at once took up a farm on the site now covered by the heavy business portion of Minneapolis, and the great flour milling district. The following year he brought a young wife from Illinois to his new farm and established the first home in Minneapolis proper, or the original Minneapolis. For a time Colonel Stevens worked this river-side farm, but it soon became evident that the ground was needed for a town. He was a practical surveyor, and with generous public spirit he platted the land to which he had already become attached, laid out city lots and blocks, and subsequently gave away 417 many of them to people who would occupy them. From that time on Colonel Stevens was for many years foremost in furthering the interests of the city and state. He took a lively interest in the promotion of immigration and the exploration and settling of the country west of Minneapolis, in those days an almost unbroken wilderness. Many incidents in his long life in the state are of absorbing interest. For several years after he built his house on the river bank it was the center of the life of the young community. A liberal hospitality was dispensed. Immigrants, neighbors, hunters and explorers, and often the Indians themselves, were entertained at the old house. In it churches, societies, lodges and boards were organized. The old building, after being moved from place to place as the city developed, has at last found a resting place, appropriately, near the Falls of Minnehaha, in the beautiful park now belonging to the city, whither it was moved by the school children of Minneapolis in the spring of 1896. Colonel Steven's love for agriculture and everything pertaining to the farm was of enormous benefit to the young farming community of Minnesota. His influence was felt in the establishment of the agricultural and horticultural associations, and in the promotion of good methods of farming and stock-raising. He was the first man to bring thoroughbred stock into the state. After his farm at the Falls was made a city site, he carried on farming at other place, at one time having a large establishment at Glencoe, Minnesota. His lifelong devotion to agriculture was honored by his election to the office of the president of the Minnesota State Agricultural

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Society. Though never seeking office, Colonel Stevens was in the earlier times called to serve the public in several official capacities. He was the first register of deeds of Hennepin County and served for several terms in both branches of the state legislature. During the Indian uprising, as brigadier general of the militia, he commanded troops and volunteers sent to the front. With all his cares and duties he has during his busy life found time to do a great deal of writing and as owned a number of papers. Among those which he has conducted or edited were the St. Anthony Express, The

JOHN HARRINGTON STEVENS.

Chronicle, Glencoe Register, Farmer and Gardener, Farmers' Tribune, and Farm, Stock and Home. In 1890 he published a book of personal recollections, entitled "Personal Recollections of Minnesota and Its People, Early History of Minneapolis." He also contributed several chapters to the publication known as "Atwater's History of Minneapolis." Colonel Stevens was married on May 1, 1850, to Miss Frances Hellen Miller, a daughter of Abner Miller, of Westmoreland, New York. They were married at Rockford, Illinois. They have six children. Mary Elizabeth, the first white child born in Minneapolis, died in her seventeenth year. Cathrine D., the second child, is the wife of P. B. Winston. The third daughter, Sarah, is not living. Gardner, the fourth child, and only son, is a civil engineer. Orma, the fifth, is now Mrs. Wm. L. Peck. The sixth, Miss Frances Hellen, is married to Isaac H. Chase, of Rapid City, South Dakota. It is characteristic of Colonel Stevens that, though comfortably off at the present time, he has never made his wonderful opportunities for personal profit a means of amassing wealth. The public spirit and broad generosity of the man have made such a course practically impossible for him.

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ADOLPH GUSTAF GALLASCH.

ADOLPH GUSTAF GALLASCH.

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Mr. Gallasch is cashier of the Northern Exchange Bank, of St. Paul. He was born at West Bend, Wisconsin. His father, Adolph Gallasch, was a miller by occupation, but only enjoyed moderate financial success. His mother, Amoene Wolfrom (Gallasch), was the daughter of a wealthy manufacturer, and a lady of many accomplishments. When Adolph was but six years old his parents migrated to the North Star state, locating at Winona. The boy received his early education in the common schools of that place, which was supplemented by a course at the St. Paul Business College. After leaving this institution, he secured a position as bookkeeper at Red Wing, with Mr. W. E. Hawkins. Here he remained for two years, when he accepted a similar position with C. Betcher & Co. He was with this firm for three years, when he removed to Crookston and engaged in the mercantile business, in partnership with John W. Hack, under the firm name of Hack & Gallasch. The firm enjoyed a prosperous business and continued successfully until 1889, when it was dissolved, Mr. Gallasch having in the meantime engaged in other business enterprises. In 1887 he was appointed cashier in the Scandia American Bank at Crookston, which position he held until 1890, when he resigned, and was elected vice-president of the bank. He is now a director of this institution. In 1895 he was offered the cashiership of the Northern Exchange Bank, at St. Paul; this office he still holds. Mr. Gallasch is also president of the Polk County Bank, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota. In addition to his extensive banking interests, Mr. Gallasch is also interested in several other business enterprises, and is president of the Red River Valley Loan & Investment Company, of Crookston. Mr. Gallasch is comparatively a young man as yet, and the success which he has achieved in business is a convincing proof of his enterprising character and his abilities as a financier. The first money ever earned by Mr. Gallasch was as a bad picking hops; later working in the harvest field for two seasons. With the exercise, however, of economy, and conservative business methods in the investment of the money he had earned, Mr. Gallasch has attained a business success that promises much for the future. He is a Republican in politics, and while a resident of Crookston served as city treasurer for two terms. He is a member of the Crookston Lodge A. F. & A. M., and of the

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Commercial Club of St. Paul. His church affiliations are with the German Lutheran body. He is not married.

THOMAS CANTY.

Thomas Canty is associate justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, and a notable example of a self-made man. Thomas Canty is of Irish ancestry. His parents were Jeremiah Canty and Anna Stanton (Canty). They were both born in the county of Kerry, Ireland, but met and married in London. Thomas Canty, father of Jeremiah, was a well-to-do farmer fifty years ago, but somewhat extravagant, and during the famine of 1848 he became impoverished. The family scattered and Jeremiah left for London in search of his fortune. Thomas, the subject of this sketch, was born in London, April 24, 1854, and came to America with his parents when but two years of age. His father was a laborer and settled first at Detroit, Michigan, then removed to Lodi, Wisconsin, to Clayton County, Iowa, and finally purchased a farm near Monona, Iowa, where he died when Thomas, his eldest son, was twenty years of age, leaving a widow and seven children. Thomas attended school regularly until he was nine years of age, and was a very apt pupil. After that he was only able to attend school a few months each winter. The teachers were generally incompetent, but Thomas was ambitious and pursued his studies with great success, and with a preference for mathematics. In the spring of 1869, at the age of fifteen, he passed the examination and received a first grade certificate to teach school in Clayton County, Iowa. When he was but thirteen a dispute arose with regard to the rent his father should pay for the farm he occupied, and it was agreed that the farm should be surveyed. Thomas found an error in the surveyor's figures, walked fourteen miles through a snow storm to the house of the surveyor, had the error corrected, saved his father sixty dollars, and prevented a law suit. His mother wanted him to be blacksmith and insisted that he learn some trade. He was determined to be a lawyer. In 1872 he went South determined to find suitable position as teacher and landed penniless and friendless at Carbondale, Illinois, where he worked sixteen hours a day driving a mule used in pulling buckets out of a coals shaft. In this way he earned money enough to take him to Texas.

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There he taught school for four years, in the meantime applying himself diligently to his studies, and although unable to take a college course, he thus acquired substantially the same advancement which a college training would have given him. In the meantime his physical strength had been exhausted, his father had died and he went back to the Iowa farm to regain his health and help his mother take care of the family. He remained on the farm two years devoting all his spare time to the study of law. Owing to crop failures debts had accumulated which he assumed. He defeated a graduate of Harvard and another of the University of Wisconsin for a position as principal

THOMAS CANTY.

of a high school, took his earnings and paid a thousand dollars of his debt and got an extension of time on the balance. In the spring of 1880 he went to Grand Forks, Dakota, to practice law, but, not satisfied with the outlook, he returned October 1, of the same year, to Minneapolis, and entered the law office of Seagrave Smith and was admitted to the bar the following February. He was so poor that he was obliged to board himself, but his indomitable will carried him through. His first case was a contest over the title to a tract of land near Lake Minnetonka which had been lost by two prominent attorneys, but he took up a new line of defense and won his case. Another notable series of cases was that of the employes of the contractors engaged in opening Sixth avenue North. In this case he had arrayed against him fourteen able lawyers, but Mr. Canty won every case. He defended the appeals to the district court and again in the supreme court, but he was successful in every instance. At the time of the street car strike in 1889 he won distinction and popular applause by his successful resistance of the action of the municipal court in sentencing men to the work house whom he claimed were in no way connected with the strike. He took 420 the men under sentence out of jail on writs of habeas corpus, carried their cases to the district court, argued them before Judge Smith and secured their release. Judge Canty was a Republican until recent years and aggressive in his defense of Republican principles, but the developments during Grant's second term cooled his enthusiasm considerably. His first vote was cast for the Hayes electors, but he never

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approved of the decision of the electoral commission, doubted Hayes' election and was particularly displeased with the action of the commission in refusing to go thoroughly into the evidence. He continued to vote the Republican ticket, however, on state and national matters until the passage of the McKinley bill. In local politics he was always independent. In the fall of 1890 Mr. Canty was nominated by the Democratic party for judge of the district court in Hennepin County. Up to that time he had never been a candidate for or held any public office. He was elected and held that office for three years. On July 14, 1892, he was nominated for associate justice of the Supreme Court by the People's Party of Minnesota, and was also nominated for the same office by the democratic party on the next third day of August, and was elected. He entered upon the discharge of his duties in that enviable and honorable position the first of January, 1894. His record on the district bench was that of a careful, painstaking, able jurist, and since his elevation to the higher office of the supreme bench he has sustained himself in that regard and justified the highest expectations of his friends. Judge Canty is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. He has never married.

SEAGRAVE SMITH.

Seagrave Smith is senior judge of the district court of the Fourth Judicial District, composed of Hennepin, Wright, Anoka and Isanti Counties. Mr. Smith is of Welsh and English Ancestry. His father was a farmer and dealer in livestock in Stafford, Tolland County, Connecticut, and was of Welsh descent. His ancestors were among the early settlers at Scituate, Massachusetts, and those of his mother were English, and settled at Uxbridge, Massachusetts. Mary A. Smith's maiden name was Seagrave, from whom Judge Smith takes his name. Seagrave Smith was born September 16, 1828, at Stafford, Connecticut. When a boy he worked upon his father's farm and attended the school of the village until he was fifteen years of age. He was then placed under the tutelage of Rev. George W. Pendleton, a Baptist clergyman, of whose church his father and mother were members. After three years' study with a tutor, he entered the Connecticut Literary Institution, at Suffield, Connecticut, where he was graduated in 1848. Seagrave had made

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up his mind to be a lawyer, but his father was strongly opposed to that conclusion, and offered to transfer him one-half of his property and an equal partnership in the business, and threatened that if his offer was not accepted, he would furnish him no further financial assistance. This did not deter the young man from his purpose. He went to teaching school and reading law, entering the office of Alvin T. Hyde, September 9, 1849, at Stafford, his native town. Mr. Smith continued his studies until he was admitted to the bar, August 13, 1852. In the spring of 1851 he was appointed clerk of the Probate Court. Soon after his admission to the bar, he made up his mind to go west, but he was the only child of his parents and his mother objected to his going so far away, and prevailed upon his father to give him a thousand dollars with which to buy a law library, if he would remain in the east. Seagrave took the thousand dollars, bought his library, and settled in Colchester, Connecticut, in October, 1852, and began the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1854 he was elected town clerk, in 1855 he was elected as a Democrat to the state senate, and still later was appointed clerk of the Probate Court of the Colchester district, which office he held until his removal to the west in 1856. In July, 1856, Mr. Smith made a trip to the west, in accordance with his long entertained purpose; visited Kansas, but was not pleased with the prospect, and came to St. Paul. The outlook there was more promising and he decided to make that his future home. Settling up his business in Colchester, 421 he returned to Minnesota in the spring of 1857, and located at Hastings, bringing his family, consisting of his wife and two children. He formed a partnership with J. W. De Silva, and began the practice of law. He continued in that business at Hastings until 1877, when he removed to Minneapolis. During his residence in Hastings, he was the attorney for the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, the St. Paul & Chicago Railway, the Minnesota Railway Construction Company, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Mr. Smith is Democrat, and took an active part in politics in Dakota County, holding many important positions, among which was that of County Attorney, to which he was elected in 1857; County Commissioner, to which he was elected in 1860, Judge of Probate, to which he was elected in 1861, and re-elected in 1863 and 1856, holding the office six years. In 1867 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1873 was again chosen for

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County Attorney. In 1875 he ran as an independent candidate for the State Senate against Ignatius Donnelly, and was defeated by a small majority. He took an especial interest in the public schools, and was influential in establishing the graded schools of Hastings. But Hastings was too small a field, and in 1877 Mr. Smith moved to Minneapolis. He formed a partnership with W. E. Hale, which continued until the spring of 1880. For three years he conducted his business without a partner, but in 1883 he went into partnership with S. A. Reed, which continued until March, 1889, when he was appointed Judge of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, which position he now holds. In 1890 he was elected without opposition, being supported by all parties, and was elected again in 1896 on the Democratic ticket. In 1887 he was elected City Attorney by the City Council, and held the office for two terms. Judge Smith has been honored by his political friends with numerous nominations to important positions, among which were Judge of the District Court in the First Judicial District, in 1864, and again in 1874, and Attorney General of the State of Minnesota in 1869. In 1884 Judge Smith was the Democratic nominee for District Judge for the Fourth Judicial District, but was defeated by Hon. A. H. Young. In 1888 he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Chief

SEAGRAVE SMITH

Justice of the Supreme Court, but was defeated by Hon. James Gilfillan. He was nominated by the Democrats for the same office in 1894, but was defeated by the present incumbent, Hon. C. M. Start. In each instance he ran ahead of his party ticket, which was in the minority. Judge Smith as a lawyer and judge possesses superior ability and strict integrity, and has discharged the duties of the responsible position he now occupies in such a manner as to command the confidence and respect of the profession, and the public generally. Judge Smith is very domestic in his habits. He enjoys the comforts of home and the society of his family, and can always be found at home when not engaged in business elsewhere. He has been married three times; first to Miss S. Almira Cady, the eldest daughter of Captain John P. Cady, of Monson, Massachusetts. The issue of this marriage was four children, two sons and two daughters; two of these are still living, Cay

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and Claribel. He married for his second wife, Mrs. Fidelia P. Hatch widow of Professor Homer Hatch, of Hastings, Minnesota. By this marriage he had one son, Theron S., who is now living. For his third wife he married Mrs. Harriet P. Norton, of Otis, Massachusetts, widow of Albert T. Norton, who had live and died in Hastings, Minnesota. She is still living, but has no living children.

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WILLIAM WINDOM.

WILLIAM WINDOM.

No other of Minnesota's sons has been able to measure up to the stature of William Windom as a statesman. For ten years he sat in the house of representatives, for twelve years he was a distinguished member of the United States senate, and two presidents of the United States called upon him to discharge the important duties of secretary of the treasury. While a member of the cabinet of President Harrison, he died, January 29, 1891, and in him the whole nation felt that it had lost one of the ablest and most careful men who ever served it as head of the treasury department. Mr. Windom was a Quaker by descent, and his father and mother, Hezekiah and Mercy Windom, traced their ancestry back to Quaker families that settled in Virginia early in the Eighteenth century. He was the youngest child of the family, and was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 10, 1827, and there passed the first ten years of his life. His parents then went to Knox County, Ohio, which became the permanent family home, and here it was that the youngest son passed the remainder of his boyhood and youth and established the splendid character upon which he so successfully builded his future. As a boy Mr. Windom was attracted to the profession of law, and notwithstanding the opposition of his parents, who as Quakers regarded the law with peculiar disfavor, and were anxious that their son should learn an "honest trade," took an academic course at Martinsburg, Ohio, which he followed by a thorough law course in the office of Judge R. C. Hurd, of Mt. Vermont, Ohio. In 1850, at the age of twenty-three, he was admitted to the bar, and after five years of practice in

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his native state, came to Minnesota, locating in Winona. In 1856, after he had been a resident of this state for one year, he was married, in Warwick, Massachusetts, to Ellen Towne, third daughter of the Rev. R. C. Hatch. It was in the fall of 1858, when he was thirty-one years of age, that he entered public life, and was elected as a republican to the Thirty-seventh congress. This was the commencement of a brilliant congressional career, which terminated in 1869, when he was appointed United States senator to fill the unexpired term of D. S. Norton, deceased. The legislature elected him to the senate in 1871, and re-elected him in 1877. Mr. Windom's name was presented to the national Republican convention of 1880 as a candidate for nomination to the presidency, and the loyalty with which the delegates from Minnesota supported him during twenty-eight ballots furnishes one of the most interesting incidents in the political history of the state. President Garfield, who was the nominee of that convention, made Mr. Windom secretary of the treasury in his cabinet, and in this position he served until the death of Garfield and the accession of Mr. Arthur. Shortly after his retirement from the cabinet the Minnesota legislature again elected him to the United States senate, where he served out another unexpired term, retiring from that body March 3, 1883. From this time until March, 1889, when he entered President Harrison's cabinet to take the treasury portfolio, he devoted himself to his private business. As a national financier he had a high standing, and from 1889 to 1891, the year of his death, was regarded as one of the most brilliant members of the Harrison, administration. He achieved a world-wide reputation in connection with his plan for refunding the public debt. It was in appreciation of his skill in finance and of 423 his distinguished public services that the Board of Trade and Transportation of New York invited him to appear before it for an address. He was requested to fix the date himself, which he did for January 29, 1891. On that day he proceeded from Washington to New York, where he joined a brilliant company of New York business men at Delmonico's. During the progress of the banquet he responded to the toast, "Our Country's Prosperity Dependent Upon Its Instruments of Commerce." He spoke for forty minutes, and the applause which greeted him at the close was a fitting tribute to what was perhaps the most brilliant oratorical effort of his life. He arose in his place to bow his thanks to the gentlemen

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whose guest he was, and, sitting down, the festivities were about to proceed when it was discovered that he was dead. He had passed away from heart disease immediately upon taking his seat, certainly without warning, and probably without pain, for when attention was attracted to him his eyes were closed and he looked as if he had fallen asleep.

CHARLES MUNRO START.

C. M. Start occupies the honorable position of chief justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota. Judge Start is a son of Simeon Gould Start and Mary S. (Barnes) Start. His parents were both of English descent and from the south of England. He was born October 4, 1839, at Bakersfield, Franklin County, Vermont, and received his schooling at Barre Academy. He began his study of law in the office of Judge William C. Wilson at Bakersfield, Vermont, where he was admitted to practice in 1860. He was engaged in the practice of law until he enlisted in July, 1862, in Company I of the Tenth Vermont Volunteers. He was commissioned first lieutenant of the same company August 11, the same year. On December 1, 1862, he resigned from the service on a surgeon's certificate of disability. The next year, 1863, he removed to Minnesota and settled in October at Rochester, where he began the practice of law and where he has resided ever since. Judge Start is Republican and cast his first vote for Lincoln in 1860. His ability as a young lawyer was recognized

CHARLES MUNRO START.

in Olmsted County in his election to the office of county attorney for eight years. In 1879 he was elected attorney-general of Minnesota and served from January 1, 1880, until March 12, 1881, when he resigned to accept an appointment to the office of judge of the Third Judicial District. He conducted the duties of that office with such signal ability that he was unanimously re-elected for three successive terms and was occupying that position when, in 1894, he was nominated by the Republicans for chief justice of the Supreme Court. He was elected and took his seat on January 5, 1895. He now holds that position, the most honorable in the gift of the state, and discharges the duties of his office with great

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ability and fairness, and has the confidence of the people and of the legal profession of the state in an unusual degree. He possesses those qualities which go to make up the best equipment of the careful, conscientious and able jurist, and his selection to this office has given unanimous satisfaction, not only to the members of his own party, but to the Democratic party as well. Judge Start is an attendant of the Congregational church. He was married August 10, 1865, to Clara A. Wilson, of Bakersfield, Vermont. They have one child, Clara L. Start.

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CHARLES GRAVES TITCOMB.

CHARLES GRAVES TITCOMB.

Charles Graves Titcomb, of St. Paul, was born at Nashua, New Hampshire, March 20, 1844. Mr. Titcomb is a son of John Pierson Titcomb, a merchant of Harvard, Illinois, and of Lavinia Atwood Smith (Titcomb). His grandfather on his father's side was a graduate of West Point, where he completed his military course with high honors. He was also a poet as well as a musician of marked ability. John Pierson Titcomb's mother was of French birth. The grandparents of the subject of this sketch on his mother's side were residents of Bangor, Maine. Charles Graves received his early education at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and was early employed in Boston in an art establishment, where he earned his first dollar. He received his musical education in Boston, and in 1865 came West to Chicago, where he spent a number of years as a teacher of music. In 1882 he removed to St. Paul, and has been successfully engaged as a teacher of the piano in that city ever since. He numbers among his pupils a large number of musicians of talent, among them teachers who have achieved success with his methods. He was the organist at the House of Hope Presbyterian Church for ten years, but is at present filling the position of organist at the First Baptist Church in St. Paul. Mr. Titcomb has an honorable record as a soldier, having enlisted in the Forty-seventh Massachusetts regiment as

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private and serving under General Banks in the Department of the Gulf, from which service he was honorably discharged after the fall of Vicksburg.

ROBERT BRUCE LANGDON.

From 1848, up to the time of his death, July 24, 1895, Mr. Langdon was engaged in the construction of railroads, and a full account of his life would almost comprise a history of railroad building in the United States during that period. Mr. Langdon was born on a farm in New Haven, Vermont, November 24, 1826. On both his father's and mother's side his ancestry was English. His father, Seth Langdon, was an agriculturist, and was also born at New Haven. His paternal grandfather was a captain of a Massachusetts regiment in the Revolutionary War. At its close he settled in Connecticut, but later removed to Vermont, and was one of the pioneers of that state. The mother of R. B. Langdon was of an English family by the name of Squires. Robert Bruce Langdon grew up to manhood in his native town, receiving his early education in the district schools, which was supplemented by a brief academical course. He began his business career in 1848, as the foreman of a construction company engaged in building the Rutland & Burlington Railroad in Vermont. A short time later he left his native state in the employment of Mr. Selah Chamberlain, coming West, and for several years was engaged in railroad construction work under his employer in Ohio and Wisconsin. The first contract Mr. Langdon received on his own account was for fencing the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad from Fond du Lac to Minnesota Junction. In 1853 he had charge of the construction of a section of seventy-five miles of the Illinois Central road from Kankakee, Illinois, to Urbana, Ohio, and later was engaged on contracts for the Milwaukee & La Crosse and the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien 425 railroads. The first ground broken for a railroad in Minnesota was done under the direction of Mr. Langdon in 1858. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was compelled to abandon the construction of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, on which he had been engaged two years. During his business career as a railroad contractor, in association with D. M. Carpenter, D. C. Shepard, A. H. Linton and other gentlemen Mr. Langdon constructed more than seven thousand miles of railroad in the states of Vermont, Ohio, Wisconsin,

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Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Tennessee, Mississippi, Iowa, the Dakotas, Montana and the Northwest Territory. But in addition to being one of the foremost railroad contractors in the United States, he was connected with the management of some of the most important lines in the Northwest as a stockholder and director. He was vice president and a director of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and for several years a vice president of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Railroad. Mr. Langdon also turned his energies in other directions aside from that of railroad building, and was connected with numerous other enterprises in the Northwest. He was held in great esteem for his ability as a financier and his indomitable business energy, and his advice was sought as to a great many public, as well as private, enterprises. He built the canal of the Minneapolis Milling Company in 1866; was president of the company which built the Syndicate Block and the Masonic Temple in Minneapolis; was a director of the Twin City Stock Yards of New Brighton, and of the City Bank of Minneapolis; a partner in the wholesale grocery firm of George R. Newell & Co., and was interested in the Terminal Elevator Company and the Belt Railway, connecting the stock yards at New Brighton with the interurban systems of railroad. Not only was he active in all enterprises tending to the upbuilding of his city and state, but Mr. Langdon also took an active part as a legislator, and was distinguished for his close attention to the interests of the community which he represented and for his sound and practical ideas. He was connected with the Republican party all his life. In 1872 he was

ROBERT BRUCE LANGDON.

elected to the upper house of the state legislature, and his services were so satisfactory in that body that he was successively re-elected, serving continuously until 1878. In 1880 he was again elected to the senate and served until 1885. He was the choice of his party for the same office in 1888, but was beaten by his Democratic opponent by only a few votes, this defeat being due to the Farmers' Alliance landslide of that year. He was also a member of the state senate at the extra session called by Governor Pillsbury to act upon the adjustment of the state railroad bonds, and was an earnest supporter of all

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efforts made toward securing adequate legislation for the final settlement of this vexatious question. It is noteworthy of Mr. Langdon's popularity that he never had a competitor in a convention, receiving his nomination by acclamation. He often represented his party in state conventions, and was a delegate from Minnesota to three national conventions: at Cincinnati in 1876, and Chicago in 1884 and 1888. To his influence to a considerable extent is due the fact that Minneapolis secured the national convention in 1892. He had a large acquaintance among men of national reputation in this country, and his influence was widespread and potent, not only in molding the business and political destinies of his city and state, but in the councils and the national conventions of his party. He was a man of large, robust physique, and possessed a personality that was both magnetic and impressive. His numerous business enterprises did not deter him from studious habits formed in youth, and few men were his conversational equals on such a diversity of topics. The sterling qualities of his character were such as to endear him to men in all walks of life, and his death is mourned by a large circle of sincere and devoted friends. His name has been honored by having two towns named for him, viz.: Langdon, in North Dakota, and Langdon, in Minnesota. Mr. Langdon was for some time president of the Minneapolis Club. In his religious faith he was an Episcopalian, and up to the time of his death was a vestryman of St. Mark's Church. He was married in 1859 to Miss Sarah Smith, a daughter of Dr. Horatio A. Smith, of New Haven, Vermont. In 1866 he brought his family to Minneapolis, where they have ever since resided. The family consists of three children, Cavour S. Langdon, Mrs. H. C. Truesdale and Mrs. W. F. Brooks, all three of whom are married and live in Minneapolis.

JOHN B. SANBORN.

Of the many gallant soldiers whom Minnesota gave to the armies of the North during the war for the preservation of the Union, General John B. Sanborn, of St. Paul, is one of the most eminent, and to the glories of a military career he has added those of an equally brilliant civil career. As a lawyer and statesman he has occupied a conspicuous place in the life of Minnesota for more than a generation. He was born in Epsom, Merrimac County,

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New Hampshire, December 5, 1826, on the homestead which has been in possession of the Sanborn family for seven successive generations, and although now beyond "three score years and ten," is in complete possession of all his powers of mind and body. On both sides he is descended from New England families, and his grandfathers were revolutionary soldiers. His boyhood years were passed on the farm, and he acquired his early knowledge of books at a country school. President Franklin Pierce advised him to study law, and so he entered the office of Judge Asa Fowler, in Concord, in 1851, and was admitted to the bar in that town in 1854, at the age of twenty-seven. It was in this year that he removed to Minnesota, locating at St. Paul, where he began the practice of his profession, and has since resided. Theodore French was his first partner in the law, and subsequently the firm became Sanborn, French & Lund. In 1859 he served as a member of the lower house of the legislature, and in 1860 was elected to the state senate. When the civil war began, in the spring of 1861, Governor Alexander Ramsey appointed him adjutant general of the state, and after organizing and equipping the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Regiments of Volunteer Infantry, and two batteries and one battalion of cavalry, he enlisted in the Fourth Regiment, in December, 1861, and was made its colonel. From this time on to the close of the war he was constantly in the service. In the spring of 1862 the Fourth Regiment was ordered South, and joined General Halleck's army in front of Corinth. After an eventful spring and summer, Sanborn, on September 19, 1862, being then in command of the First Brigade of the Third Division, Army of the Mississippi, took part in the fiercely contested battle of luka. His brigade was in the hottest part of the fight, losing six hundred men in killed and wounded, but not without some compensation, for to it belonged the credit of saving the day. General Rosecrans took occasion, in his orders, to give Sanborn the most flattering mention for his skill and gallantry. On October 3 and 4, he commanded a brigade at the of battle of Corinth, and sustained the reputation previously made at luka. From this time on he was in all of Grant's campaigns in the Mississippi Valley, including the campaign against Vicksburg. From April 15 to May 2, 1863, General Sanborn commanded the Seventh Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps. Resuming command of his brigade, he was in engagements at Raymond, Mississippi, May 12; at

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Jackson, May 14; at Champion Hills, May 16, and in the assault on Vicksburg, 427 May 22, on which last named day he was again in command of the Seventh Division. General Grant elected Sanborn's brigade to lead the advance into Vicksburg, on July 4, after the surrender. In 1862, shortly after Iuka and Corinth, President Lincoln promoted Sanborn to the position of brigadier general of volunteers, but the appointment lapsed owing to the adjournment of congress, March 4, 1863, before his name was reached for confirmation. He did not receive his commission until August 4, 1863, or after the events referred to in the preceding paragraph of this article. In October, 1863, he took command of the Southwest Missouri district, where he remained until the close of the war, suppressing the guerrillas who infested that country, and in various other ways assisting in the restoration of order. It was in the fall of 1864, while in this station, that he resisted the attempt of the Confederate forces under General Sterling Price to invade Missouri, having under his command during the invasion period nearly all of the Federal cavalry forces west of the Mississippi, some ten thousand men. In all of his engagements with Price, and they were numerous, he was victorious, capturing a number of guns, taking several thousand prisoners, and so crippling Price that he was of little further service to the Confederacy. In June, 1865, General Sanborn went to Fort Riley, Kansas, from which headquarters he directed the opening up of a line of travel to Colorado and New Mexico, and suppressed an Indian uprising, all in the short period of ninety days. In June, 1866, he was mustered out of the service, and returned to St. Paul, resuming the practice of law, the firm name now being Sanborn & King. In 1868 this partnership was dissolved, and General Sanborn in 1871 had associated himself with his nephew, Walter H. Sanborn. In 1880 Edward P. Sanborn, another nephew entered the firm. In 1867 General Sanborn was named, with Generals Sherman and Terry, Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri, and Colonel Samuel Tappan, as peace commissioners to treat with a number of hostile Indian tribes, including the Sioux, Arrapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches. In 1872, and again in 1882, he was a member of the Minnesota legislature. His

JOHN B. SANBORN

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last service in that body was as state senator from 1890 to 1894. In 1860 he was a candidate for the United States senate and was defeated by Morton S. Wilkinson by two votes. He took an active part in restoring the credit of the state at the time of the recognition and settlement of the railroad bond debt. General Sanborn has been honored in various ways in addition to those mentioned. He was the first commander of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic in Minnesota. For several years he was president of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce. He has been a trustee of the State Historical Society, vice president of the National German-American Bank, and director or officer of a number of other prominent societies and institutions. In March, 1857, he was married to Miss Catherine Hall, of Newton, New Jersey, who died in 1860. In November, 1865, he married Miss Anna Nixon, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, a sister of the Hon. John T. Nixon, of the Federal Court of New Jersey. She died in June, 1878. April 15, 1880, General Sanborn married Miss Rachel Rice, daughter of Hon. Edmund Rice, of St. Paul, who has borne him four children.

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FRANK M. EDDY.

FRANK M. EDDY.

Frank M. Eddy, of Glenwood, Pope County, member of congress from the Seventh District, is a striking example of a self-made man. Anywhere else but in a republic the door of opportunity never would have swung open before him, and his talents never would have been recognized. He would have lived and died in the humble station in which he was born, and in no large sense would the world have profited by his being in it, or even been ready to give him a hearing. Mr. Eddy comes from the sturdy Puritan stock of New England, and away back in the twilight days of the colonies his ancestors played no mean part in the successive stages of the political drama whose great climax was American independence. Early in the century one branch of this family settled in the then unknown West, and to this branch Congressman Eddy belongs. He is a Minnesotan by birth, and

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bears the unique distinction of being the first of her native sons to be called to either branch of the federal congress, April 1, 1856, he was born at Pleasant Grove, Olmsted County, Minnesota, and when four years old followed his parents to Iowa. In 1863 the family returned to Elmira, Olmsted County, where young Eddy remained until 1867, when he settled in Pope County. In 1874 we find him again in Olmsted County going to school in the winter and during vacation season working in a brick yard in order to earn money with which to pursue his studies. In 1878 his schooling was at an end, and he became a country school teacher. He taught one term in Filmore County and one in Renville County, and in the winter of 1879-80 he returned to Pope County, where he continued to teach for three years longer. In 1883 Mr. Eddy was "cruiser" or land examiner for the Northern Pacific railroad company, a very humble position, but one which seemed to promise more in the way of opportunities than the schoolroom. The change was for the better, for in 1884 Mr. Eddy went into politics and became the Republican candidate for clerk of the district court of Pope County. He was elected and held this position for ten years, or until he was elected to congress for the first time, in 1894. He is also an expert stenographer, and was court reporter of the Sixteenth Judicial District for several years. To his education in English he has added a thorough knowledge of the Scandinavian language, and his studies in this direction have repaid him many fold in smoothing the difficulties of a political canvass in an agricultural district among constituents, a large portion of whom speak one or the other of those language. Mr. Eddy was elected to congress in 1894 by a plurality of about eight hundred votes over the sitting member, H. E. Boen. The district was considered as being safely in the possession of the new Populist party, and his success was something of a surprise to those who did not know the man and his almost limitless resources in politics. In 1896 he was elected a second time, his plurality being upwards of two thousand and two hundred. This last was a personal victory, for every Republican candidate for presidential elector and every Republican candidate on the state ticket went out of the Seventh District with a heavy margin of votes against him. Mr. Eddy is one of the best campaigners in Minnesota politics, and his powers of 429 endurance are remarkable. In congress he has fulfilled every pledge and come up to every expectation. He is a close

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observer, an intelligent and patient investigator, a thorough student of men and events, and one of the best posted men on the political issues of the day of whom the state can boast at this time. His growth to the full stature of public manhood has been very rapid. He promises to be an important factor in the life of this state for years to come.

ALEXANDER M. HARRISON.

Alexander M. Harrison is a lawyer, practicing his profession in Minneapolis. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Venango County, the fifth of November, 1847. His father, Charles Harrison, was descended from English stock. He was born at Orange, New Jersey (where his family has lived ever since), and followed the occupation of an agriculturist in Venango County, Pennsylvania. With the industrious and frugal habits of the New Englander, he had attained comfortable financial circumstances. His wife's maiden name was Catharine E. DeWitt, who was of Dutch descent. Alexander was given by his parents considerably better educational advantages than those usually accorded to farmers' boys, especially of that period. His elementary education was received in the district school in Perry, in Venango County, and later in an academy in the same town. When thirteen years old he left home and attended an academy at Pleasantville, in the same state. He remained here until he was eighteen, then entered the Fredonia Academy, at Fredonia, in Chautauqua County, New York, from which institution he graduated three years later. Having made up his mind to make law his profession in life, Alexander had begun studying law during his leisure hours in the Fredonia Academy. After leaving there, he worked for a while in the oil fields of his native state, running a stationary engine for drilling and pumping oil wells, with which to earn money to complete his law studies, and in this way he earned his first dollar. Having

ALEXANDER M. HARRISON.

secured sufficient funds to pay his expenses at Ann Arbor, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and graduated in April, 1870. He came West and located at Charles City, Iowa, where he "hung out his shingle" and began the practice of his

profession, in which he has been actively engaged ever since. Until August, 1873, Mr. Harrison continued his practice alone, but at this time he became associated with Samuel B. Starr and John G. Patterson, under the firm name of Starr, Patterson & Harrison. This partnership continued until October, 1878, when it was dissolved by the death of Mr. Patterson. The partnership was continued, however, by Messrs. Starr and Harrison until December 1, 1886, when the latter gentleman came to Minnesota. He located in Minneapolis, where he has succeeded in building up a lucrative legal business. Mr. Harrison's political affiliations have always been with the Republican party, of which he is an ardent supporter and an active campaigner. On August 13, 1873, he was married to Lizzie O. Chapin, at Silver Creek, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison have three children: Merton E., aged twenty, now a sophomore in the state university; Ruth Harrison, aged ten, and Helen, aged six.

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WILLIAM EDWIN HASKELL.

WILLIAM EDWIN HASKELL.

W. E. Haskell, the head of the Times Newspaper Company, of Minneapolis, was born on June 18, 1862, on Bunker Hill, Charlestown, Massachusetts. His newspaper talent may be said to have been inherited, for his father, Edwin B. Haskell, of Boston, has been a life-long newspaper man. Mr. Haskell, senior, learned the printer's trade as a boy and later became a reporter on the Boston Journal. He advanced to an editorial position and afterwards became associate editor of the Boston Herald. With R. M. Pulsifer, C. A. Andrews and others he purchased the Herald not long after the war, and was identified with the wonderful growth of that great newspaper property during succeeding years. Mr. Haskell has now retired from active newspaper life and is devoting himself to the care of his estate, to travel and study, and to the work incident to his position as head of the Metropolitan Park Commission of Boston. The Haskell family is of French origin. A Norman Knight of the family of D'Ascelles who married a daughter of the royal house of

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France and who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, is the earliest known progenitor of the family. He was the forefather of the present Earl of Dudley, of England. In 1645 three brothers of the family came to Gloucester, Massachusetts, from England. A branch of this stock founded New Salem, Maine and later moved to East Livermore in the same state, where Mr. Edwin Haskell was born in 1836. He married Miss Ann Celia Hill, who was of Huguenot extraction. The early education of their son, William, was had in the private schools of Charlestown, Chelsea and Newton, Massachusetts. He then entered Allen's English and Classical school at West Newton, to prepare for college, but before commencing his college course spent two years in study in Europe, most of the time at Leipsic. Entering Harvard college in 1881, he graduated in the class of 1884 with the degree of A. B. His education was planned along such lines as to fit him for his intended profession that of newspaper work. Mr. Haskell went to Minneapolis on November 10, 1882, and became editor and hall owner of the Minneapolis Tribune. This connection continued until May, 1889, and from 1885 he was at the same time part owner and president of the Journal Printing Company. From 1889 to 1894 he was engaged in the real estate and investment business. Upon the purchase of the Minneapolis Times by the Journal Company on July 1, 1894, Mr. Haskell, who was then vice president of the Journal Printing Company, became editorial manager of the Times. Six months later, in January, 1895, he became general manager of the Times, and on January 1, 1897, he purchased the Times from the Journal Company and relinquished his interest in the latter company. He is now editorial and business head of the Times. During his three years of connection with the Times Mr. Haskell has been the moving force of the paper; its immediate success is to be attributed to his energy and good management. His policy has been to always follow the line of absolute independence. During all his newspaper life Mr. Haskell has been much interested in the development of photographic illustration for the daily press, and has done much for the art. As in his newspaper life, Mr. Haskell is, personally, independent in politics. He has held no political offices, but has served as aid-de-camp with the rank of major on the staff of Governor A. R. McGill, and was aid-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor W. R. Merriam during

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both his terms of office. He belongs to no societies and only to social clubs. Mr. Haskell was married on November 1, 1884, to Miss Annie E. Mason, who died on February 18, 1886. On February 22, 1887, he was married to Miss Olga von Waedelstadt, of St. Paul. They have four children; Celia Elizabeth, William Waedelstadt, George Childs and Edwin Dudley. The family residence is at 1710 Third avenue S, Minneapolis.

ALLEN FRANK FERRIS.

A. F. Ferris, president of the First National Bank of Brainerd, Minnesota is a native of New York. His father, William Ferris, was born in Otto, New York, August 1, 1827, and secured work in a store at Gowanda, New York, when only fifteen years old. While living at Gowanda he was married to Miss Buelah A. Allen, a native of that place, and daughter of Judge Daniel Allen, of the district court. Judge Allen was a prominent man in his state, and was once nominated for the governorship, but declined to run. He was a native of Massachusetts and his wife was Esther Manley, daughter of Capt. John Manley, of Connecticut. William Ferris was for fifteen years agent of the Erie railroad at Perrysburgh, New York, and it was at that place that his son Allen was born on July 22, 1865. In 1872 Mr. Ferris moved to Minnesota and established himself at Brainerd as agent of the Northern Pacific railroad and of the United States Express Company. In 1881 he organized the First National Bank of Brainerd and was president of the bank at the time of his death in 1882. Young Allen was only seven years old when his parents removed to Minnesota. He attended the common schools at Brainerd and took two years at Carleton College at Northfield. In 1885, when twenty years of age, he entered the First National Bank as teller and during the following year was elected cashier. In 1892 he was made president and still occupies that position. Mr. Ferris has taken a prominent part in the public affairs of his city.

ALLEN FRANK FERRIS.

He was elected an alderman in 1891 and was made vice president of the city council. In 1892 and 1893 he was re-elected. In 1894 he was elected as a member of the lower house of the state legislature. He took a very active part in the legislation of the ensuing

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legislative term, and as chairman of the railroad committee of the house of representatives was influential in shaping important legislation. He was the author of the important seed bill which formulated a plan for aiding the farmers who lost everything by the forest fires of 1894 and needed seeds for sowing in the spring of 1895 in order that they might get a fresh start. The work of Mr. Ferris in the house was rewarded by a re-election in 1896. Governor Merriam appointed Mr. Ferris to the Game and Fish Commission in 1891, and for five years he was secretary of that body. Mr. Ferris is president of the Chenquatan Club of Brainerd, vice-president of the Board of Trade, captain of the Brainerd Division, No. 7, U. R. K. P., a member of the Masonic body, of the Knights of Pythias and of the Improved Order of Red Men. On June 8, 1888, he was married to Miss Annie M. Stegee. They have one child, Frank W. Ferris, who is now six years old.

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LUCIAN SWIFT.

LUCIAN SWIFT.

Lucian Swift, manager of The Minneapolis Journal, is a native of Akron, Ohio, where he was born July 14, 1848. His father, Lucian Swift, moved from Connecticut to the Western Reserve when a young man and settled there for the practice of law. He served some times as clerk of the courts of Summit County, and also represented the people of that locality in the state senate. The genealogical line of the Swift family is traced back to 1635, when the first member of the family in this country came from England among the early colonists. Judge Zephaniah Swift, Chief Justice of Connecticut for nearly twenty years, was the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His father moved to Cleveland when Lucian was a mere lad. Here the boy had the advantages of excellent schools and was graduated from the high schools in 1865. He then entered the University of Michigan, took a special course in mining engineering and was graduated with the degree of M. E. While in college he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. Returning to Cleveland, he engaged in the mercantile business for about two years, but not finding

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it congenial to his tastes he adopted the course pursued by so many of the enterprising and ambitious young men of the Eastern and Middle states, and in the spring of 1871 came West for the purpose of settling at Duluth, but obtained a situation with George B. Wright, of Minneapolis. Mr. Wright was a surveyor of government land. Soon afterwards he became land agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and for five years Mr. Swift was employed by him in making plats of land grants, rights of way, and other work of that kind. This work sent him still further onto the frontier. He camped at one time in a tent on the site of the city of Fargo, and attended an editorial banquet at Georgetown, on the banks of the Red river, where he listed to that gifted traveler, Bayard Taylor. In 1876 he resigned his position with Mr. Wright and paid a brief visit to his home. On his return to the Northwest, he secured a position as bookkeeper in a mercantile house, but soon formal a letter situation as cashier of the Minneapolis Tribune. He remained with the Tribune through various administrations of its property and policies, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the publishing business. In November, 1885, in company with A. J. Blethen, W. E. Haskell and H. W. Hawley, he bought The Evening Journal and became manager, secretary and treasurer of the company, the position which he still holds. The Journal at that time had a circulation of about ten thousand copies. Under his administration it has been remarkably successful, and has increased in patronage and circulation in a manner which substantially demonstrates the wisdom and skill with which it has been conducted. It has now a circulation of forty thousand copies, occupies a fine building of its own on Fourth street, and is one of the best equipped newspaper establishments in the West. But, while giving attention closely to his own responsible position, Mr. Swift has been in demand as a promoter of public enterprises, as a member of the Board of Trade, the Business Union, the Exposition Association, of which he was director and treasurer, and has been identified actively with many of the most important public enterprises and undertaking in Minneapolis during the past ten yeas, in which his excellent judgement and business sagacity have been much relied upon. Mr. Swift was married in 1877 to Miss Minnie E. Fuller, daughter of Rev. George W. Fuller, now a resident of Lake City, Minnesota. They have one daughter, Grace F.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BATCHELDER.

George W. Batchelder, of Faribault, Minnesota, was one of the pioneers of that city, and during his long residence has become one of the best-known members of the legal profession in Southern Minnesota. In addition to his eminence in the practice of law, Mr. Batchelder has been conspicuous in politics; always identified with the Democratic party, he has been its candidate at various times for Congress, for justice of the Supreme Court, for state senator, and for mayor of the city of Faribault. Mr. Batchelder traces his ancestry back for one hundred and fifty years through a long line of New Englanders to Rev. Stephen Batchelder, who migrated from Surrey, England, about 1730, and settled in Hampton, Massachusetts. He was a Congregational clergyman. Among his descendants were Daniel Webster and John G. Whittier. The grandfather of G. W. Batchelder was a Revolutionary soldier. He lived at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and moved with his family to Vermont about 1796. Here his son, John Batchelder, married Alice Kittridge, who was a daughter of Samuel and Harriet Kittridge. The Kittridge family also came from Massachusetts, and emigrated to Vermont in 1800. Mr. Batchelder attended the public schools near his home, and fitted himself for college at Phillip's Academy, in Danville; entered the University of Vermont in 1847 and graduated in 1851, receiving the degree of A. B., and afterwards that of A. M. He was a member of the Sigma Phi Society, and also of the Phi Beta Kappa. To sustain himself during his college course Mr. Batchelder taught school during his vacations, and upon graduating, took charge of the graded schools of Windsor, Vermont. After one year at Windsor he went south and taught for another year in the Academy at Tazewell, East Tennessee. Another year was spent in teaching at Rogersville, East Tennessee. During all this time Mr. Batchelder was reading law, and in 1854 he was admitted to the bar. The following year he came to Minnesota, then a territory, and in May, 1855, settled at Faribault. He has since resided at Faribault, and has been in continuous practice of the

GEORGE WASHINGTON BATCHELDER.

law. His first law partner was Hon. John M. Berry, late Justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota. When Mr. Berry went upon the bench Mr. Batchelder became a partner of Hon. Thomas S. Buckham, now judge of the fifth judicial district of Minnesota. He now has associated with him his son, Charles, under the firm name of Batchelder & Batchelder. Mr. Batchelder has been frequently honored by his fellow citizens with nomination and election to public office, though as a Democrat in a Republican state, county and district, the more important nomination was frequently not equivalent to election. He was a candidate for Congress in 1868 for the Southern District of the state. In 1871 and 1872 he served as state senator, and in 1888 was nominated by his party for justice of the Supreme Court. During the years 1880 and 1881 he was mayor of Faribault, and for fifteen years, ending in 1892, he served as chairman of the Board of Education. Mr. Batchelder was married on July 12, 1858, to Miss Kate E. Davis, daughter of Cornelius Davis, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. They have three children: a daughter, Georgia L. Batchelder, and two sons, Chas. S. and John D. Batchelder, both of whom are in the legal practice.

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HOMER C. ELLER.

HOMER C. ELLER.

Homer C. Eller was for over twenty years a prominent member of the St. Paul bar. He died November 3, 1896. Mr. Eller was a native of the Hoosier state, where he was born July 9, 1845, at Mishawaka, in St. Joseph County. His father, Moses Eller, was born in Pennsylvania. In 1817, when but nineteen years of age, he migrated with his father to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm until he was nearly twenty-one, when he learned the trade of cabinet maker. His wife, Elizabeth Weeks, was a native of Ohio, her parents at an early date coming from South Carolina to Montgomery County. Her death occurred in 1853, and a year or two later the family was broken up. Homer, then but

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twelve years of age, was working on a farm in Southern Michigan for board and clothes and attending a winter school. A little later he traveled on foot through portions of Southern Michigan selling books and charts. When about thirteen the lad went to South Bend, Indiana, where, until August, 1861, he made his home with E. R. Farnam. Early in 1861 he entered the postoffice at South Bend as a clerk. In August he enlisted as a musician in Company F, Twenty-ninth Indiana. In December, 1863, he re-enlisted, and remained in the service, being a portion of the time in detached service, until December 2, 1865, when the regiment was mustered out. He was present at the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Triune, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, and in several minor engagements. The early education obtained by Mr. Eller was such as the common and grammar schools of Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana afforded. This he supplemented by a course of self instruction in the higher mathematics, pursued while he was in the army with such books as he could carry in a knapsack, and by a short period spent in the Northern Indiana College and Academic School after his discharge. In 1866 Mr. Eller entered the law office of Hon. W. G. George, of South Bend, Indiana, as a student, and subsequently attended the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating with the law class of 1868. For nearly a year after graduation he worked as chief clerk in the postoffice at South Bend. He had decided to come west in order to enjoy better opportunities, and in the fall of 1869 he located in St. Paul, and entered the law office of Messrs. Bigelow & Clark, afterwards Bigelow, Flandrau & Clark. He remained connected with this firm until August 1, 1874, when he formed a partnership with John D. O'Brien under the firm name of O'Brien & Eller. T. D. O'Brien was later admitted to the firm, and it was known as O'Brien, Eller & O'Brien. In October, 1885, Mr. Eller severed his connection with the firm and formed a new partnership with Messrs. Greenleaf Clark and Jared How, the firm being known as Clark, Eller & How. In January, 1888, Judge Clark retired from active practice, from which time the firm was Eller & How. Mr. Eller enjoyed an extensive practice and had the esteem of all the members of the St. Paul bar, and his death was deeply regretted not only by the members of his profession but by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. In October, 1876, Mr. Eller became the editor of the Syllabi, a small legal

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publication of eight pages, then commenced and published weekly by John B. West & Co. After six months' appearance this publication was changed to the Northwestern 435 Reporter, which was the beginning of the national reporting system and extensive publishing business now conducted by the West Publishing Company. Mr. Eller continued as editor of the Northwestern Reporter until May, 1882. During this period he prepared a digest of volumes one to twenty-five of the Minnesota reports which were published by the West Publishing Company in 1882. When the St. Paul municipal court was organized Mr. Eller was appointed the first special judge, and served until his successor was elected. He also served one term as a member of the board of park commissioners. In his politics, Mr. Eller was a Republican, but he never took a very active part in the campaign. In June, 1877, he was married to Miss Mary S. Creek, who died in August of the same year. August 28, 1879, he was married to Miss Ada Farnam. Four children resulted from this union: Clark, Harriet, Kenneth and Louise.

CLAYTON R. COOLEY.

Mr. Cooley's father, Warren Cooley, was by trade a mechanic, and worked at this occupation during his [illegible word], remaining a moderate competence. His native state was Massachusetts; he was born at Palma, in 1820, and died in Minneapolis, in 1887. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, survives him. Her maiden name was Eleanor F. Morris; she was born in Alton, Illinois, in 1853. Their son Clayton was born in Houston County, Minnesota, October 16, 1859, and shortly after his birth they migrated from this state to Iowa, first locating at Dubuque afterwards at Cedar Falls and Eldora, in the same state, the boy receiving his education in the public schools of the latter town. The first dollar Clayton ever earned was as a lad, working in Burt's novelty factory in East Dubuque. The first permanent business engagement he secured after leaving school was in a drug store at Eldora. He quit this business, however, after a short time and took a position in an abstract and loan office in the same city. He held this position until February, 1884, at which time he located in Minneapolis. He first secured employment with

CLAYTON R. COOLEY.

Geo. W. Chowan & Co., but subsequently entered the office of Merrill & Albee, an abstract firm. In September, 1886, Mr. Cooley acquired Mr. Merrill's interest in the firm, and the business has since that time been conducted under the name of Albee & Cooley. In politics Mr. Cooley is a Republican, his first vote having been cast for James A. Garfield. He took an active part in local politics, and was rewarded for his services in 1892 by being nominated for the office of county auditor of Hennepin County, and was elected. He was re-elected to the same office in 1894, his term expiring January 1, 1897. Mr. Cooley has been one of the most capable men that has ever occupied this office, and he is held in high esteem by all who know him. Though he took a course in the law department of the University of Minnesota, graduating in 1893, it was not with the intention of devoting himself to the practice of law, but rather as an aid to him in his private business, to which he is now devoting all his time, having been released from public duties by expiration of his second term as auditor. He is prominent Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum, and the Ancient Order of United Kingdom Workmen; also of the Minneapolis Commercial Club.

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FRANK W. SNEED.

FRANK W. SNEED.

Frank W. Sneed is the pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Minneapolis, one of the leading churches of that denomination in the state. He is thirty-four years of age and has been in the ministry for nine years, and was honored by his alma mater in 1896 with the degree of doctor of divinity, being the youngest alumnus upon whom his college has conferred this degree. After a residence of two years in this city he finds himself one of its most popular and influential ministers, with a rapidly widening circle of friends and influence. On his father's side Mr. Sneed is descended from English stock, and on his

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mother's side his ancestors were Scotch-Irish. His paternal ancestors were attached to the established church. His great-great-grandfather on his father's side came to America in an early day and settled in Albemarle County, Virginia. He was Thomas Jefferson's first school teacher, and his son became Jefferson's private secretary. At the commencement of the revolutionary war this son enlisted in the continental army, serving for the most part under General Green. He was present at the battle of Monmouth, and could speak with the authority of an eye witness of the historic interview between Washington and Lee on that memorable day. He had two sons, John and Alexander, of whom the latter, with his father, settled near Danville, Kentucky, where the father died at the ripe age of one hundred and one years. Alexander Sneed was a farmer and left three sons and two daughters, all of whom are now dead, save John M. Sneed, father of the subject of this sketch, and Sallie Campbell Sneed, who is better known as Mrs. Vest, wife of United States Senator Vest from Missouri. John M. Sneed is a prosperous farmer in Pettis County, Missouri. He was the captain of a company of state troops during the civil war, and the owner of a large number of slaves. After the war had ended he gave homes to those of his former slaves who had not deserted him at the time of emancipation. Frank W. Sneed was born on this Pettis County farm, near the city of Sedalia, in 1862. Through his Grandmother Sneed, Mr. Sneed is descended from Colonel Robert Campbell, who commanded a regiment at Kings Mountain under his uncle, William Campbell, whose wife was a sister of Patrick Henry. It was before Robert Campbell's lines that General Ferguson fell mortally wounded. Until he was fifteen years of age Mr. Sneed attended the country public school; after this a private academy in Sedalia, where he remained until he was nineteen. In 1881 he entered Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, from which he was graduated in June, 1885, going in the fall of the same year to McCormick Theological Seminary, at Chicago. To the deep religious influence of Westminster College Mr. Sneed attributes in large part his conversion, and choice of a profession. His first pastorate was at Riverside, Illinois, from May, 1888, to February, 1892. He then went to Columbia, Missouri, where he remained until January, 1895, when he came to Minneapolis. He had been invited to accept this last charge in November preceding, and at the time the invitation was extended he had

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never been in Minneapolis, nor had he ever been seen by any member of the First church. Mr. Sneed is a vigorous writer and a graceful and polished speaker. At college he won the William H. Marquess prize for oratory, and subsequent 437 years have amply fulfilled the promise of that college triumph. On May 18, 1895, Mr. Sneed was married to Eulalie Hokaday, daughter of I. O. Hockaday, of Columbia, Missouri, and grand daughter of Major James S. Rollins, who, from 1861 to 1865, was a member of congress from Missouri.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

William Mitchell, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, resides at Winona, where he settled in the spring of 1857. He is the son of John and Mary (Henderson) Mitchell and is of Scotch ancestry, both parents having been born in Scotland. He was born November 19, 1832, at Stamford, Ontario. He prepared for college at a private school in his native country and entered Jefferson College, at Canonsburg. Pennsylvania, in 1848, where he graduated in 1853. He taught two years in an academy at Morgantown, West Virginia, after which he read law with Edgar C. Wilson (after of the late Eugene Wilson of Minneapolis) of the same place, and was there admitted to the bar in the spring of 1857. Almost immediately thereafter he left Virginia for the West and settled in Winona, where he began the practice of law. He was in constant and successful practice until he was elected judge of the third judicial district of this state, and took his seat in January, 1874. He had held other offices, however, prior to that date, having been elected to the legislature for the sessions of 1859 and 1860, and subsequently was county attorney for one term. He was re-elected to the district bench in 1880, but resigned to accept a seat on the supreme bench to which he was appointed by Governor Pillsbury in 1881, when the number of justices was increased from three to five. He has thrice been elected to the supreme court without opposition, and has discharged the duties of that honorable and responsible position with such ability and integrity as to add each year to the esteem and respect in which he is held by the people of the state. He is a gentleman of thorough literary culture, as well as profound legal learning, a man of broad common

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

sense and high character, possessing in a remarkable degree the qualities of mind which are essential to judicial eminence. His judicial opinions cover a wide range of subjects, and are studied with respect and approval in many of the courts and law schools of the county. It is said of Judge Mitchell, that no attorney appears before him without feeling that his arguments are being listened to with most patient attention to the end. Judge Mitchell has been interested in local enterprises in Winona County and contributed much to the growth and prosperity of that city. He has held the position of president of the Winona and Southwestern Railway, and also president of the Winona Savings Bank. He was originally Republican, but becoming dissatisfied with some of the reconstruction measures of the party during the administration of President Johnson, he has since acted chiefly, though not in a partisan sense, with the Democrat party. He has been married twice. In September, 1857, to E. Jane Hanway, of Morgantown, Virginia. She died ten years later. In July, 1872, he married Mrs. Francis N. Smith, of Chicago. He has had six children. He was reared in the Presbyterian church and is an attendant of that church, though not a member.

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JAKOB FJELDE.

JAKOB FJELDE.

Jakob Henrik Gerhard Fjelde was a sculptor, of the whose artistic productions the city of Minneapolis has reason to be proud. The name Fjelde is taken from a place on the western coast of Norway, and translated into English it means "mountains." So far as known, the first person to bear that name was Gullik Fjelde, a theological student, who married, in 1750, Bartha Michelet, of a well-known military family, who had immigrated from France, being Huguenors. Paul Gerhard Fjelde, father of Jakob, descended in direct line from Gullik, was a cabinet maker and wood carver in Aalesund, Norway, a man of fine

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artistic tastes, who early discovered the talent of his son and provided for his education in art. His wife, Claudine Thomane Bolette, nee Hinchén, was of German descent, belonging to a family of merchants and sea captains, who came to Norway from Germany. The subject of this sketch was born in Aalesund, Norway, April 10, 1855. As a boy he showed considerable talent in an artistic way, and at the age of ten years his father began to encourage him in the work of wood carving. After having worked for some time in that line, in the spring of 1877 he was sent to study sculpture under B. Bergslien, in Christiania, who was at that time the most eminent sculptor of Norway. After studying a year and a half with Bergslien Jakob went, on his teacher's advice, to Copenhagen, where he studied and worked for three years in the Royal Art Academy. During this time he modeled in Prof. Biscen's studio, and here made his first work from his own conception, a piece entitled "The Boy and the Cats," which made him known as an artist in Denmark and Norway. At the age of twenty-two he went to Rome with orders to be executed in marble at that place. In Rome he made marble busts entitled "A Sabine Girl" and a life-sized female figure named "Primavera" (Spring), which was highly spoken of by the Roman press when exhibited there in 1883. This figure now belongs to the art gallery in Bergen, Norway. After two years in Rome, young Fjelde returned to Copenhagen, where, in 1883, he attended the artists' convention. From Copenhagen he went to Bergen, where orders were awaiting him, and during his three years stay there made several marble and bronze busts. In 1887 Mr. Fjelde came to America and located in Minneapolis, where he lived till his death, May 5, 1896. Here he made a number of portrait busts in plaster, marble and bronze, among them being Hon. Albert Scheffer, of St. Paul; Mrs. S. P. Snider, of Minneapolis; Prof. Oftedal, of Minneapolis; Prof. Sverdrup, of Minneapolis; Judge R. R. Nelson, of St. Paul; Senator Knute Nelson, of Alexandria; Judges Vanderburgh, of the supreme bench, and Lochren, young and Hooker, of the Hennepin district court. The heroic figure entitled "History," which adorns the front of the library of Minneapolis, is from his hands. Mr. Fjelde also executed the monument for the First Minnesota regiment on the battlefield at Gettysburg, and the group of "Hiawatha and Minnehaha," which were displayed in the Minnesota World's fair building, and afterwards in the public library in Minneapolis. He also

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made twenty-four spandrel figures for the University library to represent different branches of science and art. Mr. Fjelde completed just before his death the Ole Bull monument, which is now erected in the 439 city of Minneapolis. He was a gentleman of very modest pretensions, but was recognized as an artist of great merit and held in high esteem by all who enjoyed his personal acquaintance.

ANAK ALEXANDER HARRIS.

A. A. Harris, of Duluth, comes of an old southern family which traces its line back to the Revolutionary War. Mr. Harris' great grand-father came from England and settled in North Carolina long before the colonies declared war. He was in the Revolutionary army, and was with Washington at Yorktown, when the surrender of Lord Cornwallis terminated that conflict. His son, Mr. Harris' grandfather, was a soldier in the War of 1812. Henry Washington Harris, Mr. Harris' father, was born in Kentucky in 1812. He was always a farmer, and although of limited education, was a man of much common sense and always a leader in the community where he lived. He died in Texas at the age of seventy-seven. His wife was Miss Maria Dawson, the daughter of a distinguished Democratic politician of Kentucky of the early times. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and achieved distinction. Mr. and Mrs. Harris were married in 1836. Their son was born on January 16, 1838, and Mrs. Harris died when he was two years old. The education obtained by the young scion of this old family was obtained from the old-fashioned common schools of Simpson, Franklin County, Kentucky, where he was "born and raised," to use the phrase of the people. As he grew to manhood he determined to be a lawyer and entered a law office in Kentucky. But before he was ready to practice the War of the Rebellion broke out, and young Harris enlisted as a Confederate soldier early in 1861. He was in the first battle of Bull Run and many other notable engagements, and in one battle was seriously wounded. As has been the experience of many other ex-Confederates he has found, since the close of the war, that many of his best friends were Union soldiers. In 1865 Mr. Harris commenced the practice of his profession. In 1871 he moved to Fort Scott, Kansas, and on July 22, 1893

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he became a citizen of Duluth. This move was made because after mature consideration he came to the conclusion

ANAK ALEXANDER HARRIS.

that Duluth was the most promising young city in the United States. Upon establishing himself in Duluth Mr. Harris at once secured a large practice. Nearly thirty years of law practice had given him a wide experience. He had been connected with many important cases, both civil and criminal. He was retained, and was leading counsel, in the great case of Merritt vs. Rockefeller, growing out of the transactions of the parties to the suit in mining and railroad properties. Mr. Harris was for the plaintiff, who, in June, 1895, obtained a judgment against the defendant for nine hundred and forty thousand dollars. The argument made by Mr. Harris in this case was, perhaps, the best work of this kind which he has done. He has received much praise and congratulation on the success of the suit and the excellence of his conduct of the case and his argument. Mr. Harris has been, from early manhood, a Democrat, but has never held office. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Methodist church. On May 29, 1866, he was married at Lebanon, Tennessee, to Miss Isabella S. Evans. They have two children, Henry Evans Harris, who is now his father's law partner, and Laurenz R. Harris, an electrician.

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DAVID REYNOLDS.

OLIVER CROMWELL WYMAN.

DAVID REYNOLDS.

David Reynolds, better known as General David Reynolds, was born Christmas Day, 1814, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died in Minneapolis, February 5, 1896. On his father's side his ancestors were English and Welsh, and on his mother's Huguenots. Which he was eight years of age the family removed to Monroe County, Ohio, and nine years later to Henry County, Indiana. With but limited educational advantages,

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such as the common schools of the time afforded, he entered a general store as clerk, and was there employed for three years. His ambition, however, was to obtain a better education, and he became a student at Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana. He had as his associates in that school men who afterwards became distinguished, as Senator Voorhees, Senator McDonald, Senator Harlan and Governor Porter. Upon completing his course at the university he entered the law office of Fletcher, Butler & Yandes, at Indianapolis, and was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state. Soon after this the Mexican war broke out and he was appointed by Governor Whitcomb adjutant general of the state of Indiana. Acting in that capacity he organized, equipped and sent forward all the troops enlisted from that state. Although this proved a very laborious task, he discharged it personally without either an assistant or clerk, and as compensation received the sum of one hundred dollars a year. Subsequently he was commissioned to go to Washington to make a settlement for moneys advanced by the state, but his services were so highly appreciated that at this time he was paid a reasonable compensation for his work. His brother, Major L. S. Reynolds, was inventor and patentee of important improvements in flour milling, which were the beginning of modern methods of flour manufacture. David was engaged to go to Eastern cities and finally to England and France to introduce these new appliances. General Reynolds, in 1865, together with his brother, Major L. S. and his brother. Dr. J. L. Reynolds, removed to Minneapolis. He foresaw the future growth of this city and made investments on Ninth and Tenth streets and First and Second avenues South, which have come to be of great value. Although he did not engage actively in business pursuits, he contributed in many ways to the general advancement and prosperity of the city. In politics, General Reynolds was always an ardent Democrat. His last public appearance was as president of a large ratification meeting held in Minneapolis on the occasion of President Cleveland's first election. His church connections were with the Methodist denomination, and in 1874 he organized what was called the "Little Giant" Bible class. It began with a single member, but afterwards grew to number three hundred and fifty-two. On its list of members may be found the names of many of our most prominent professional and business men, and during its

existence it gained a wide fame over the whole country, and its leader represented it at one time in a convention at Chautauqua. General Reynolds was married in Indianapolis. April 2, 1863, to Miss Jennie McOuat, who was of Scotch lineage. She died a year and one month later at Rochester, New York, leaving a daughter named Jennie, at present a resident of Minneapolis and widow of the late George L. Hilt. General Reynolds left an honorable name and the record of valuable and long continued usefulness in the community, and his memory is honored by all who knew him.

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HENRY HASTINGS SIBLEY.

Henry H. Sibley was one of the most prominent figures in the early life of this state. While a delegate in congress from the then territory of Wisconsin he was instrumental in bringing about the organization of the territory of Minnesota. The new territory was officially proclaimed by Governor Alexander Ramsey, June 1, 1849, and in August of that year Mr. Sibley was unanimously returned to congress as its representative. He was re-elected in 1851, and could have had a third term but declined it. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1857, and in October of that year was elected Governor, the first and only democrat to fill that position. He distinguished himself as a soldier during the Indian wars of the early sixties, and from the end of his military career to the time of his death in 1891, was one of the most influential and best known citizens of the state. For more than a score of years following 1849 the history of his life was in a large sense the history of Minnesota, and among the glorious company of her pioneers and founders there is none to whom when owes more than to him. Mr. Sibley's parents were among the early settlers of Michigan. His father, Solomon Sibley, was born in Massachusetts, in 1769, and was a lawyer. He removed to Ohio in 1795 and to Michigan in 1797, locating at Detroit. He was the first delegate elected to the first territorial legislature of the Northwest territory. In 1820 he was a member of congress; in 1824 was appointed judge of the supreme court of the territory, which office he held until 1837. From 1827 to 1837 he was chief justice. He held numerous other offices of importance, and died at Detroit in 1846, one of

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Michigan's most prominent and public spirited citizens. His wife was Miss Sarah Whipple, only daughter of Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, a gallant revolutionary officer. She was born in Rhode Island in 1782, and when seven years of age went with her parents to Ohio. She was a woman of vigorous and cultivated mind and great force and strength of character. She died at Detroit in 1851. Henry Hastings Sibley, the fourth child, and second son of these parents, who, by the way, traced their ancestry in England back to the time of the Norman conquest, was

HENRY HASTINGS SIBLEY.

born at Detroit, Michigan, February 20, 1811. He was educated at the public schools of that city, and studied the classics for two years under a private tutor. His father had intended him for the law, but after reading Blackstone for a year he confessed that the law did not suit him. After much debate, his parents concluded to allow him to follow his own inclinations, and so, in June, 1823, in his eighteenth year, he turned his face towards the great Northwest. His first employment was a clerk at Sault Ste. Marie, in the store of a sutler, who supplied the wants of four companies of United States troops stationed in that vicinity. After a few months he became agent for Mrs. Johnson, whose husband had been an Indian trader of larger business, and who kept the business going her husband's death. In this employment young Sibley got an insight into Indian affairs which he turned to good use later in life. Early in 1829 he was a clerk in the employ of the American Fur Company, of which John Jacob Astor was the head. His headquarters were at Mackinac, whither Sibley went to report for duty. This position he held for five years, during part of which time he was purchasing agent for the company. It was Mackinac that he made his first entrance into official life. Although not yet of age, he was made justice of the 442 peace for Mackinac County in 1831. Three years later he became a partner in the Fur Company, and was placed in control of all the country above Lake Pepin to the headwaters of the streams flowing into the Missouri, his headquarters being at what was afterwards known as Mendota. He inspected the Fur Company's post, supervised its business and dictated its policy as to traffic with the Indians. In 1836 he built two stone houses at Mendota,

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one for a residence and the other for a store, and these houses are still standing. They were the first stone houses built in the state. He was living at Mendota at the time of his marriage, in 1843. Mr. Sibley continued in the Fur trade until 1853, at which time he withdrew from active business and devoted himself to the management of his property interests, which by this time had become very large. It was in 1848 that he was chosen delegate to the Thirteenth congress from Wisconsin territory, and during this term he was largely instrumental in securing the organization of Minnesota territory. The contest to bring about the organization, which was very bitter, began in the senate in December, 1848, and ended in the house March 3, 1849. In August, 1849, Mr. Sibley was sent to congress from the new territory, and again in 1851, and in 1853 he declined the third nomination. In 1855 he was a member of the territorial legislature from Dakota County, and in 1857 he was member of the convention which drafted the constitution which is still the supreme law of the state. It was through the action of this convention that the territory was prepared for statehood and admitted to the union. At the first election in the new state, held October 13, 1857, at which time the new constitution was also adopted, Mr. Sibley was elected Governor, defeating Hon. Alexander Ramsey. He refused to be a candidate for second term, and once more retired to private life. In August, 1860, he was a delegate to the National democratic convention, which met at Charleston, South Carolina, to nominate a pro-slavery candidate for the presidency. When the war began he promptly announced himself as a union man, and during the four years which followed did all in his power to strengthen the general government in the Northwest. He was a candidate for office the last time in 1880, when the democrats of what was then the third congressional district tried to elect him to congress, but failed. When the Sioux outbreak and massacre occurred in 1862, Governor Ramsey appointed Mr. Sibley to the command of the military forces sent against the savages, and after a vigorous campaign of three months the Sioux were conquered and driven to their reservation. Over two thousand were made prisoners, and three hundred and three were condemned to death, of which number, however, President Lincoln saved all but thirty-eight. In September, 1862, the president commissioned Colonel Sibley as Brigadier general, with headquarters at St.

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Paul, and during 1863, 1864 and 1865 he was engaged in campaigns in defense of the frontier against various hostile Indian tribes. In November, 1865, he was breveted major general, and in August, 1866, was relieved of his command and made a member of a mixed civil and military commission to negotiate treaties with the hostile Sioux. This work was performed at Fort Sully, and the treaties were ratified by the senate. General Sibley again retired to private life after completing the work assigned to him as a member of the Indian commission. In 1867 he was elected president of the St. Paul Gas Light Company, a post which he held until the time of his death. He also served as president of two banks, the City Bank and the Minnesota Savings Bank, afterwards merged into the First National Bank. For a number of years he was a director of the Sioux City railway. He aided in organizing the St. Paul chamber of commerce, and was its president in 1871 and 1872. He was a director of the First National Bank from 1873 to 1891. In 1888 he was commander of the Loyal Legion of Minnesota, and from 1885 to the time of his death was president of the Minnesota club. He belonged to Acker post, G. A. R., from 1885. General Sibley was a regular attendant at St. Paul's Episcopal church, St. Paul, but did not become a member of it until a few months before his death. As already stated, he was married in 1843. The bride was Sarah J. Steele, daughter of General J. Steele, of Baltimore, Maryland. She bore him nine children and died May 21, 1869. Four of 443 the children are living, Augusta (Mrs. Douglas Pope), Sarah Jane (Mrs. Elbert A. Young), Charles Frederick, and Alfred Brush, all of whom reside in St. Paul. General Sibley was a charter member of the Minnesota Historical Society (1849) and of the Old Settler's Association of Minnesota (1858), and was greatly interested in the work which both are doing. In 1868 he was named a regent of the state university, which position he continued to fill with honor until his death. In 1888 the college of New Jersey, at Princeton, conferred upon him the degree LL. D. February 18, 1891, at the ripe age of eighty years, he died.

LEVI H. McKUSICK.

L. H. McKusick is county attorney of Pine County, Minnesota, which office he has held since 1878. He is of Scotch ancestry on his father's side and English on his mother's.

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His father, Levis E. McKusick, was a farmer in moderate circumstances in Maine, and during his life time took an active part in local politics, at one time serving as a member of the legislature of that state. The maiden name of the mother of the subject of this sketch was Fannie A. Marshall. Levi H. was born at Baring, Maine, March 31, 1854. His early education was received in the common schools of his native town, and in the academy at St. Stephens, New Brunswick, which he attended three terms. Later he took a course in the state normal school at Castine, Maine. In order to obtain sufficient funds, however, with which to pursue his studies, he had commenced teaching school, for a few months each year, when but seventeen years of age. This plan was pursued by Mr. McKusick for about six years. Having a desire, however, to make law his profession in life, during his leisure hours he took up its study in his brother's office. As soon as he had completed his law studies, deciding that the West would afford him better opportunities in his chosen profession. Mr. McKusick came to Minnesota, locating at

LEVI H. McKUSICK.

Pine City in August, 1877. During that fall and the following winter he taught school at this place, at the same time devoting his spare time to the further study of law. The following spring he was admitted to the bar and immediately hung out his shingle in Pine City. The fall of the same year he was nominated for the office of count attorney of Pine County and elected. His re-election to the same office every term since that time is an indication of the esteem in which he is held by the community in which he lives. He has also built up an extensive law practice. Mr. McKusick's political affiliations have always been with the Republican party, and he has always taken an active part in local affairs. He was elected to the state legislature in 1883, and re-elected twice to the same office, in 1885 and 1889. He served on the judiciary committee and was an earnest supporter of the bill for the taxation of unused railroad lands in the session of 1889, which bill however, did not pass at the session. He is an attendant of the Methodist church. He is married and has a family consisting of wife and five children, Clinton L., Fred P., Alice H., William John and Marion Helen.

DANIEL BUCK.

DANIEL BUCK.

Jonathan Buck, father of Judge Daniel Buck, of the Minnesota Supreme Court, was born at Boonville, Oneida County, New York, in 1804, and died in 1883. He was farmer in comfortable circumstances, and spent all his years on the farm where he was born. Judge Buck's mother was Roxana Wheelock, who was born at Claremont, New Hampshire, in 1799, and died in 1842. She was a sister of Charles Wheelock, colonel of the Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion, afterwards brevetted brigadier general. The father of Jonathan Buck was Daniel Buck, who settled in Boonville about the year 1800. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and enlisted first in 1778 or 1779 in Captain Benjamin Bonney's company, under Colonel Porter, and re-enlisted in 1780 in Captain John H. Smith's company, William Richards, colonel. He was born in 1762 at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and his residence at the date of his enlistment was Chesterfield, Massachusetts. He died about the year 1843. The first American ancestor of the Buck family was one Isaac Buck, who, in October, 1635 with several other persons, was transported from England to Boston in the ship *Ametia*, Captain George Downs, for refusing to take the oath of conformity. He was at that time thirty-four years of age. His wife, who was Frances Marsh, and whom he married before leaving England, followed him to America in December, 1635. Isaac Buck went to Scituate, Massachusetts, where he bought land. In the history of that town he is described as follows: "Lieutenant Isaac Buck was a brother of John Buck, and was in Scituate before 1647. * * * In 1660 he built a house near the harbour, on the Duckfield, so-called even now. * * * He was a very useful man, often engaged in public business, and the clerk of the town of many years. He was a lieutenant in King Phillips' war and repulsed the Indians with great loss from Scituate in March, 1676. He died in 1697." Thomas Buck was the eldest son of Isaac Buck, and he settled in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, before 1712. Mathew Buck was a son of Thomas

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Buck, and he also lived in Bridgewater. He was the father of Daniel Buck, of Revolutionary fame, already referred to, who was born in 1762. Judge Daniel Buck, of whom this sketch treats, was born in Boonville, New York, September 8, 1829. He received the rudiments of an education in the common schools and finished at Rome Academy, Oneida County, and Lowville Academy, Lewis County, New York. He came to Minnesota May 15, 1857, and pre-empted land at Madelia. In that year he settled in Blue Earth County. After leaving school he studied law, and when he came to Minnesota he was actively engaged in its practice. He was elected to the legislature in 1858, but the legislature did not meet in that year, and so he could not serve. In 1865, while a member of the house of representatives, he secured the passage of a law providing for the location of a normal school at Mankato. For four years he was county attorney of Blue Earth County, and in 1878 he was elected to the state senate for the full term of four years. For five years he was a member of the Mankato school board, and for five more he was a member of the state normal school board, and while serving in this last named capacity he assisted in the selection of sites for the normal schools at Winona, Mankato and St. Cloud. He had principal charge of the construction of the Mankato normal school buildings. He was associate counsel for the state at the time of the trial of the five million loan bill, and was attorney for the claimants in the suit for the reward offered for the capture of the Younger brothers. In 1888 he was a candidate for lieutenant governor, but was defeated with the remainder of the Democratic ticket. He was elected judge of the Supreme Court in 1892, for the term of six years, commencing the first Monday in January, 1894, and was appointed judge of the Supreme Court October 2, 1893, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Dickinson. He had always been a Democrat, and as long ago as 1859 was that party's candidate for secretary of state in Minnesota. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in St. Louis in 1876, and voted for W. J. Bryan for president in 1896. In the legislature of 1879 he introduced a bill for the insolvent law of the state. It was passed, but the governor interposed a veto. In 1881 he introduced it again, and this time it became a law. Judge Buck was a member of the court of impeachment on the trial of E. St. Julien Cox. He is not a church member, but sympathizes with the Quakers, his

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mother having been a member of that society. October 25, 1858, at Elgin, Illinois, he was married to Lovisa A. Wood, and three children have been born to them, Charles Delos Buck, February 24, 1864, died November 27, 1882, while a student at the state university; Alfred A. Buck, April 16, 1872; and Laura M. Buck, June 15, 1874. The latter is now Mrs. William L. Abbott.

ALEXIS JOSEPH FOURNIER.

Alexis Joseph Fournier is a young man whose genius as an artist is recognized and admired by the people of Minneapolis and the juries of all the principal exhibitions of America, and one whose struggle for success in his art has enlisted the sympathy of his fellow citizens in a high degree. He was born July 4, 1865, in the first frame building built in St. Paul. His father, Isaial Fournier, was a mill-wright, and now resides in Minneapolis. He was born in Montreal, Canada, of French parentage, and was a pioneer in Minnesota, having come to St. Paul in 1860. When Alexis was a babe he was stolen out of his cradle in a log cabin near what is now

ALEXIS JOSEPH FOURNIER.

West St. Paul, by an Indian squaw, who, it was believed, took him order to secure the blanket in which he was wrapped. He was, however, soon afterwards recovered. The family subsequently removed to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. At the age of twelve years he was sent to Milwaukee to an academy conducted by priests, where he was in school for three years and where he acquired a knowledge of the German language. His tastes were first formed in this school, and he was encouraged to carve wooden images and crucifixes for the decoration of the church altar. After leaving school he was compelled to support himself, which he did by selling newspapers and working as office boy, his lodging place at that time being for a time in the hull of an old vessel frozen fast in the river at Milwaukee. About this time he became interested in the work of an old scene painter, and from him took his first lessons in the use of color. His family had removed to Winona, and he returned there, remaining at home only one summer. In 1879 he came to Minneapolis

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and was employed at sign writing and decorative painting, in the meantime devoting his spare time to sketching from nature and copying old pictures. It was his fortune to be employed in the decoration of Potter Palmer's residence, in Chicago, under A. F. 446 Jacassy, celebrated for his designing and illustrations. One morning while finishing a sketch he was surprised to find Mrs. Palmer watching his efforts with apparent interest and gratified to receive her approval for the excellence of his work. He returned again to Minneapolis and devoted most of his time to scene painting and executing orders for pictures of local interest for friends and admirers. He opened a studio and devoted his time to landscape painting, among his patrons being Mr. J. J. Hill, of St. Paul, who purchased a large painting of St. Anthony Falls and the milling district. He executed a number of orders for pictures of local landscapes and old homesteads for the State Historical Society and did considerable designing and sketching for the newspapers and magazines. In the spring of 1898 he built a modest home at Washburn Park and devoted his summer months during the next two or three years to sketching and studying from nature in the picturesque country surrounding his home. In the winter of 1891-92 he was attached to an exploring party as artist in the San Juan country of Colorado, Arizona, Utah and New Mexico, and upon return of the party his drawings were elaborated in colors for the cliff dwellers' exhibit at the Columbian Exposition. Upon his return from Chicago he was engaged to arrange and superintend the art department of the Minneapolis Exposition, the feature of this gallery being the prominence given to local artists and architects, and in this undertaking he was highly successful. In 1893 Mr. Fournier sailed for Paris in order to continue his art studies in the Julien Academy, and remained abroad nearly two years, working under such masters as Jean Paul, Laurens, Benjamin Constant, Joseph Blanc, and others. The first winter was devoted largely to the completion of a sketch taken of Minnehaha Creek, near his home, which, when completed, he called "A Spring Morning." To his intense delight and encouragement it was accepted for the Salon. On varnishing day in the Salon de Champs-Elysees (1894) he was met by his master, Benjamin Constant, who remarked: "Ah, you are here today. Well, that means you have something here," and upon the picture being pointed out to him, Mr. Constant said: "Yes, you have a good composition and good

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lines in that. Yes, indeed, it is a spring morning, and I see that you already understand nature. Well done. Keep right on, my friend." It was a happy day for the struggling young artist, and his joy was still greater when his picture was again commended by Alexander Harrison, who saw it at the American Art Association rooms in Paris, and remarked to a friend: "That's a good thing. That fellow is on the right road. We will hear from him some day soon." Mr. Fournier spent his winters at work in the academy and his summers in company with other artists, chiefly Gaylord S. Truesdale, the animal painter, in the provinces and in Italy, where he obtained material for many pictures. In 1895 he was again represented in the salon with a picture. "Le Repos," representing some cows and sheep at rest in a pasture. This was hung next to one by the famous Jerome, and was the subject of favorable comment from the French journalists. He visited the famous galleries on the continent and in England, and exhibited while abroad in such galleries as the Salon, Societe des Artistes, Crystal Palace, London, the American Art Association, in Paris, the National Academy, in New York, and the St. Louis Exposition. He returned in the later part of 1895, bringing with him a large amount of completed work which he has exhibited at Minneapolis and in other cities. Mr. Fournier was married in 1886 to Miss Emma Frick, of Pine Island, Minnesota. They have two children, Grace and Paul. Although now only thirty-one years of age, Mr. Fournier has given promise of great success in his profession, and his career will be followed with interest and great expectations.

WILLIAM RICHARD MORRIS.

The Afro-American race affords not a few examples of the ability of that people to arise above race prejudice and the disadvantages of birth to positions of standing and influence in the community. One such example is found in 447 the subject of this sketch. William Richard Morris was born near Flemingsburg, Kentucky, February 22, 1859, the son of Hezekiah Morris, a slave. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Hopkins. His father having died when he was only two years of age, his mother moved, after the war, to Ohio, where William attended the public schools of New Richmond and Cincinnati, and later a pay school in Chicago, Illinois. He entered Fisk University at Nashville, Tennessee,

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when seventeen years of age, graduating with high honors from the classical department in the class of 1884. He was apt and studious, and recognized as a bright scholar, a logical debater, a good essayist and an eloquent and forcible speaker. He was turned a "typical Fiskite" by reason of his fine scholarship, devotion to his race and strict adherence to the principles of rectitude. He was made a member of the faculty after graduating, and was for more than four years the Afro-American member of that body of twenty-five professors and teachers. He taught classes in mathematics, languages and the sciences at Fisk University for five years, giving complete satisfaction. While a student he taught public schools in Mississippi and Arkansas during vacation. He represented the Afro-Americans of the South at the annual meeting of the A. M. A., at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1885, delivering an address entitled "The Negro at Present," which won for him a wide reputation. In 1886 he was employed by the State superintendent of education of Tennessee, to hold institutes for Afro-American teachers of that state. He has lectured at different times and written articles for the press which have been highly commended. In 1887 he received the degree of M. A. from his Alma Mater, and in the same year was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois, in a class of twenty-seven, being one out of three to receive the same and highest mark. He was also admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Tennessee, and practiced some at both Chicago, Illinois, and Nashville, Tennessee. He resigned his position at Fisk University in June, 1889, and came to Minneapolis, and has practiced in that city ever since, having been the

WILLIAM RICHARD MORRIS.

first Afro-American lawyer to appear before the courts of Hennepin County. He has handled a number of important cases and won for himself an enviable reputation as a lawyer, both in civil and criminal practice. One of his most important cases was the defense of "Yorky," or Thomas Lyons, in the famous Harris murder trial, who was discharged. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Fifth District Congressional committee. He has taken the lead in Minneapolis in everything pertaining to the upbuilding of his race, and has never wavered in the struggle for their rights. He was elected

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president of the Afro-American State League in 1891. He is also a thirty-third degree Mason, a member of the Supreme Council, Sheik of Fezzan Temple of the Mystic Shrine, High Priest and Prophet in the Imperial Council, Scribe of the Chapter, Deputy Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, Brigadier General of the Uniform Rank, a trustee of the Supreme Lodge, Generalissimo of the Commandery K. T., and an N. F. of the Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Plymouth Congregational church of Minneapolis. July 14, 1896, he married Miss Anna M. La Force of Pullman, Illinois, a most estimable young woman of acknowledged literary ability.

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GEORGE R. NEWELL.

GEORGE R. NEWELL.

Minneapolis would never have become the metropolis she has if it had not been that she numbered among her early residents many who, as enterprising business men, realized the importance of her location and the future in store for her, devoted their best efforts to the upbuilding of the city. Among that list of public-spirited men the name of George R. Newell stands prominent. Mr. Newell is senior partner of the firm of George R. Newell & Co., one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in the Northwest. This firm has built up a trade which extends throughout the whole Northwest, and has a business that amounts to several million dollars yearly. Mr. Newell has achieved success in life entirely unaided by fortune. He is a native of the state of New York, and was born in Tonawanda, July 31, 1844, the son of Hiram Newell and Phoebe Newell. Hiram Newell was actively engaged in the dry goods trade during his career, but has now retired from business, and is residing at Saratoga Spring, New York. The Newell family comes from good old New England stock. George attended the public schools of his native village until he was twelve years of age, and then launched out into active business. He worked at all sorts of jobs, but mostly clerking in stores. In 1866 he came West to enjoy the advantages which the new region afforded, and for some time worked on a Mississippi steamboat. In

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1867 he secured a position as a clerk in Minneapolis and worked at this occupation for three years. In 1870, in partnership with Messrs. Stevens & Morse, he opened a grocery store, the firm being known as Stevens, Morse & Newell. The partnership was dissolved in 1873, and Mr. Newell continued the business alone for a year. He then entered into partnership with Mr. H. G. Harrison, the firm being called Newell & Harrison. As such it continued for ten years, at which time the present firm of George R. Newell & Co. was organized. Mr. Cavour S. Langdon being taken into partnership with Mr. Newell. Through its several changes of partnership and location, the firm constantly increased its trade. For a long time they occupied a large building at the corner of First and Washington avenues North, but the constant accession to their trade compelled a removal, and the splendid storehouse at the corner of First avenue and Third street was erected. This building is of pressed brick, five stories high, with high basement, and covers about a quarter of a block, being especially planned for the wholesale grocery trade. The business affairs of this firm have been conducted by Mr. Newell with a sagacity and prudence that has established for it a high reputation in the commercial world. Mr. Newell has always been a leader in any movement tending to further the interests of Minneapolis, giving his support to every projected enterprise that gave promise of help building up the city, and has been an active spirit in the Jobbers' Association, the Board of Trade and other commercial organizations. He is one of the most approachable of men, accessible at all times, and is as popular and held in as high esteem by his employes as he is by his business associates, who recognize his integrity and worth as a business man. Mr. Newell's political affiliations have always been with the Republican party, though he has never taken any active part in politics. He 449 is a Mason and a member of the Minneapolis and Commercial Clubs. He was married in 1876 to Mrs. Alida Ferris, of Wyoming, New York.

DARIUS F. MORGAN.

In February, 1854, Darius F. Morgan was born in Jackson County, Iowa. His paternal ancestors were New England farmers, who, emigrating from Wales about the middle of the last century, played a conspicuous part in the revolutionary struggle for liberty. By

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his mother, Ruth Duprey, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, he is descended from a French Huguenot family, which in early Colonial times fled from religious persecution at home to the hospitable shores of the new world. His father, Harley Morgan, was a native of Vergennes, Vermont, but in 1842 brought his family West to the Mississippi valley, settling first in Jackson County, and fourteen years later in Winneshiek County, Iowa, in which latter county young Morgan spent his boyhood and youth, and laid the foundation of a substantial education in the common schools. In 1876, until which time he had lived with his father, working on the farm in summer and going to school in the winter, he began to study law, and in the fall of 1877 he was admitted to the bar at Austin, Minnesota, which city had now been his home for almost a year, and where he had supported himself as a student, as a reporter in Judge Page's court. A year after admission to the bar he went to Albert Lea, where he formed a professional partnership with John A. Lovely, which lasted for ten years. In November, 1888, Mr. Morgan was elected to represent Freeborn County in the lower house of the legislature, and in the session of 1889 he was chairman of the committee on appropriations. In 1890 he removed to Minneapolis, where he formed a partnership in the law with W. H. Eustis, which lasted until Mr. Eustis' election as mayor of Minneapolis in November, 1892. May 1, 1893, the firm of Hale, Morgan & Montgomery was organized, and it became in a short time one of the strongest at the Hennepin bar. In 1894 Mr. Morgan was sent to the state senate from the Thirty-second District, comprising the Minneapolis

DARIUS F. MORGAN.

Fifth and Sixth wards, for a term of four years. In the sessions of 1895 and 1897 he served with distinction as a member of the judiciary committee of the senate. In 1895, he was, in addition, the chairman of the finance committee. In 1897 he was chairman of the committee on corporations and a member of the committee on taxes and tax laws. These are among the most important committees of the senate. Mr. Morgan early became attached to the Republican party. His eloquence made him a power on the stump, and his good judgment and conservatism made him useful in party counsel. For almost eighteen

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years he was a member of county and state central committees. For two sessions of the legislature he has been one of the leading members of the senate, and few men in the state are more widely or more favorably known. In 1876 Mr. Morgan was married to Ella M. Hayward, of Waukon, Iowa, and a son and two daughters were born of the union. In March, 1893, Mrs. Morgan died, and after almost three years had passed by, Mr. Morgan married again. The president Mrs. Morgan was Mrs. Lizette F. Davis, of Auburn, New York, Senator Morgan belongs to but one secret society, the Elks. He attends Gethsemane Episcopal church with his family.

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JAMES ALBERTUS TAWNEY.

JAMES ALBERTUS TAWNEY.

The representative in congress from the First Minnesota District is a self-made man in all that the term implies. James Albertus Tawney was born near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in Mount Pleasant township, January 3, 1855. Tawney pere was a farmer and blacksmith, in very modest circumstances, and when fifteen years of age the son began to learn the blacksmith's trade in his father's shop. After graduating from the bellows an forge, young Tawney learned the trade of a machinist, and it was for the purpose of going to work at this trade that he came to Winona, Minnesota, August 1, 1877. On January 1, 1881, he began to read law in the office of Bentley & Vance, in Winona, having read at his home for two long years prior to this time, a little while each morning before going to the shop, an in the evening after the day's work was done. It thus happened that when he entered the office of Bentley & Vance and began to devote all of his time to the work he made rapid progress. In 1882, July 10, he was admitted to the bar. Then it was that he became a student in the law department of the University of Wisconsin, the only school he had attended since he was fourteen years old. After finishing the course, Mr. Tawney returned to Winona, which city has ever since been his home. In 1890 he was sent to the state senate from Winona County. He was a delegate in the Republican state nominating convention of 1892, and

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made an eloquent speech nominating Knute Nelson for governor. He served with great honor in the legislature in 1891 and 1893, and was elected to congress as a Republican in November, 1892, before his term as state senator had expired. In 1894 he was returned to congress for a second term, and in 1896 for a third term. Mr. Tawney's congressional record has been a bright one. He made his maiden speech in congress October 6, 1893, in opposition to the repeal of the federal election laws. This speech was regarded as one of the strongest that was made against the bill. January 19, 1894, he made the famous speech which gave him the sobriquet "Barley Jim." It was against the proposition to reduce the tariff on barley, and showed conclusively that if the tariff were reduced Canadian barley would come into the American market, and to a large extent drive out the home grain. The speech appealed with great force to every member of the house, any part of whose constituency was interested in raising this cereal. January 24, 1894, he made a speech in favor of the maintenance of the McKinley tariff on iron ore, and the day following spoke in opposition to the effort of Mr. Wilson and his friends on the floor to repeal the reciprocity clauses of the McKinley bill. All of these speeches added to his reputation as a forceful and logical debater. His congressional record in connection with pension legislation is good, and the old soldiers of the First District are his friends to a man. The main sections of his bill providing for the settlement of disputes between labor and capital by arbitration were incorporated in the Olney bill, which passed. Mr. Tawney was a member of the way and means committee of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth congresses, and took a leading part in constructing the tariff bill presented at the extra session in 1897. As an attorney he stands in the front rank, and his practice has included 451 some of the most important cases ever tried in the state. In 1883, December 19, Mr. Tawney was married to Miss Emma B. Newall, at Winona. They have five children.

ANSEL OPPENHEIM.

Ansel Oppenheim, of the firm of Oppenheim & Kalman, was born in New York City, on January 5, 1847. His father, Isaac Oppenheim, was a merchant of New York. He gave his son an academic education, and fitted him for his profession. Ansel studied law

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and was admitted to the bar in Minnesota in 1878. Seeing in the Northwest a promising future, the young lawyer commenced the practice of his profession at St. Paul, forming a co-partnership with Hon. John B. Brisbin. He was well fitted for success in the law, but the remarkable chances offered for the dealing in real property led him to abandon an extensive practice and to engage in the real estate business. His judgment in this matter proved to be most excellent, as in the succeeding ten or fifteen years Mr. Oppenheim was successful, and through his extensive influence has been enabled to do a great deal for the advancement of the interests of his city. It was to his firm and its associates that the city of St. Paul is largely indebted for the Union Stock Yards in South St. Paul, the Metropolis Opera House and several other large enterprises. Mr. Oppenheim was one of the leading promoters of what is now the Chicago Great Western Railroad, which was the first railroad to enter St. Paul from the west side of the river. He is now vice president of the company. During the construction of the Union Stock Yards he was president of the company, but now retains official connection with the concern as vice president. Mr. Oppenheim is also a director of the Bank of Minnesota, and is and has been identified with many leading financial and commercial enterprises in his city. In 1880 Mr. Oppenheim was appointed by Governor Hubbard as a member of the State Board of Equalization. For one term he served as assemblyman in St. Paul, and was conspicuous in this capacity as an active promoter of the city's welfare.

ANSEL OPPENHEIM.

He has a large and valuable acquaintance with foreign and eastern capitalists, which has been exceedingly useful to him in his great enterprises. Mr. Oppenheim was married in 1869 to Miss Josie Greve, daughter of Herman Greve, one of St. Paul's prominent citizens. Mr. Greve was a native of the province of Westphalia, Germany. He came to St. Paul in 1855, and invested largely in real estate. Much of his life was spent in farming in Vernon County, Wisconsin. In 1880 he moved to St. Paul and engaged actively in business, and at the time of his death was one of the largest holders of real estate in that city. Mrs. Oppenheim is prominent in St. Paul society and is a writer of no mean ability. She was

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educated in a convent and added to this the culture obtained by extensive travel. For years she was the companion of her father, Mr. Greve. Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheim have three sons. The oldest, Herman, is at the present time Assistant Corporation Attorney of St. Paul. The second son, Lucius, is the travelling freight agent of the Chicago Great Western Railroad. The third son, Greve, now ten years of age, is attending school. Mr. Oppenheim is a member of the Minnesota Club, of St. Paul, and is a Mason its good standing. In politics he is a Democrat.

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GEORGE WASHINGTON SOMERVILLE.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SOMERVILLE.

One of the most prominent member of the legal profession in Southern Minnesota is George Washington Somerville, of Sleepy Eye, Brown County, Minnesota. Mr. Somerville was born in Ripley county, Indiana, June 3, 1885; son of William and Rachel (Cunningham) Somerville. On his father's side he is of Irish descent, his grandfather having been born in the north of Ireland, emigrating to this country when but nineteen years of age. William Somerville was born in Pennsylvania, but lived in Indiana from boyhood until his removal to this state in 1860, when George W. was but five years of age. He settled on a farm in Viola township, Olmsted County, where he still resides, and is one of the most prosperous agriculturists in that fertile section of the North Star state. He is also prominent as a horticulturist, having early begun to ornament his farm with evergreens, to which he added the useful fruit varieties. He now has one of the best orchards in the state of Minnesota. He has been a prominent member of horticultural societies, and was for several years a lecturer on horticulture with the State Farmers' Institute, being recognized as one of the most competent authorities on the subject in this state. He was also honored by the people of his neighborhood by being elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1872; he has also held several town offices. George Washington Somerville received his elementary education in the district school of his

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neighborhood, which he attended only three months out of the year, the balance of the time working on his father's farm. In his sixteenth and seventeenth years he attended the village school at Eyota, in the same county. In 1872 his family moved to Rochester, this state, where George entered the high school, from which he graduated in 1876. Then, having a predilection for the profession of law, he pursued it studies during the following year in the office of H. C. Butler, of that city. In 1878 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating the year following. Immediately after his graduation he returned to Minnesota and located at Sleepy Eye, where he began the practice of his profession. He has remained at this place ever since and built up an extensive practice. His popularity is attested by the fact that he was renominated three times to the office of county attorney of Brown County, declining a fourth nomination, serving in this office from 1882 to 1888. He has also been city attorney of Sleepy Eye for a number of year and still holds that position. In politic she has always been a Republican, and is a leader in the counsels of his party. He has attended a number of state Republican conventions as a delegate, and is a member of the executive committee of the Republican State League. He is a Mason and a Knights Templar, a member of Zuhrah Temple, Mystic Shrine, and is also a Odd Fellow. November 21, 1881, he was married to Mary Fuller, of Rochester, Minnesota. Mr. and Mr. Somerville have four children, Madge, Saxe, Caroline and W. Wayne.

HENRY ADONIRAM SWIFT.

Henry A. Swift, the third governor of Minnesota, was descended from revolutionary sires. William Swift, the first American of the family, gave up his home in County Suffolk, England, 453 in 1630, and crossing the Atlantic, located in Boston. In 1634 he went to Watertown, Massachusetts, which was long the family home. His son, also William Swift, lived in Sandwich, and was a representative in the legislature in the years 1664-67. Dr. Isaac Swift, grandfather of the subject of this sketch (1753-1802), sat in the Connecticut legislature in 1772 and 1799. He was also a Revolutionary soldier. After the battle of Concord and Lexington, with a number of neighbors, he proceeded to Boston and

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enlisted in the patriot army. The regiment went into the field in the spring of 1777 at Camp Peekskill, New York, and in September was ordered, under General McDougal, to join Washington's army in Pennsylvania. It fought at Germantown, October 4, 1777, and wintered at Valley Forge, 1777-78. Dr. Swift was assigned the post of surgeon, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. His son, Isaac Swift, Jr., was born at Cornwall, Connecticut, in 1790, and was graduated from Columbia Medical College, New York city. He at once started on a Western tour, but was detained at Ravenna, Ohio, on account of an accident to his horse. Before the animal had recovered from the effects of the accident, the doctor had acquired what promised to develop into a lucrative practice, and so he decided to remain in Ravenna. In 1818 he was married, in that place, to Eliza Thompson. The old Swift homestead, where Dr. Swift took his bride, is still the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. R. Waite. There had been no church organization in Ravenna when Dr. Swift arrived, but soon after his coming the young men of the town—none of them church members—instituted religious meetings. Dr. Swift read the sermons and led the singing. These meetings were not discontinued until a church was organized. Eliza Thompson, Governor Swift's mother, was the daughter of Isaac Thompson and Patience Campbell Thompson, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts. She was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1800, and was fourteen years of age when the family moved to Ravenna, Ohio. Other ancestors of Governor Swift were Governor Thomas Mayhew, of Martha's Vineyard, proprietor of the Vineyard, and preacher for thirty-three years, and

HENRY ADONIRAM SWIFT.

Thomas Tupper, one of the original grantees of Cape Cod, deputy of nineteen years, and who besides, spent much time in "gospelizing the Indians." Governor Swift was born in Ravenna, Ohio, in the homestead already referred to, March 23, 1823. His parents were educated and refined people, and his home influences were the best. He was graduated from Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, and went at once to Mississippi, where he taught school for a year. The condition of the South did not please him, and he returned to Ohio as soon as his contract as a teacher was terminated. He studied law, and in 1845

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was admitted to the bar at Ravenna. During the winters of 1847-48 and 1848-49 he was chief clerk of the Ohio house of representatives. In 1853 he located in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he opened a law and insurance office. Joining the company that platted the town of St. Peter, he removed to that place in 1856, becoming register of the United States land office. In 1857 he was nominated for congress by the Republicans, but was defeated with the remainder of the ticket. In the fall of 1861 he was elected president pro tem of the state senate, and succeeded Ignatius Donnelly, who had resigned the office of lieutenant governor to begin his work in congress. The same session of the legislature elected Governor Alexander Ramsey to the office of United States senator, and Mr. Swift, who was ex-officio lieutenant governor, became governor. It was near the end of the term, and although he was urged to become a candidate for the nomination, he steadily declined, and permitted the honor to go to Stephen Miller, who was subsequently elected. It is said that he might have gone to the United States senate had he so desired. The legislature of 1864-65 stood ready to elect him to that high position, but he did not care for the office, and it was given to D. S. Norton. Mr. Swift was a student, and his tastes were thoroughly domestic. He was ready to give up public position in order to be with his family. While always conscious of the duties devolving upon him as a citizen, and standing ready to discharge them, he frankly confessed that his ambition did not lie in the direction of holding office. A thorough distaste for the methods of the politician perhaps encouraged him in his determination to forego a public life, but none of the considerations referred to were strong enough to prevent him from bearing his full share of the public burden in times of emergency. But for the fact that his presence seemed to be of more importance in the legislature, he would have enlisted in the Union army at the beginning of the civil war. In 1862, at the time of the Sioux uprising, he was among the first to go to New Ulm to assist in its defense against the savages. He was accompanied by William G. Hayden, then county auditor of Nicollet County. When they arrived in New Ulm the people were without protection and utterly helpless. Fortunately some men from Nicollet and Swan Lake had arrived, making in all a party of eighteen. They at once organized themselves into a company and advanced on the Indians, holding them in check until help came. But

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for this timely aid there is no doubt that New Ulm would have been in ashes in four or five hours, for the Indians had already set fire to five large buildings, some of which were not more than a block and a half from the Dakota house, and the inhabitants would have been murdered, the Indians having sufficient evidence of the complete panic that prevailed prior to the arrival of the men. The hardships of that campaign developed the disease which brought Governor Swift to his death, February 25, 1869, in St. Peter. One of the leading newspapers of the state summed up his character in these words: "A man of rare and delicate mould, high-hearted, generous, tender, true, loyal to friendship, self-respecting, incapable of meanness; a man to be loved and trusted above his fellows; a man so happy in the singular beauty of his private and domestic life that public honors sought him out only as unwelcome messengers to duties that could not be declined. In all the state no man for years has filled a larger or warmer place in the public heart than Henry A. Swift." In 1851 Mr. Swift was married to Ruth Livingston, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Her grandfather, Stephen Stevenson, served during the whole of the Revolutionary War. His regiment, the Nineteenth Pennsylvania, took a prominent part in the battle of Stony Point, under the command of Colonel Richard Butler. Stephen Stevenson, from lieutenant of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania, was promoted to the captaincy of the Fourth Pennsylvania, in 1781. He was a member of the Society of Cincinnati. Mrs. Swift died in 1881. Of the children that were born of this union two daughters survive, Mrs. W. M. Spackman, of New York city, and Mrs. G. S. Ives, of St. Peter.

CHARLES F. HENDRYX.

Charles F. Hendryx is one of the best known newspaper men in Minnesota. He came to the state in 1874, and was successively night editor and city editor of the Minneapolis Tribune during the time when it was owned by his father. In 1879 he went to Sauk Center, purchasing the Weekly Herald, whose editor and proprietor he has been since that time. Mr. Hendryx was born at Cooperstown, New York, April 22, 1847, and was the only son of James I. Hendryx, who for twenty-five years was editor of the Otsego Republican, of Cooperstown. He attended the public schools in Cooperstown, and at the age of fifteen

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was sent to the Deer Hill Institute, at Danbury, Connecticut, an Episcopal school for boys, where 455

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he remained for several years. The gold pin which he still wears he won as a prize at this institute. For one year he attended the Cooperstown seminary, and after that was a student at Hobart College, Geneva, New York. He finished his school education at Cornell University, graduating from that institution as a member of its first senior class in 1869. Senator J. B. Foraker, of Ohio; Rev. Dr. Rhodes, now pastor of St. John's church, St. Paul, and Judge Buckwalter, of Cincinnati, were Mr. Hendryx's classmates at Cornell. In 1873 the elder Hendryx disposed of his interests in Cooperstown and with his son, Charles F., came to Minneapolis, becoming proprietor of the Tribune. The investment was not a profitable one, and in 1879, father and son moved to Sauk Center, where the former died in 1883. Although he has always been an ardent Republican, and has taken an active part in politics since coming to Minnesota, Mr. Hendryx has held but one public office, and that not a very lucrative one. During President Arthur's administration he was postmaster at Sauk Center. In 1896 he was one of the delegates-at-large from this state to the national Republican convention at St. Louis, and voted there with the other delegates from this state for William McKinley as the party's nominee for the presidency. Mr. Hendryx for years has exerted a strong influence among public men in Minnesota. As an editorial writer he is strong, clear and convincing; as a public speaker on educational and literary subjects as well as political, he is eloquent and forceful, with a command of language that enables him to clothe his thoughts attractively and elegantly. On September 6, 1876, he was married to Miss Fanny Galt Taylor, daughter of the late Colonel William Henry Harrison Taylor, who for sixteen years was state librarian. Mrs. Hendryx is a first cousin of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, and, of course, a grand daughter of ex-President William Henry Harrison. The union has been blessed with three children. The family is prominent in Episcopal church circles in northern Minnesota.

CHARLES DICKERMAN MATTESON.

Charles Dickerman Matteson, of St. Paul, is the treasurer and acting secretary of the Security Trust Company. Mr. Matteson is the

CHARLES DICKERMAN MATTESON.

son of Summer W. Matteson and Louise Dickerman (Matteson), and was preceded in his present office by his father. His father carried on the 456 banking and brokerage business, at Decorah, Iowa, for a number of years prior to 1891, when he moved to St. Paul to take the position of secretary and treasurer of the Security. Trust Company. The subject of this sketch was born September 13, 1869, in the picturesque village of Decorah, Iowa. He spent his boyhood days in that village and graduated from the high school in the class of 1887. In the fall of the same year he entered the University of Minnesota and devoted two years to the work of a scientific course. He then decided to spent a year in the law school at the same institution, believing that this would be of advantage to him in the way of a business education. While in this department he joined the Dillon chapter of the Phi Delta Phi Society. Instead, however, of proceeding then to a business engagement he decided to extend his studies in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he entered the class of 1892, taking the literary course. While there he became a member of Peninsular Chapter of the Alpha Delta Phi, a literary society. After completing his college work in June, 1892, Mr. Matteson came to St. Paul, where his family had removed from Decorah. He spent the following fall and winter in study and in March, 1893, entered the service of the Security Trust Company. Since the death of his father in July, 1895, he has been treasurer and acting secretary of that company. In the summer of 1894 Mr. Matteson was elected a member of the St. Paul Investment & Savings Society, and in January, 1896, was made a director of the Duluth Union Land Company. He is also director of the Security Trust Company, and in March, 1896, upon the incorporation of his father's estate was made secretary, treasurer and director of the S. W. Matteson estate. Having prepared himself with care for a business career and having already obtained no small degree of

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success in financial institutions, Mr. Matteson may be said to have before him a bright future as a financial operator.

FREDERICK VANESS BROWN.

Frederick Vanes Brown is of New England ancestry on his father's side. The earliest member of the family known to the family records was John Brown, who came to Massachusetts

FREDERICK VANESS BROWN.

Bay colony in the ship Lyon in 1632. His descendant, William Brown, and the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. Frederick V. is a son of Orestus S. Brown, who resides at Shakopee, Minnesota. Orestus came to Minnesota from Michigan in 1869, and is a farmer in comfortable circumstances. His wife, Eveyln Bortle (Brown), mother of Frederick Vaness, died at Shakopee, March 8, 1871. Frederick V. was born in Washtenaw County, Michigan, March 8, 1862, and was seven years old when his parents came to Minnesota. He commenced his education in the common schools of Shakopee, and for one year attended the preparatory department at Hamline University. During his boyhood and up to the age of nineteen he worked on his father's farm during the summer months and attended school on the average about four months a year. At the age of nineteen he went to St. Paul, where he was employed in the office of the locomotive department of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road. He remained there till 1883, when he returned to Shakopee to commence the study of law with Senator H. J. Peck. During the next two years he read law and taught in the public schools. June 17, 1885, Mr. Brown was admitted to the bar in Scott County, and formed a partnership 457 with Judge Luther M. Brown, for the practice of law at Shakopee. Judge Brown died in 1886, and for the next three years, Mr. Brown was associated professionally with Senator Peck. In the spring of 1889 he removed to St. Paul, and shortly afterward became the special attorney of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, which relation continued until 1892. At that time he removed to Minneapolis and resumed the

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general practice of law. In 1894 he formed a partnership with George W. Buffington, which partnership still continues. Mr. Brown has devoted his entire attention ever since he was admitted to the bar to the practice of his profession, in which he has been highly successful. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and his first presidential vote was cast for the Democratic electors in 1884. He has always adhered to that party on national affairs, but has been independent in state and local politics. He has never sought or obtained political preferment in any form. Mr. Brown is a member of the Masonic Order, his partnership dating from 1887, when he was made a member of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 44, at Shakopee. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and is a member of the Minneapolis Mounted Knights Templar Commandery, No. 23. He has taken an active part in the work of various Masonic lodges, and has held various offices in the several bodies. Mr. Brown was married November 11, 1886, to Esther A. Bailey, of Prescott, Wisconsin. They have two children, Jessica Marie and Howard Selden.

OLE H. HELLEKSON.

O. H. Hellekson is a member of the firm of Erickson & Hellekson, dealers in hardware, lumber and machinery at Wheaton, Minnesota. His father, Hellek Hellekson, is a farmer in Iowa County, Wisconsin, and in fair financial circumstances. He emigrated from Norway in 1841, coming to Wisconsin and settling on the farm where he has resided ever since. He served throughout the Civil War and has an honorable war record. His wife, Julia Loftsgaarden (Hellekson), the mother of the subject of this sketch,

OLE H. HELLEKSON.

was also born in Norway. Ole H. Hellekson was born on the farm in Iowa County, Wisconsin, on January 13, 1859, where he lived until he was twenty-one years of age. He received his early education at the common schools of his district, attending them as much as of the time as the could be spared. When of age he borrowed sufficient money to enable him to take one term at college, after which he taught school for two terms, returning to college to take the commercial course with the money that he had earned. In

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1885 he came to Minnesota and located at Wheaton, commencing work as a clerk at the salary of fifteen dollars a month. Later he was promoted to the position of bookkeeper, and finally became manager in 1886. He bought a quarter interest in the business the following year, and in the two years following purchased enough more to get a one-half interest in the present business, that of dealing in hardware, lumber and machinery, under the firm name of Erickson & Hellekson. Mr. Hellekson owes his success in business to his close attention to the same and to his strict adherence to the principles which produce business success. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he takes an active interest in local affairs, having served as president of the village council for three successive terms. 458 His church connections are with the Lutheran church. He was married February 24, 1887 to Lena Olson Dokken. They have three children living, Cora Francis, Minnie Henrietta and Spencer Howard.

DORILUS MORRISON.

Of the early pioneers of Minnesota—the men who have seen it develop from a vast wilderness into a state second in commercial importance to none in the Northwest and who contributed to that result—none are more deserving of the appellation of a self-made man than Dorilus Morrison. From early youth he was compelled to rely upon his own resources but by perseverance and industry, in connection with his natural business sagacity, he gradually climbed the ladder of success, and can now look back with pardonable pride on a life that has been an eminent success. The ancestry of Mr. Morrison is Scotch. He is the son of Samuel Morrison, an early settler in the state of Maine, and a wheelwright by trade, and Betsey Benjamin (Morrison). His birth occurred in the town of Livermore, Oxford County, Maine, on the twenty-seventh of December, 1814. Dorilus received a common school education, which was supplemented by a three months' course in an academy at Redfield, in his native state. Afterwards he taught for a while in a country district school. While yet in his eighteenth year he secured employment with William H. Britan, a merchant, farmer and general trader, working for a salary of seven dollars a month and board; the second year he worked for ten dollars a month, and on

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demanding twelve dollars a month the third year, and being refused, he left and sought employment elsewhere. Within three months, however, his former employer offered him twenty-five dollars a month if he would return. He accepted this offer and at the end of the year became a partner in the business. He continued as such for five years, enjoying good success, and laying by a small fortune of four thousand dollars. In 1842 he removed to Bangor and engaged in the mercantile and lumbering business, which business he pursued prosperously until 1853. He had at this time saved up about twenty thousand dollars, and being attracted by the opportunities Minnesota afforded for carrying on the lumbering business, he came to this state the following spring with the purpose of locating pine lands for himself and others. His visit impressed him so favorably that he returned to Mine, disposed of his interests there, and returned in the spring of 1855 and located at St. Anthony. He secured a contract to supply the saw mills, located at that time on the east side of the Mississippi, with logs from the pineries, having invested in a large tract of pine lands on the Rum river. This business was continued for many years. After the completion of the dam built by the Minneapolis Mill Company, Mr. Morrison built a saw mill and opened a lumber yard, engaging extensively in the lumber business, until 1868, when accumulated interests had become so large that he turned this business over entirely to his sons. Mr. Morrison was principal incorporator of the Minneapolis Mill Company, which was incorporated in 1856, acting as its treasurer. This company were the builders of the first dam and canal, an undertaking which proved marvelous in its results—making Minneapolis what it is to-day. This company built saw mills and sold mill sites both upon and below the dam. The outlay was large, and for years the enterprise proved unremunerative. But Mr. Morrison foresaw the immense possibilities of the future and bought up the shares of the stockholders who were so severely pressed by the demands made upon the resources of the company that they gladly relinquished their holdings. In time, Mr. Morrison's faith in the ultimate success of the enterprise was justified by the result. He remained a director, and served several times as president of the company, until the property was sold to an English syndicate, which now owns it. This company owned all the water power upon the west side of the river, several saw mills and flour mills, a large

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elevator and the North Star woolen mill. In 1869, when the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad was commenced, Mr. Morrison associated with him 459 Messrs. Brackett, King, Eastman, Washburn and Shepherd, of Minneapolis; Merriam, of St. Paul; Payson and Canda, of Chicago; Balch, of New Hampshire, and Rose and Robinson of Canada, and secured the contract for building the first section of this road, from the St. Louis river to the Red river, a distance of two hundred and forty miles. The work was pushed and the completed road turned over to the company in 1872. Mr. Morrison was chosen as one of the directors of the road, which position he held until the general reorganization of the company, after the failure of its financial agents, Jay Cooke & Co. Again in 1873, in association with some of the gentlemen above mentioned, he secured the contract for the next section of two hundred miles of the road, from the Red river to the Missouri. There was no money forthcoming when this contract was completed, and Mr. Morrison assumed the shares of his associates and received in payment a large tract of the company's lands in Northern Minnesota, which contained pine timber. He was also a large stockholder in the Minneapolis Harvester Works; assuming the stock of his associates when the enterprise almost proved a failure, he made the business a success. Notwithstanding his large business interests, Mr. Morrison still found time to devote to the public affairs of the village which has grown up to the metropolis of to-day. When the Union Board of Trade was organized in St. Anthony in 1856 Mr. Morrison was chosen its president, and was a director for several years. In the several trade organizations which followed this board in the pioneer days he has always been an active participator and worker. In 1864 he was elected to the state senate, his colleagues in the legislature from Hennepin County being such men as John S. Pillsbury, Cyrus Aldrich and Judge F. R. E. Cornell. When the city of Minneapolis was incorporated in 1867, Mr. Morrison was chosen its first mayor, and in 1869 was again elected to the same office. In 1871 he was elected to a term of two years on the board of education, and later, in 1878, he was re-elected to a term of three years, and was chosen president of the board. When the park board was organized Mr. Morrison was chosen a

DORILUS MORRISON.

commissioner, and was also re-elected to the same office. He devoted much time to the services demanded of him as a commissioner, and Minneapolis' present beautiful park system owes much to Mr. Morrison's labor and counsel. He was also interested in the Athenaeum, the predecessor of the present public library, serving on the board of managers, giving a good deal of his valuable time to aid in building up this institution. In his politics Mr. Morrison has always been a staunch Republican. He has been a believer in the Universalist faith for a great many years, and been a liberal supporter of the Church of the Redeemer. In 1840 Mr. Morrison was married at Livermore, Maine, to Miss H. K. Whittemore, who became the mother of three children, George H., now dead; Clinton and Grace, wife of Dr. H. H. Kimball. She died in 1881, at Vienna, Austria, while on a European trip. His present wife was Mrs. A. G. Clagstone, who is a lady of artistic taste and liberal culture. Though eighty-two years old, Mr. Morrison is still enjoying robust health, due to the active life he has always led, and always reinvigorated by the frequent journeys he takes to sea side resorts.

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CHARLES E. WALES.

CHARLES E. WALES.

Mr. Wales is president of the Pioneer Fuel Company, of Minnesota. He is the son of William W. and Katherine (Bundy) Wales. The father is a native of North Carolina, and was born in Iredell County, March 4, 1818. He removed to Greensboro, Indiana, in 1845, where he engaged in the drug business. It was at this place, three years later, he married the mother of the subject of this sketch. In 1851 he migrated to the North Star state, locating at St. Anthony, and engaged in the book and stationery business. This business he conducted successfully until 1884, since which time he has been engaged in missionary work, much of his time being devoted to missionary labors among the mountaineers in his

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native state, this work being in accordance with a cherished plan of his early life. While a resident of St. Anthony Mr. Wales was a member of the Minnesota Territorial Council; was city clerk for several years, and also served as a member of the school board for a long time. He was postmaster at St. Anthony, now East Minneapolis, under President Lincoln's administration, and was twice mayor of the city. He was active in religious work, and was a member of the Society of Friends. His son Charles is a Minnesotan by birth. His primary education was received in the public schools of East Minneapolis. The first dollar he ever earned was by selling newspapers, in this capacity developing early the habits of economy and the sagacity which he later exhibited in business life. His first regular employment was in connection with the first coal business established in Minneapolis, and ever since that time Mr. Wales has been actively engaged in the business then established. Being a believer in specialties in business as well as in the professions, and also believing that the field in the coal trade was sufficiently broad, he concentrated his entire energy to that line of business, and with such satisfactory results that the company which he represents stands at the front, not only with the people throughout the Northwest, but also with the financial institutions, producers and carriers in the East. The company is successor to the first coal business established in Minneapolis, and is very appropriately named the Pioneer Fuel Company. Ever since its incorporation Mr. Wales has been its president. From a local business of a few hundred tons annually the company's business has been extended until now it amounts to many hundred thousands of tons, representing millions of dollars. The company has large shipping wharves at Duluth, Minnesota, and Gladstone, Michigan, on which the coal is stocked during the season of lake navigation for distribution throughout the Northwest. In connection with these wharves the company also has large storage yards in the principal Northwestern cities. The large business of this company has demanded the outlay of a very large capital, and a complete organization in the details. Mr. Wales has devoted his time so closely to the coal trade, and has been so fully occupied in this way that he has avoided responsibilities in other directions. He has been a long-life Republican, and is a member of the principal clubs, business organizations and Masonic bodies. By birth Mr. Wales is a member of the Society of Friends, but he is also a

contributor to and a frequent attendant at other churches. Mr. Wales is a widower and has one child, Charles Raymond Wales.

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HORACE AUSTIN.

Horace Austin, the sixth governor of Minnesota, was born October 15, 1831, at Canterbury, Connecticut, the son of a well-to-do farmer. After finishing his education in an academy at Litchfield, Maine, he taught at Belgrade Academy, in the same state, of which institution he was principal for a short time. He studied law at Augusta, Maine, in the office of Lot M. Morrill, afterwards United States senator, and in 1856, at the age of twenty-five, came to Minnesota, locating at St. Peter. In 1862 he enlisted as a lieutenant and was promoted to captain of cavalry, taking an active part in the Sibley campaign against the Indians on the Missouri. The year following he was elected judge of the Sixth Judicial District. His advancement was rapid after this, and in 1869 he was elected governor by about two thousand majority. A glance at his inaugural address will give some idea of the man and of the condition of the state in this early day. He reviewed many of the questions then agitating the people, some of which lived into the next decade, while others are still pressing for solution, and his advice was always sound and timely. He advocated the revision of the criminal code, which was so intricate, even in that day, as often to lead to justice. He advocated the improvement of the Duluth harbor, and saw very clearly the future importance of Duluth as a shipping point for the products of the Northwest. He was opposed to excessive special legislation, which in those days frequently crowded out more important legislation of general interest. He recommended that state and federal elections should come in the same year. In the early seventies the people of Minnesota enjoyed the luxury of an election every year. He suggested a convention to prepare a new state constitution, believing the original constitution to be no longer suited to the needs of the people. That old constitution, however, is still the supreme law of the state, and the failure to secure a constitutional convention in 1871 was repeated in 1896. The internal

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improvement lands previously granted to the state by congress had not been set apart for public use at the time of Governor Austin's

HORACE AUSTIN.

election, and the legislature of 1871 apportioned them among a number of railroad corporations. Governor Austin promptly vetoed the bill, which led to an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the legislature from appropriating the proceeds arising from the sale of these lands unless consent was first given by the people at the polls. After serving for two years with honor to himself and credit to the state, Governor Austin was re-elected in 1871 by sixteen thousand majority. In his inaugural message of 1872 he made a strong appeal for biennial sessions of the legislature, an appeal to which the future was not slow to respond. Shortly after his second term as governor Mr. Austin became third auditor of the United States treasury, a position which he filled under Secretaries Bristow, Morrill and Sherman. Following this he was for seven years in the department of the interior, and subsequently he was a member of the Minnesota railroad and warehouse commission. He is at this time engaged in the practice of law in the city of Minneapolis. He is a member of the Loyal Legion. Mr. Austin was married in March, 1859, to Miss Mary Lena Morrill, of Augusta, Maine. Of six children, one son and five daughters, all are living save one daughter.

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LOUIS A. REED.

LOUIS A. REED.

Louis A. Reed is a practicing attorney-at-law. Mr. Reed was a farmer's boy, his father, Adam Reed, being engaged in the business of farmer and miller in Mason County, Illinois, where the subject of this sketch was born January 23, 1855. His father was of German descent, while his mother's ancestry was English. Mr. Reed had only the early educational advantages which come to the farmer boy of the common school during the winter, and

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plenty of muscle training and muscle building in the summer on the farm. He had a taste for books, however, and in a course at Illinois Normal University, at Normal, Illinois, prepared himself for the profession of a teacher. He also took a partial course at the Illinois Industrial University at Champaign, but left college at the end of his sophomore year. He taught school and continued his studies by himself. He was attracted toward the profession of law and began the study of law in the office of George W. Ellsbury, at Mason City, Illinois. In casting about for a more promising field for the practice of his profession he decided upon Minneapolis and came to Minnesota in July, 1880. He entered the office of Rea, Woolley & Kitchel, and continued his study until April 1, 1883, when he began the practice of law alone. After John G. Woolley became county attorney, he assisted him as assistant county attorney of Hennepin County, but without compensation from the county. On December 1, 1883, he formed a partnership with John G. Woolley and Charles P. Biddle, under the firm name of Woolley, Biddle & Reed. After the dissolution of this firm he entered into partnership with Robert D. Russell, now judge of the district court, and George D. Emery, ex-judge of the municipal court, the firm's name being Russell, Emery & Reed. This partnership was formed January 1, 1886. Still later he became a partner with William A. Kerr, in the firm of Reed & Kerr, which partnership was maintained until Mr. Kerr was elected to the municipal bench. Mr. Reed is a Republican, but has held no public office. His devotion to his party and his skill in the management of political affairs made him chairman of the Republican county committee of Hennepin County in 1890. In 1894 he was made chairman of the Republican judiciary committee, and he still holds that position. His conduct of campaigns of which he was the directing spirit, has been distinguished by ability and success. Mr. Reed is a Mason, a member of Khurum Lodge, No. 112, is a Knight of Pythias and a Modern Woodman, and, also, a member of the Commercial Club, of Minneapolis. His church relationship is with the Lowry Hill Congregational Church, of which he is one of the supporters. Mr. Reed was married July 8, 1880, to Isabelle Trent. They have two boys, Albert P. and Russell C. Mr. Reed has taken a high rank in the legal profession of Minneapolis, and is held in general esteem on account of his sterling qualities and recognized ability.

ANDREW P. SWANSTROM.

Andrew P. Swanstrom is a native of New York, having been born in Williamsburg, in that state, September 4, 1849. His parents resided in New York and Massachusetts until 1861, when they set their faces westward and located 463

ANDREW P. SWANSTROM.

at Red Wing, Minnesota, April 21. Andrew was the oldest of a family of six, and his father being the victim of misfortune it became necessary for him to assist in the family's support by such employment as he could secure, his first venture being with a saw-buck and saw, soliciting odd jobs of sawing wood. Subsequently he obtained regular employment in a printing office, that of the Goodhue County Volunteer, where he learned the trade which he followed for nearly twenty-one years. In 1870 he went to St. Paul and was employed on the St. Paul Press, Dispatch and Pioneer Press until 1887. His aptness and intelligence advanced him from one position of trust and responsibility to another until he had thoroughly mastered the business. In the winter of 1887 he was elected assistant secretary of the state senate and held that position for three sessions. His political preferences, it may be needless to say, are Republican. For five years he was employed in the law office of Uri L. Lamprey, one of the leading attorneys of St. Paul. In 1892 he was elected to the secretaryship of the Minnesota Masonic Relief Association, now the Minnehaha Mutual Life Association, which he is managing with conspicuous ability. Mr. Swanstrom is a member of the St. Paul Commercial Club, an organization which is doing much to further the interests of that city. He has been an active worker in Masonic bodies for the past twenty years, and has been honored with many positions of distinction and trust. He is a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 5, St. Paul; of Minnesota Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, St. Paul; Council R. & S. M., St. Paul; Damascus Commandery, No. 1, St. Paul; Osman Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., St. Paul, and is at present secretary of the Scottish Rite bodies of that city. Mr. Swanstrom is a member of the Episcopal Church and

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an active participant in its work. He was married in 1875 to Miss Anna E. Comer. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

FRANK CECIL METCALF.

Frank C. Metcalf, register of deeds of Hennepin County, is practically a "Minneapolis boy," for, although he was born at Dundas, Minnesota, in 1865, his parents moved to Minneapolis the following year, and this city has been his home ever since. His father was employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, as a locomotive engineer, filling the post faithfully for ten years, when exposure resulted in a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, from which he never recovered sufficiently to resume work, and which resulted in his death in 1882. When Frank became old enough, he entered the public schools, beginning at the Washington building, which stood on the site of the present courthouse. Pressing steadily upward in his course, he reached the high school in 1879. After attending the high school for a short time he left to obtain a business education, and was graduated from the Curtiss Business College in 1881. During the seven long years of his father's last illness, Frank's mother, who was a very energetic woman, nursed her husband, sent Frank to school, and supported herself and family by keeping boarders. His mother died in 1888. After graduating from the business college, Frank entered the employ of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Company as "truckman" in their freight house; he 464

FRANK CECIL METCALF.

soon entered the freight office as clerk, and by his energy and a steady application to business, worked his way up to the position of chief clerk, having served in almost every intervening position. During the year of 1889 he left the employ of the railway company to engage in the real estate business, and was still so engaged when elected register of deeds in 1896. April 10, 1889, he was married to Miss Sadie Chase Elliot, daughter of Wyman Elliot, one of the oldest and best known residents of Minneapolis, and resides at No. 4621 Fremont avenue S, where he has a very cosy little home for his family, which

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consists of his wife and two boys, the elder nearly seven years of age, and the other born on the March 26, 1897, just too late to participate in his father's "triumphal entry" to the office of register of deeds. Mr. Metcalf has been active in politics for a number of years, having never held an office, however, until this year. Mr. Metcalf belongs to the A. F. and A. M. No. 19; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 44; Royal Arcanum, Foresters and Red Men among the fraternal societies. In politics he is a Republican, and it was this party that gave him the office he is now filling. He is a member of the Park Avenue Congregational church. Mr. Metcalf is in many ways a self-made man, and the very large measure of success which he already has achieved is the result of patient and intelligent effort added to his personal work and unmistakable force of character.

NILS O. WERNER.

Nils O. Werner is president of the Swedish American National Bank at Minneapolis and one of the substantial and successful business men of that city. He is the son of Ole Y. Werner a Swedish farmer in moderate circumstances and of Kjerstin Swenson (Werner). His ancestors were farmers in Sweden for several hundred years. They belonged to that independent yeomanry who have to a large degree, since the time of Charles XII., controlled the political destiny of that country and wield the balance of power there today. Mr. Werner was born in Kristianstad, on the nineteenth day of January, 1848. He was educated at the common schools until he reached the age of thirteen, when he entered college at Kristianstad, and graduated at the age of twenty, in 1868. He was ambitious to avail himself of the superior advantages for business success offered in the United States, and in 1868 he emigrated to America, where his parents had already preceded him. He located at Princeton, Illinois, in October, 1868, and began the study of law with James S. Eckles, father of the present comptroller of currency, and remained with him until September, 1870, when he came to Minnesota and located in Red Wing. He continued his legal studies there with Hon. W. W. Phelps until 1871, when he was admitted to the bar. Some idea of his courageous self-reliance may be inferred from the fact that when he landed in Red Wing he had but seventy-five cents and did not know a person in that part of

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the world. As soon as he was admitted to the bar he opened an office by himself and had a good business from the start. Three years later, in 1874, he was elected judge of probate of Goodhue County, and held that position for ten years without opposition from either party. During this time he was a partner with Hon. O. M. Hall, and continued the practice of his profession. 465

NILS O. WERNER.

Mr. Werner was for nine years a member of the board of education of Red Wing and chairman of the high school committee. He was also for a number of years a member of the city council of Red Wing. In 1888 he assisted in the organization of the Swedish-American Bank at Minneapolis, becoming its cashier and manager. This brought him to Minneapolis to live. In 1894 this institution was made a national bank and Mr. Werner was selected its president, which office he now holds. His political affiliations have always been with the Republican party. He never held any political office except that of a local character already described, but was generally a delegate to state and congressional conventions. He was a member of the state central committee from 1886 to 1888. His church connection is with the Lutheran denomination. He was married August 17, 1872, to Eva Charlotte Anderson. They have three children, Carl Gustaf, Anna Olivia and Nils Olaf, aged respectively, twenty-two, twenty and twelve years. Mr. Werner has established a reputation as a careful and conservative business man, and enjoys the confidence of his business associates and of the business community in a high degree.

MOSES DIBBLE KENYON.

Moses Dibble Kenyon is public examiner and superintendent of banks in Minnesota. Mr. Kenyon was born August 13, 1843, at Granville, Washington County, New York, a son of Almon Kenyon, who subsequently became a prosperous farmer in central Wisconsin. His wife, mother of the subject of this sketch, was Lura Dibble. His early education began in the district schools of Wisconsin, and he finished the sophomore year in the Lawrence University at Appleton, Wisconsin. In October, 1866, Mr. Kenyon came to Minnesota and

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located at Rochester. In January, 1873, he was appointed clerk in the state land office and was advanced subsequently to the position of deputy auditor, March 1, 1875. He held this office until March 1, 1888, when he resigned to accept the appointment by Governor McGill as public examiner and superintendent of banks. In January, 1890, Mr. Kenyon was re-appointed by Governor Merriam, and again, in January, 1893, re-appointed by Governor Nelson, and in January, 1895, received his present appointment by Governor Clough. Mr. Kenyon holds a very important position in the public service, and has made a useful and efficient officer. His public career includes his service as deputy state auditor for thirteen years, and previous to that he held a position in the state land office. While clerk in the land office he called the attention of the auditor to the attempt of the St. Paul & Chicago Railway Company to secure twice the amount of swamp land granted by the state. The railroad project was finally defeated in the courts, a report of which is contained in 24 Minnesota, 517. As a result four hundred and sixty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-six acres of land were saved to the state. Mr. Kenyon was the author of the law relating to banks of discounts and deposits, passed without a dissenting vote by the legislature of 1895, which in general contains provisions in regard to supervision of state banks, similar to those contained in the national bank law as applied to national banks. He has achieved a high reputation as a public officer, and is regarded as peculiarly 466

MOSES DIBBLE KENYON.

qualified for the duties which his position imposes. He was admitted to the bar in 1893, having taken the course prescribed by the University of Minnesota. Mr. Kenyon issued a pamphlet on national finance in December, 1895, which attracted wide attention. He was married January 22, 1868, to Ida Vincent. They have one daughter, Alice L. Mr. Kenyon resides in St. Paul.

ALEXANDER RUSSEL ARCHIBALD.

Among the institutions founded for instruction in special lines of education none have attracted more students than those established to instruct young men and women in the

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rudiments and principles of commercial business. One of these institutions is the Archibald Business College of Minneapolis, conducted by Alexander Russel Archibald, a native of Nova Scotia. His father, Matthew Archibald, was a farmer in moderate circumstances in Halifax County. His mother's maiden name was Jane Grant, whose father was a native of Scotland. The Archibalds, however, were of English descent. They located originally in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and afterwards removed to Nova Scotia. Many of them attained to honorable positions in the gift of the people of that country, such as the governorship, membership in the people's parliament, etc. A brother of Alexander was a member of the people's parliament for the city of Halifax for several terms, and has now a life position as sheriff in that city. The subject of this sketch was born July 27, 1847, in Musquodoboit, Halifax County, Nova Scotia. His early education was obtained in the common schools where only the ordinary rudimentary branches were taught. Later he attended and graduated at Kimball Union Academy, in New Hampshire. He was there honored with the presidency of his class and selected to give the parting address. From the academy he went to Dartmouth College. Being possessed of limited means he was obliged to teach school part of the time in order to pay his expenses, and yet his rank in his class was among the first three all through the four years. He also competed for and gained the oratorical prize. While in college he was a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity

ALEXANDER RUSSEL ARCHIBALD.

and represented that society as a delegate to its national convention in New York in 1873. He was graduated in 1874 with a degree of M. A., and in September of the same year he came to Minnesota and located at Glencoe, as principal of Stevens Seminary. He remained there through the school year of 1876 and '77, but in the latter year came to Minneapolis and founded the Archibald Business College, an institution whose graduates occupy many positions of trust in the Northwest. Mr. Archibald was married in August, 1877, at Glencoe, to Miss Sarah Jane Appleton. They have one child, George S., now in his fifteenth year. Mr. Archibald recalls among his early experiences that he earned his first

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dollar while working in a hay field on a Nova Scotia farm. Mr. Archibald is a Republican in politics. He has always voted that ticket and is a substantial supporter of the Republican party. He has never held any political office of his own, but as a delegate to local and general conventions has assisted in securing political honors for his friends, many of whom have reason to remember his action in the premises with gratitude.

ARTHUR NEWMAN DARE.

Arthur Newman Dare, the editor and publisher of the Elk River, Minnesota, "Star News," is a man whose success, achieved in newspaper publication, has been due entirely to his own unaided efforts. He was born in Jordan, Onondaga County, New York, May 25, 1850. His father, Alfred Dare, was a miller in moderate circumstances. He was a native of Wales and came to this country in 1838, when but twenty years of age. He died in 1888. Mary Matilda Allen (Dare), the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Vermont, in humble circumstances. The subject of this sketch had only the advantages of a common school education, with a short attendance at the village academy of his native town. He came to Minnesota with his parents in 1867, locating in Minneapolis. Here he entered the printing office of the Minneapolis Tribune, learning the trade of printer. He worked at his trade for three or four years in the Tribune office until a desire for travel took hold of him. He embarked as a sailor on a whaling ship from New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1872, ARTHUR NEWMAN DARE.

and was gone two and a half years. During this time he had many exciting adventures in New Zealand and the Pacific Ocean. On his way home he made a trip through England. Coming back to Minnesota he settled at Elk River and commenced working at his old trade. He was made local editor of the Elk River "Star," and a year later bought a half interest in this paper. The following year he bought the "Star" outright. In 1881 he bought the Elk River "News" and consolidated the two papers as the "Star-News." This paper Mr. Dare has edited and published since that time. He has built up and paying circulation, and established for his paper a good reputation, so that locally it exerts a large influence. Mr.

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Dare is a Republican in politics. He has no ambition politically, though he has always taken active interest in the welfare of his party. He has been Chairman of the County Republican Committee continuously for fifteen years, and in 1894 was elected to the State Legislature, though the nomination for this latter office came unsought. He was re-elected in 1896. He has for thirteen years been a member of Sherburn Lodge, A.F. & A.M. In 1879 he was married to Susan May Albee. Mr. and Mrs. Dare have three children, Daphne, Susan and Laurence.

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JOHN FINLEY GOODNOW.

JOHN FINLEY GOODNOW.

John Finley Goodnow traces his descent from the Harrison who signed the Declaration of Independence. He is of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry, the son of James Goodnow and Nancy T. Lattimore (Goodnow). He was born June 29, 1858, at Greensburg, Indiana. His parents came to Minneapolis in 1870, and he attended the public schools of this city until 1875, when he graduated from the high school. He then entered the University of Minnesota, from which he graduated in 1879. Mr. Goodnow was the chemist in the state board of health subsequent to his graduation from the university. He studied medicine with Dr. Hewitt, president of the state board of health, in Red Wing for two years. He did not pursue the practice of medicine, however, but returned to Minneapolis and engaged in the lumber and fuel business in which he has been interested for fifteen years. Mr. Goodnow takes an especial interest in politics and has exerted a large influence in the Republican party of this city and state during the last ten years. He is now president of the state Republican League, and has held that office for two terms. He has been a member for three terms of the Republican state central committee; and has been chairman of the city Republican committee, and has been twice chairman of the resolutions committee of the National Republican League, and is vice president of the National Protective Tariff League. He is regarded as one of the most skillful and successful leaders of the Republican party in

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this state, and has achieved a national reputation through his connection with the National League of Clubs, and through his activity for the nomination of William McKinley. At the national convention of this organization in 1895, at Cleveland, he was urged to accept the presidency, but was obliged to decline on account of his business interests. To his skill in shaping the deliberations of the platform committee of the league at the Denver convention in 1894 is attributed in a large degree the harmonious and satisfactory outcome of that meeting. Mr. Goodnow has never asked for any political office for himself, choosing rather to serve his party in the capacity of an adviser and in working in its interests. He is a Mason, a Knights Templar and Shriner, and while a student in the university he was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity. He was also elected a member of the honorary society of Phi Beta Kappa in recognition of his scholarship and attainments as a student, and in 1895 was a delegate of the university chapter to the triennial conference. He is also a member of the social order of Hoo Hoos, where his geniality and good fellowship make him welcome addition. He is an attendant of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Mr. Goodnow was married October 5, 1881, to Mary E. Hamilton, who died June 15, 1890. Their living children are two sons.

PERCY DOWNING GODFREY.

Percy Downing Godfrey, of St. Paul, is a lawyer, a member of the firm of Otis & Godfrey. His father, Jacob T. Godfrey, was a farmer and also a practical engineer at Hampton Beach, New Hampshire. When the war broke out he offered his services to his county and made an 469

PERCY DOWNING GODFREY.

honorable record as a soldier. Jacob's wife was Nettie H. (Downing) Godfrey, who, before her marriage, resided at Rye Beach, New Hampshire. She was a school teacher by profession, and is known to literature as a writer of verse and an author of some distinction. The Godfrey family have been citizens of Hampton, New Hampshire and vicinity since the town was settled in 1638. The complete genealogy of the family is given

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in the history of Hampton, and several of this sturdy New England family have rendered efficient service in the several wars on behalf of their country, from the Revolutionary War to the last great conflict. Percy Downing was born at Hampton, March 12, 1871. He attended the public schools and Hampton Academy and High School, graduating with honors in 1887. He was chosen by his class as the class poet. He came to Minnesota in 1887, and located in St. Paul, where he secured a position in the law office of Judge A. C. Hickman, and began there the study of law. Later he took the law course in the University of Minnesota, graduating with the class of 1892 with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday, receiving his diploma through the State Board of Examiners and Supreme Court. On the same day, March 12, 1892, he formed a partnership with Arthur G. Otis, of St. Paul, under the style of Otis & Godfrey, succeeding the firm of C. E. & A. G. Otis, C. E. Otis having been elevated to the district bench. Mr. Godfrey is now in active practice. In politics his affiliations are with the Republican party. He was secretary of the Ramsey County congressional convention in 1892, and in 1896 secretary of the Fourth Congressional District convention to select delegates to the National Republican convention; has served on the city and county committees, and he is at present serving on the Republican Executive Committee. He has always taken an active part in the promotion of Republican principles. Although offered offices of trust, he has declined nomination, preferring to devote his time to his professional duties. In 1893 he declined the appointment of assistant city attorney of St. Paul. He is now United States Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims. Mr. Godfrey is vice-chancellor of St. Paul Lodge Knights of Pythias and a member of the Odd Fellows, Elks and Masons. His church connections are with the Congregational body, and he holds the office of secretary of the board of trustees of Bethany church. He was married June 30, 1892, to Minnie R. Lawton, of St. Paul. They have two children, Otis Hickman and Gladys Elizabeth.

CORNELIUS B. SHOVE.

C. B. Shove is of a family which traces its line for two hundred and fifty years, to the early settlement of New England. Alonzo Shove, father of Mr. C. B. Shove, was a manufacturer

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of boots and shoes at Syracuse, New York, where Cornelius was born November 8, 1844. Six years later the family moved to Manitowoc, Wisconsin, where the son passed his boyhood, and received the common school education available in a country village. When he was thirteen years old he entered a banking and insurance office at Manitowoc. In this position, which he occupied for eleven years, he acquired a practical training in business which fitted him for the responsible 470

CORNELIUS B. SHOVE.

position which he has since attained in the insurance business in this city. Mr. Shove's first experience in insurance was in 1868, when he entered the employment of the late J. B. Bennett, of Cincinnati, an old and successful insurance manager. For a while Mr. Shove was stationed at Macon, Missouri, as a local agent. When the Andes Insurance Company was organized at Cincinnati, Mr. Shove removed to that city, and was appointed special agent of the company. In this position he traveled widely and acquired a large experience in general insurance matters, and in the management of the company's affairs. Afterwards he was appointed state agent of the company for Iowa. The Andes was ruined by the great Chicago and Boston fire, and for several years he was engaged as special agent and adjuster of several companies. In the year 1878 he came to Minneapolis, and after a short time organized the Millers and Manufacturers' Insurance Company. This company was organized under a new law authorizing a combination of stock and mutual plans. It was something of an innovation upon established insurance theories, but has proved a complete success. The Millers and Manufacturers' Insurance Company commenced business on May 1, 1881. It is essentially a mutual company, distributing to such of its policy holders as come under the mutual agreement, the surplus of premiums paid by them, over the actual cost of the insurance. Mr. Shove has been Secretary and General Manager of the company since its organization, until a few years since he became its President. He is an inveterate worker, and enthusiastic in his business, and proud of the success of his company. In 1883 Mr. Shove was married to Mrs. Carrie A. Norton, of Chicago. They live at 1002 Hawthorn avenue, Minneapolis.

WALTER LOUIS BADGER.

Walter Louis Badger is a native of Wisconsin. He was born at Fond du Lac, May 27, 1868, the son of George A. Badger, for years a successful merchant in that city, and Harriet E. Hastings (Badger.) Both parents came from good New England stock, and were natives of Massachusetts. Walter Louis attended the public

WALTER LOUIS BADGER.

schools until he was fourteen, when, ambitious to earn money to get into business, he left school. In the meantime his parents had moved, in 1878, to Minneapolis, and when Walter began 471 to look for opportunity of earn money, one of the first things which presented itself was employment in the office at the Fair Grounds, when the fair was known as "Bill King's Show." He began his business career in the real estate office of J. Goldsbury, and continued there until going into business for himself in 1886, in the same line of trade. In 1890 he became a special partner of the firm of Corser & Co., and remained with that firm three years. He then withdrew and resumed the business alone in the New York Life Building, where he built up a good business and has charge of a number of large estates, including the real estate business of the Northern Trust Company, and some other prominent corporations. Mr. Badger is a Republican, although he has never taken a very active part in party matters. His principal interest in politics relates to municipal affairs, and he is an active promoter of municipal reform. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis, the Royal Arcanum, a director of the Board of Trade, and also of the Northern Trust Company. He is an active member of Plymouth Church, and has been for a number of years treasurer of the Sunday school. He was married in 1890 to Miss Anna Dawson, of Keokuk, Iowa. They have two Children, Lester Roberts and Norman Dawson, aged four and two years, respectively.

GEORGE ROSS SMITH.

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The ancestors of George Ross Smith belonged to that courageous band of men who, with Daniel Boone, were the pioneers of civilization in Kentucky. The descendants of this branch of the Smith family have lived there since that time, for the most part engaged in agricultural pursuits. They have been patriotic, too, when the country needed their services. Robert Smith fought in the War of 1812; Edward and James Smith, a generation later, served in the Mexican War, and David Smith responded to his country's call at the outbreak of the Civil War, serving in the Second Minnesota. David is the father of the subject of this sketch. He came to Minnesota from Kentucky in 1854, settling on a farm in Stearns County, where he still resides. His wife's

GEORGE ROSS SMITH.

maiden name was Katherine Crowe. Their son George was born May 28, 1864, at St. Cloud. He was provided by his parents with educational advantages somewhat better than the average farmer boy of that period received. Up to his fifteenth year he attended the district school in the winter, working during the summer months on the farm. He then entered Lake View Academy, from which he graduated in 1886, receiving the gold medal awarded by this institution for proficiency. After his graduation he taught for a while in this school, and later became its principal, which position he filled until 1891. At this time, having a predilection for the law as a profession, he entered the law department of the State University, from which he graduated in 1893. He was elected president of his class in the senior year. Upon his admission to the bar Mr. Smith opened an office in Minneapolis and began active practice. He has gradually advanced in his profession by conscientious work and commands the respect and esteem of the bar and the bench. In politics he is a Republican, but has never been very active in party work. His society membership is confined to the Delta Chi law fraternity. January 9, 1895, he was married to Mrs. F. J. Horan.

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VERNON MORTON SMITH.

VERNON MORTON SMITH.

Vernon Morton Smith, chief of police of the city of Minneapolis, is a civil engineer by profession and has followed that business both in civil and military life. He is the son of Samuel R. Smith, and was born in Stowe, Vermont, September 15, 1841. For four generations the family have lived in this country, but the descent is mixed English, Irish and Scotch. Mr. Smith had only the school advantages of the public schools in his youth, but he made a special study of civil engineer and fitted himself for that profession. He had practiced his profession, however, for only a brief time when the war broke out and he enlisted a private soldier. During nine months of his service he was connected with the engineer corps, the whole period of his military service occupying two years. On his leaving the army he returned to his home in Vermont, and resumed the practice of his profession as engineer. His fellow townsmen recognizing his worth selected him as their representative in the Vermont legislature and he served them two years in that capacity, 1867 and 1868. Mr. Smith was on the look-out, however, for better opportunities than offered themselves in Vermont in his line of business, and in 1873 came to Minnesota and located in Minneapolis. He lived here two years and during that time became interested in the milling business in the old Dakota Mills, under the name of Beedy, Huy & Co. He then removed to Lyon County in this state, and while a resident of that county he was twice elected County Commissioner. In 1884 he returned to Minneapolis, and has been a resident of this city ever since. Since locating in Minneapolis he was for two years, in connection with his son and son-in-law, T. H. Croswell, surveyor for the government in the Red Lake agency, where he laid out about fifty townships in the years 1890 and 1891. He served two year in the Minneapolis city council from the Second ward, having been elected in 1888. When W. H. Eustis was chosen mayor of Minneapolis in 1892, he appointed Mr. Smith Chief of Police. The appointment proved to be a very fortunate one and Mr. Smith discharged the duties of the office with such ability that when Robert Pratt succeeded Mr. Eustis as Mayor in 1894 he retained Mr. Smith at the head of the police department. Under his administration changes were made in the management of that department looking to

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a better discipline and a greater general efficiency in the force. Mr. Smith is a member of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis, the Engineers' Club, the Knights of Pythias and the A. O. U. W. He has a pleasant home on the East Side. His wife was Isidore C. Lathrop, whom he married at Stowe, Vermont, November 10, 1863. They have three children—one daughter, Mrs. Mary I. Crosswell, of Merriam Park; D. S. Smith, superintendent of the Street Railway of St. Paul, and LeRoy V. Smith, superintendent of a large farm in North Dakota.

PHILIP TOLLEF MEGAARDEN.

Phil. T. Megaarden, chief deputy sheriff of Hennepin County, is a native of Iowa and by descent of Norwegian extraction. His parents were both born in Norway. The father, Tollef K. Megaarden, was a dealer in livestock and later a railroad contractor. He lived in Allamakee 473

PHILIP TOLLEF MEGAARDEN.

County, Iowa, at the time of the breaking out of the war, and enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, serving three years. At the close of the war he removed to Dickinson County, where he lived until 1877, when the family removed to Minneapolis. Philip was born in Allamakee County, on October 2, 1864. He was the oldest of seven children. During his early childhood he attended the public schools near his home in Iowa and in Minneapolis. In the fall of 1878 he had resolved to prepare for the Lutheran ministry, and entered Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, but the next year his father died suddenly leaving Philip at the head of a family of seven and with little means for their support. Putting aside the plans which he had made, the boy commenced a struggle for a livelihood. He obtained such employment as he could, first as clerk in a fuel office, then bookkeeper and later as court officer in the municipal court. All this time he was studying as best he could, sometimes attending evening school and again employing a private instructor. He managed to get a course in a business college and at last entered the university law school, from which he graduated in 1892, taking the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to

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the bar in the supreme court during the same year. In 1893 he completed a post-graduate course in the law school and received the degree of LL. M. Mr. Megaarden commenced the practice of law, but on January 1, 1895, discontinued it to accept the office which he now holds. He intends to resume practice upon leaving the sheriff's office. Since coming of age Mr. Megaarden has been a staunch Republican, and has taken an active part in political affairs. He is a member of the Union League and other political clubs. He has taken a prominent part in the order of the Knights of Pythias and is at present Chancellor Commander for the second time of Monitor Lodge No 6, K. of P. He has at time filled nearly every office in this lodge. Repeatedly elected to represent his lodge in the Minnesota Grand Lodge, and being a member of the Grand Lodge of the Domain of Minnesota, he has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the order in the Northwest. He has held the office of Deputy Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge. Mr. Megaarden is also a member of North Star Division, No. 1, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias. He holds membership in the Khurum Lodge, No. 112, A. F. and A. M., and is also a member of Ridgely Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F., and of Minnewa Tribe, No. II, of the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club. Mr. Megaarden is unmarried.

GUSTAV THEDEN.

On the twelfth day of November, 1862 Gustav Theden was born at Nor, Vermland, Sweden. He was educated in the schools of his native country, and graduated from Karlstad College in 1880. Shortly after taking his degree he emigrated to the United States, settling in Chicago, where he became editor of Missions Vannin, a position which he held for eight years, when he came to Minneapolis, since his home. Since his residence in Minneapolis, Mr. Theden has been editor of the Minneapolis Veckoblad, a religious and political newspaper in Swedish, having a circulation of about fourteen thousand. He is now one of the proprietors of that paper. He has a good understanding of military tactics, 474

GUSTAV THEDEN.

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having had a careful training along this line in the mother country. He is a member of the Swedish Mission Covenant Church, and is unmarried. It was in the campaign of 1892 that Mr. Theden first made himself felt in politics. He was engaged by the Republican State Central Committee to make a number of speeches in the Swedish tongue at various points over the state. Having studied law with a marked degree of success, and having many of the arts and graces of the public speaker, he made a reputation in that campaign which two years later secured him the nomination as a candidate for the state senate from one of the Minneapolis districts. He was elected by a large majority, and his term of office will not expire until the first of January, 1899. During his first term as member of the state senate he became known as the champion of measures designed to benefit labor, notably the lien law, which owes its present efficiency in this state in large part to his efforts. He was also back of legislation intended to give voice to the demand for additional safeguards to be thrown around the liquor traffic. His chief work as a temperance reformer is embodied in a bill nullifying an ordinance of the city of Minneapolis providing that only members of the police department should be qualified to swear out warrants for a violation of the Sunday closing law, so-called. At the opening of the present session of the legislature (in January, 1897), he became the champion of that large and growing class of citizens who believe that the modern department stores are against public policy. He moved the committee of investigation that was busy for a large part of the session sifting out the facts connected with that system, and was made its chairman. Mr. Theden is a striking representative of the successful young man in politics, and his career so far has been an honorable one. He enjoys the confidence of a rapidly widening circle of acquaintances and friends, and his future is very promising.

LORAN CHARLES STEVENSON.

The subject of this sketch is a lawyer practicing his profession in Minneapolis. He was born in Oakland County, Michigan, August 20, 1861, the son of John W. Stevenson and Frances A. Bird (Stevenson). John Stevenson was a farmer and followed that occupation until recently, when he moved into a small village near Detroit. He is of Scotch descent, his

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grandparents having both been born in Scotland. Mr. Stevenson's descent on his mother's side is from the Wentworth family, quite numerous in New York. The grandparents of Loran, both on his mothers' and father's side, settled in Michigan in the early days. Loran began his education in a country school about a mile and a half from his father's home, to which he was obliged to walk every day. Later he attended the Michigan state normal school for about three years, and after that spent one year at the state university at Ann Arbor, but did not complete the course of study or graduate from any institution of that kind. In 1883 he located in Minnesota. He was then engaged as a commercial traveler and made his headquarters in Mankato. He followed this business for about three years, and while a resident of Mankato, was married, November 8, 1887, to Miss Jenne Lettus. The following day he came to Minneapolis to live, and soon afterwards 475

LORAN CHARLES STEVENSON.

commenced the study of law with C. J. Bartleson. July 12, 1889, he was admitted to the bar and has been engaged in the practice of law ever since. His business has gradually increased and is now satisfactory in its results. Mr. Stevenson is a Republican and a member of the Union League. He is also a member of the Commercial Club and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Stevenson was not favored by fortune in his early life, and enjoyed only such advantages as come to the son of a farmer in moderate circumstances, compelled to rely mainly upon himself for whatever advancement he could obtain. After completing his studies at the normal school and at the University of Michigan he spent some time in the occupation of teacher, but his business and professional experience has been mainly in the profession of law. He has no children.

BERNDT ANDERSON.

Berndt Anderson is dairy commissioner of the state of Minnesota. Mr. Anderson is a native of Sweden, having been born at Lund, August 2, 1840, the son of Lars Anderson and Anna Christiansen (Anderson.) Mr. Anderson enjoyed the educational advantages

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afforded by the elementary schools of his native town, after which he attended the University of Lund, where he was graduated in 1865. His diploma for that institution gave him admission as an officer in the internal royal department at Stockholm. He was naturally of a scientific bent, and subsequently pursued the study of natural science in Berlin and Dresden, Germany, for two years. He came to America in 1880 and located in Minnesota. He was a gentleman of fine attainments in letters and the sciences, and was employed as associate editor of "The Minnesota Stats Tidning," at Minneapolis: Subsequently he became one of the stock company which purchased this paper, and afterwards started a Swedish paper, "Skaffaren," of which he was made editor-in-chief. He has held that position during the last twelve years, and at the head of that successful journal has exerted a wide influence, especially among his fellow countrymen. He

BERNDT ANDERSON.

has always taken an active interest in politics, and was a delegate to the Republican state convention which nominated W. R. Merriam for governor. In January, 1893, he was appointed by 476 Governor Nelson to the office of chief of the dairy and food commission, and was re-appointed in 1895. Mr. Anderson is prominent in the Swedish Lutheran Church, is a member of the first church of that denomination in St. Paul, where he resides, and has been its reviser for five years. He was married in 1871 to Emma Yhnell, at Stockholm. They have two daughters and three sons. The office which Mr. Anderson occupies is one of growing importance in this state. The dairy interest is employing more capital and labor and becoming more widely extended every year. The state is peculiarly adapted to this industry, and the products of the dairies of Minnesota are accorded a very high rank wherever they are brought into competition with those of other sections. Mr. Anderson has been active in promoting the interest of this industry, protecting the products from injurious and unlawful competition and raising the grade of dairy stock and dairy product.

COURTLAND NAY DICKEY.

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Courtland N. Dickey, clerk of the district court of the Fourth Judicial District, for Hennepin County, was born January 1, 1855, in Jefferson County, Indiana. His father and grandfather, who lived for many years in the Hoosier state, trace their ancestry back to an ancient family in the north of Ireland, a branch of which established itself in this country almost a hundred years ago. These first Dickeys settled in New Jersey, and after some years went to North Carolina. Mr. Dickey's paternal grandfather married, in 1808, Miss Elizabeth Stark, a near relative of the hero of the battle of Bennington, and located with his wife in what was afterwards Scott County, Indiana, but then a wild frontier country. The elder Dickey assisted in the organization of Scott County, and here his son, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born. This son became a lawyer, but before he was twenty-four years of age was elected county auditor. Locating in Jefferson County, he served as postmaster for nine years, and then became successively deputy auditor and recorder. He was serving his second term in the

COURTLAND NAY DICKEY.

latter office at the time of his death in 1874. Mr. Dickey was the fourth of a family of five children. The first ten years of his life were passed on his father's farm. When the family moved to the town of Madison, in Jefferson County, he began to go to school, and to cultivate what he was not long in finding out was a decided taste for music. This musical talent helped him to earn his first dollar. In 1878, at the age of twenty-two, he went to California on account of ill health, remaining in that state until 1883, when he came to Minneapolis, which city has since been his home. Mr. Dickey's first employment after coming to Minneapolis was as a copyist in the office of the clerk of the district court, a position which he secured in competitive examination with eighty-four other applicants. During the terms of E. J. Davenport and Captain Terrell he was deputy clerk, and in 1882 he was elected clerk. In 1896 he was re-elected. In the year 1901, when his second term will end, Mr. Dickey will have been in the clerk's office of Hennepin County, in one capacity or other for eighteen years. He is one of the most efficient men who ever filled the office of clerk of the district court in the state. All of his political honors have been received at

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the hands of the Republican party, and to this party he has always belonged. The earlier members of the family were 477 Whigs or Republicans without an exception. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the B. P. O. E., and of the Improved Order of Red Men. His family is identified with the Universalist church, but he belongs to no religious organization.

VIRGIL H. HARRIS.

Virgil H. Harris, judge of probate of Meeker County, was born at Newark, Ohio, May 14, 1840. He is the son of Daniel and Martha (Dowling) Harris. The founders of the Harris family in this country were among the earliest settlers in Virginia, and their descendants are scattered all over the Southern States. Ephriam Harris, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a personal friend of Aaron Burr, who had the famous duel with Alexander Hamilton. He was present and took part in the first declaration of independence at Charlotte, North Carolina, two years previous to the signing of the formal declaration. Ephriam migrated from Kentucky to Ohio in company with Daniel Boone, taking a claim on what is now a part of the city of Newark. The Dowling family is of Irish descent. Virgil's maternal grandfather, having thrashed a British landlord for not returning the salutation "Good morning" in a proper manner, decided it was good policy to move West. Martha Dowling, mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Pennsylvania, and moved to Ohio with the family in 1825, locating near Frederick. As an illustration of the hardships of life of the pioneers of that day it might be mentioned that this young girl walked barefooted and drove cattle all the way from Pennsylvania to Ohio. Young Harris received his early education in the traditional log schoolhouse near his home, and later took a complete course in a business college at Ashland, Ohio, and at Indianapolis, Indiana, with a high school course at Bucyrus, Ohio. In 1862 he joined Company B, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Fostoria, Ohio, and served three years in the Civil War. He had an honorable war record, fighting in all twenty-eight battles with the armies of the Cumberland and Ohio. After his discharge from the army he returned home and worked on the farm. His

VIRGIL H. HARRIS.

health having been considerably impaired from a sun stroke while-serving in the army, Mr. Harris decided to come to Minnesota, and in February, 1870, he located at Litchfield, where he has lived ever since. His attention has been chiefly devoted to the drug business, which he carried on from 1873 to 1890. He also built and is owner of a brick block in Litchfield. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1896 was elected to the office of judge of probate of Meeker County, which office he still holds. He has had the office of mayor of Litchfield, chairman of the board of county commissioners, and justice of the peace. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., and the G. A. R., being past commander of the Frank Daggett Post, Litchfield, and junior vice department commander of Minnesota. His religious affiliations are with the Christian Church. In 1868 he married Lizzie H. Hill, of Marion County, Ohio, four boys resulting from this union, Burtillion Emmit, John F., Maro A, and Ernest V. Mr. Harris had devoted some of his leisure time to Classical Literature, and is at present engaged in a forthcoming work entitled "A Trip Through Hell—An Epic of the Unseen," which will be copiously illustrated and published in the near future.

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GUSTAV ADOLPH SCHUBERT.

GUSTAV ADOLPH SCHUBERT.

Gustav Adolph Schubert is an orchestral and band leader in Minneapolis. Mr. Schubert is a native of Eilenburg, Germany, where he was born August 11, 1848. He attended the common school, which in that city was by no means to be compared with the American institution. At an early age he developed unusual musical talent and was sent for musical education to Leipsic. In 1865 he became a member of the Symphony Orchestra in Halle, which at that time was one of the finest organizations in Germany. He also played in several concerts under the famous musical director, Dr. Robert Franz. Subsequently

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he was chosen conductor of the orchestra in Flensburg, Germany. During all this time he continued the study of his art and was awarded his diploma as a singing teacher in Germany in 1876. In May, 1884, he removed with his family to America and located in Minneapolis. In the following year he won the second prize at the thirteenth German singing contest in St. Paul, and in 1887 he again won the second prize of the fourteenth contest of the German Singing Society in Minneapolis. Prof. Schubert was for a time connected with Dan's orchestra, but is now engaged as the leader and conductor of an orchestra and military band which bears his own name. In 1889 he formed a partnership with E. F. Thyle which continued until 1891. Upon its dissolution Mr. Schubert continued as a leader of the Schubert orchestra and has played important engagements in Minneapolis and vicinity. Before coming to America, Mr. Schubert, as a native of Germany, was enlisted in the army of the empire, and fought in the war between Germany, and France in 1870 and 1871. He was corporal of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Regiment in that war. Previous to the outbreak of that war he was a soldier in Flensburg. He fought in the battles of Villerechsel, and the three days fighting of Hericourt, besides several other important engagements. He is a member of the Society, the Knights of the Society, the Western Knights, the Sons of Herrmann and the Order of the World. He is also a member of the German Lutheran Church. On the sixth day of March, 1872, he was married to Mrs. Christine Johannsen. They have three children, Caroline Jacobine, who is now Mrs. F. G. Callahan, Katharine Charlotte and Wilhelmine Pauline.

PETER BELA CRANE.

Peter Bela Crane, of Minneapolis, was born in Wisconsin, March 6, 1847. His father, V. G. Crane, had shortly before that removed from New York to Wisconsin. He was a mechanic and a farmer in reduced circumstances, his lack of means being due to prolonged illness. E. F. Crane, a brother of the father of the subject of this sketch, is a Baptist minister, now over ninety years of age, who is said to have baptized over three thousand people. The subject of this sketch attended the district school, which in the early days of Wisconsin was comparatively a primitive affair. His attendance, however, was confined chiefly to

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the winter months, his services, as in the case of most farmer's boys, being required on the farm in the summer. In the spring of 1869, Peter Bela Crane came to Minnesota in a covered wagon and settled on a farm near Montevideo. He has had quite a varied 479 career, having been engaged in farming, in selling farm machinery, and as a fire and life insurance agent. In 1874 he was appointed the agent of the St. Paul Fire and Marine and the Minnesota Farmer's Fire Insurance companies, which he managed with success. In 1880 he accepted the general agency for Dakota of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Company. In 1885 he engaged in the life insurance business, and in 1887 he organized the Odd Fellow's National Benevolent Association the membership of which was confined exclusively to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In January, 1892, the company was changed to a general insurance company of the natural premium plan. The name was also changed to the National Mutual Life Association. Mr. Crane is president of this company and is giving it his especial attention. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, although he does not take a very active part in politics. He is a member of the Montevideo Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Sunset Lodge, A. F. & A. M. His church connections are with the Congregational body. On

PETER BELA CRANE.

December 20, 1876, he was married to Miss Addie L. Lawrence, who died May 3, 1888. He has six children, Mary L., Mertle E., Alta R., Bela L., Harold C. and Gladise E.

EDWARD JOSEPH McMAHON.

EDWARD JOSEPH McMAHON.

Edward Joseph McMahon is of Irish descent. Thomas McMahon, his father, emigrated from Ireland to this country in 1831, settling at Buffalo, New York. Bridget Shaughnessy (McMahon), his mother, was also of Irish birth, coming to the United States when thirteen years of age. The McMahon family removed to Minnesota in 1857, settling at Faribault, where they engaged in farming and became fairly prosperous. Edward was born at

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Faribault, January 10, 1859. He received a good general education, somewhat better than that of the average farmer's boy, attending the public schools at Faribault, and graduating from the high school at the head of his class in his sixteenth year. For the next five years he worked on his father's farm, but, having a predilection for the profession of law, he left the farm and entered the law office of John H. Case, at Faribault, to take up its study. He was studious in his habits, and at the end of two years, in 1882, was admitted to practice. Mr. McMahon decided to remove to North Dakota to take up the practice of his profession, and he hung out his shingle in the little town of Hope. It was but a short time after his arrival that he was appointed county attorney. This appointment came to him in a rather peculiar way. He was comparatively a stranger, but one of the county commissioners came to him one day to get his opinion on the legality of a certain measure that was bothering the commissioners. The other local attorneys had declared it legal, but Mr. McMahon gave an opposite opinion, and was able to so convince the commissioners. When they held their next meeting they elected the young attorney for the office above mentioned. Mr. McMahon established a profitable practice in Hope, but in 1889 removed to Minneapolis in order to have a wider field. He formed a partnership in 1893 with F. A. Gilman, under the firm name of Gilman & McMahon, which still continues. They do a general law business and enjoy a profitable practice, many times engaged in important cases in the states of Wisconsin, North and South Dakota. Mr. McMahon has always been a Republican. While in North Dakota he was elected to the office of county clerk and register of deeds for Steele County, for the term of 1882-84. He is a member of the Commercial Club, of Minneapolis, and of the I. O. O. F., and is also a Mason, belonging to all the Masonic bodies in the city, and has served three times as Master of Khurum Lodge, No. 112.

EDMUND ROWE WARD.

Mr. Ward has been a resident of Minneapolis only since January 9, 1895, but he has found it a profitable field for his business, and has been highly successful in his capacity as manager of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, in Minnesota.

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Mr. Ward is a native of Ontario, Canada, and was born in Oxford county, April 10, 1853, the son of Benjamin and Sarah Hill Ward. The father was a farmer, and Edmund grew up on the farm, attending the county schools. He left the farm at the age of twenty-six, and first learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, which occupation he followed in Saginaw, Michigan, until 1889. Part of his time his business was that of builder and contractor, under the firm name of Denny & Ward, and part of the

EDMUND ROWE WARD.

time as president of the Co-operative Building Association in Saginaw. It was not until 1889 he took up the business of life insurance as a solicitor. Since that time his advancement has been rapid, as follows: Six months after beginning the business he was appointed state special agent for the Union Central Life Insurance Company. Six months later he was advanced to the position of district general agent for the same company, under which contract he handled a large part of the company's assets in the way of loans, and made a success of it. On June 1, 1891, he resigned his position with the Union Central to accept an offer from the Phoenix Mutual Life of Hartford, as special traveling agent. The first of the following January, 1892, he was appointed assistant manager for the same company in Michigan. In June of the same year he was appointed executive special agent for the same company for Michigan and Ohio. In January, 1895, he was offered his present position as manager for Minnesota for the Phoenix Mutual Life and accepted it. His success for 1895, as shown by the insurance commissioner's report, was very encouraging, having written three times as much business as the company had received in any preceding year, while his business for 1896 exceeds that of 1895 by more than an hundred per cent. Mr. Ward is president of the Minneapolis Association of Life Underwriters and vice-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters. He is a member of Minneapolis Lodge, No. 19, A. F. & A. M.; also a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club. He was married in 1872 to Elizabeth A. Dell, of St. Mary's, Ontario. They have two children, Robert E. and Maud H. P.

WILLIARD BYTHER PINEO.

W. B. Pineo, of Minneapolis, is a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Dr. Pineo was born at Columbia, Maine, April 22, 1858. His father Benjamin C. Pineo, was a stone contractor in moderate circumstances. His mother's maiden name was Cordelia W. Ramsdell. On his father's side, Dr. Pineo is descended from Jacques Pineau, the French Huguenot, who landed at Plymouth in 1700. Dr. Timothy Stone Pinneo, grand uncle of Willard, was the author of Pinneo's Grammars and the revisor of the McGuffey readers. He graduated from the classical and medical departments of Yale College with high honors, and was professor of belles lettres at Marietta College, Ohio. Still later he was at the head of a school in Greenwich, Connecticut. Dr. Peter Pineo, of Boston, another grand uncle, was distinguished for his splendid war record. The subject of this sketch received his early education at Oak Hill Seminary at Buchsport, Maine, and Kent's Hill Seminary at Redfield Maine. In September, 1882, he came to Minnesota and not long afterwards began the study of medicine. He received medical diplomas from the Minnesota Hospital College and from the medical department of the University of Minnesota in 1885. He was valedictorian of his class and president of the alumni association. During the winter of 1889-90 he received instruction on the eye, ear, nose and throat at the Polyclinic and Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary of New York city. During the year 1895 he made a tour of the eye and ear hospitals of Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London. Dr. Pineo owes little to any one but himself for the success which he has attained in his profession,

WILLIARD BYTHER PINEO.

the money necessary to enable him to pursue his medical studies having been earned while teaching in the public schools. For five years following his graduation from the university, Dr. Pineo was associated with Dr. Dunsmoor in the general practice of medicine in the city of Minneapolis, but since that time he has made a specialty of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and has confined himself to that line of practice. In politics he is a Republican and a reliable supporter of Republican principles, although he has

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never taken a very active part in politics. He is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, the Minneapolis Whist Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has received all the degrees conferred in Masonry in this state. He is past master of Hennepin Lodge, No. 4, and Minneapolis Council, No. 2, and past junior warden of Zion Commandery, No. 2. He is at present wise master of St. Vincent de Paul Chapter of Rose Croix, No. 2, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite and is Right Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master of the state of Minnesota. He is also vice-president of the Masons' Fraternal Accident Association of Minneapolis. He was married November 28, 1884, to Saidie Kendal Cobb, granddaughter of Nathaniel Cobb, of Boston, the noted philanthropist.

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MARTIN MARTY.

MARTIN MARTY.

Right Reverend Martin Marty, O. S. B., Second Bishop of St. Cloud, is a native of Switzerland. He was born at Schwyz, January 12, 1834. He resolved to devote his life to the service of the church, and entering the great Benedictine Abbey of Einsiedeln, made his profession May 20, 1855. The young monk had already pursued his theological studies with such zeal and talent that the next year he was ordained priest, on the fourteenth of September. About that time a colony of monks from Einsiedeln were sent to Indiana and founded the Monastery of Saint Meinrad. Dom Marty arrived in 1860 to share the labors of his brethren. The little community prospered, a college was established and the mission work became more extensive. In 1870 Pope Pius IX. erected St. Meinrad's into an abbey, constituting the fathers connected with it into the Helveto-American Congregation, and its prior, Martin Marty, was made mitred abbot. The corner stone of the new monastery was laid May 22, 1872. Abbot Marty presided for several years, perfecting the institution under his care and extending the missions, erecting churches and fostering education. He had a long cherished desire, however, to undertake mission work among the Indians, and

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in 1876 he set out with some fathers to the Dakota Territory. The work there gave such promise that he resigned the dignity of abbot to devote himself to his new duties. In 1879 the territory of Dakota, comprising one hundred and seventy-five thousand square miles, was formed into a vicariate apostolic and entrusted to the care of the zealous Benedictine, who was consecrated Bishop of Tiberias, February 1, 1880. He continued in charge until 1889, when the vicariate was divided into the dioceses of Jamestown and Sioux Falls, Bishop Marty retaining the latter. In this year he was selected by President Cleveland to serve as a member of a commission appointed to treat with the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota concerning the cession of their lands, and with Senator Henry Rice and Dr. Joseph Whiting, he visited the different reservations and secured from the Indians their consent to the proposals made by congress. In 1895 Bishop Marty was transferred to the See of St. Cloud as successor of Rt. Rev. Bishop Zardetti, who was transferred to the Archiepiscopal See of Bukarest, in Roumania. At the beginning of 1896 the diocese of St. Cloud numbered seventy-two priests, eighty churches, twelve chapels, one university, and seminary, forty-six parochial schools, with an attendance of five thousand one hundred children; one orphan asylum, containing one hundred orphans; five other charitable institutions, and a population of about forty thousand Catholics. The See of St. Cloud is one of the most important in the Northwest, and to the care and promotion of this important work Bishop Marty devoted his entire time and energy. (Bishop Marty died September 18, 1896.)

LARS M. RAND.

Lars M. Rand came from that station in life with which he has in the years of his later success and prosperity always retained a large sympathy. He is the son of Mathias O. Rand, a laborer in Bergen, Norway, where he was born January 24, 1857. He comes of a long-lived family. His four grandparents all lived to be over ninety years of age. Mr. Rand attended the common schools of Bergen, and of Minnesota after his removal to this country. He came to America in 1875. He 483

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took the literary course at the State Normal School at Winona. After leaving school he read law with Hon. William H. Yale, of that city. He was admitted to the practice of law there in 1884, and in the same year was elected Judge of Criminal Court in the city of Winona. He held this office until the latter part of 1885, when he removed to Minneapolis in search of a larger field for the employment of his talents in the practice of his profession. In 1887 City Attorney Seagrave Smith appointed Judge Rand as his assistant, and he served two years in that capacity. Since that time he has been a member of the well-known law firm of Gjertsen & Rand, and enjoys a lucrative practice. In 1890 he was elected to the city council from the Sixth ward, and was re-elected alderman from the same ward and in 1894, both times with a very large majority. Judge Rand is a Democrat, and is a member of the Democratic state central committee. He has for a number of years taken an active part in promoting the interests of his party, and is recognized as one of its influential members in this state. He is democratic in his sympathies and feelings, and has achieved a reputation as an advocate of the interests of the common people. In official life he has always opposed the granting of franchises and special privileges, and took an active part in opposition to the Street Railway Company in their long controversy with the council over the question of transfers, a controversy which finally resulted in the complete triumph of the council and the attainment of a system of transfers which is probably as nearly perfect as it could be made, and altogether in the interest of the public. Judge Rand, as a member of the council, opposed the existing garbage and gas and electric contracts which he regards as unfavorable to the city. He is an earnest advocate of the city owning its own street railway and lighting plants. He is also a persistent advocate of eight hours as a sufficient work day, and of the adoption of that rule in all public work by the city. Judge Rand is a Mason, Knights of Pythias, Turner, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is identified with the Lutheran Church, and in 1884 was married to Miss Jennie M. Beebe, of Winona. They have two children, Lars and Florence.

JAMES H. BRADISH.

James H. Bradish comes of an old Massachusetts family which traces its line back to the early Colonial terms. His father, Cyrus Bradish, was born in Haverhill, New Hampshire, in 1814. His mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Bachelder, was a native of the same place. Soon after their marriage, Cyrus Bradish and his wife moved to Cabot, Vermont, where Mr. Bradish engaged in farming. Their son James, was one of six children. He came West with some of his brothers in 1862, settling at Menasha, Wisconsin. Though only sixteen years old he entered the army with his brothers, serving for a time as captain's clerk. Later in the war he enlisted as a regular private and served until August 30, 1865, when he was mustered out. His regiment went through the Atlanta campaign and participated in Sherman's great march to the sea. Mr. Bradish was wounded at Resaca, on May 14, 1864. Immediately on being mustered out of the army Mr. Bradish entered Ripon College, and after a six-years' course, graduated in 1871. He then entered Columbia College law school in New York City, and after two years graduated with the degree of LL.B. He at once begun the 484

ASA FRIEND GOODRICH.

practice of law Ripon, Wisconsin. After about two years Mr. Bradish came to Minneapolis and became associated with the Honorable C. M. Pond, now Judge of the District Court. This partnership terminated after a time, but Mr. Bradish has continued in active practice. In the spring of 1892 he was appointed assistant general solicitor of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company. Since coming to Minneapolis Mr. Bradish has taken a very active part in politics. In 1888 he was elected alderman from the Ninth ward, for a term of four years, and was re-elected after a most vigorous contest in 1892. In the council Mr. Bradish has taken a particular interest in the patrol limits law of Minneapolis. One of his achievements in the council was that of securing the bridging of the Great Northern Railway tracks, at the street crossings on the East Side. He is chairman of the council committee on roads and bridges. Mr. Bradish became a member of the park

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board in 1891. On October 1, 1874, Mr. Bradish married a college class-mate, Miss Sarah E. Powers, a daughter of Moses H. Powers, of Green Lake, Wisconsin. Mrs. Bradish graduated in the classical course at Ripon College, traveled extensively in Europe and is a lady of highest culture. They have two children, Bertha and Herman. Herman is now senior in the High School, Bertha organist at Pilgrim church, and a fine musician.

ASA FRIEND GOODRICH.

Asa Friend Goodrich is a native of Minnesota, and was born October 10, 1865, at St. Paul. His father was Augustus J. Goodrich, at one time one of the proprietors of the old St. Paul "Pioneer," prior to its consolidation with the "Press." Subsequently Mr. Goodrich became secretary and treasurer of the St. Paul Gas Light Company. His business ventures were successful and he accumulated a comfortable estate. His wife, Rachel Friend, was a daughter of Kennedy T. Friend, an old pioneer of St. Paul. Asa attended the grammar schools and high school of St. Paul, and after completing the high school course decided to take up the study of medicine. He entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery at Philadelphia in the winter of 1885-6. In

ASA FRIEND GOODRICH.

the fall of 1886 he entered the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, where he was graduated in March, 1889, at the head of his class. In 1891 he went to Philadelphia and took a post-graduate 485 and hospital course for six months. He then returned to St. Paul and began the practice of his profession. Dr. Goodrich is a member of the Minnesota State Institute of Homeopathy; Ramsey County Homeopathic Medical Society, also N. W. Academy of Homeopathic Surgeons, and has been highly successful in his professional career. In politics he is a republican, although his identification with his party has not led him into actual participation of party affairs. He is a member of the People's Church, in St. Paul, although raised in the Methodist Church. He is a member of Summit Lodge, No. 163, A. F. and A. M. In June, 1889, he was married to Marion L. Banker, daughter of M. L. Banker, whose parents were both descended from old New York families, traceable

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back to the period of the Revolution, and whose early members fought in the Continental Army. The Goodrich family are of English descent, and can be traced to the time of William the Conqueror. Goodrich Castle and Goodrich Court are still to be seen in England on the old ancestral estate. The American branch of the family was founded in Connecticut, and later removed to New York. It was prior to the Revolution, and members of the family were engaged in that war on the side of the Colonies. The Friend family, the family of Dr. Goodrich's mother, were among the Virginia and Maryland pioneers, and of German descent.

EDWARD JAMES CONROY.

The chairman of the board of county commissioners of Hennepin County, Minnesota, is Edward James Conroy, who is a resident of Minneapolis. Mr. Conroy was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, November 15, 1864, the son of Thomas and Margaret Conroy, both of whom were born in Dublin, Ireland. They emigrated to this country in 1854, settling at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Thomas Conroy was a carpenter by trade, and he followed this occupation in Oshkosh, becoming fairly prosperous. Edward received but a common school education in the public schools of Oshkosh, which was supplemented by a three months' course in a commercial college. From

EDWARD JAMES CONROY.

the time he was able to work young Conroy tried to be of assistance to his family. He earned his first dollar as a lather, at which he became an expert, and which line of work he followed during his school vacations. When only seventeen years of age he left home and removed to Minnesota, locating in Minneapolis. Here he learned the plasterer's trade, at which trade he worked for the next two years, acquiring a general knowledge of the business of a master mason and contractor. In 1883 he commenced in business on his own account as a contractor of mason work, which he has followed ever since. From the first he was successful in obtaining remunerative contracts, and many down town blocks and homes in Minneapolis attest to his skill and enterprise. Mr. Conroy has always

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affiliated with the Democratic party, and has been an active participator in the affairs of his city for the past ten years. In 1888 the Democrats of the Second ward nominated him for the office of alderman, but he was defeated. In 1891 he was chosen as assistant sergeant-at-arms in the upper house of the state legislature. The following year he was a nominee on the Democratic ticket for county commissioner in the First District of Hennepin County, and elected for a term of four years. In his short period of service as a county commissioner, 486 Mr. Conroy has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a man of sterling honesty, integrity and uprightness in handling public business. He was so well liked by his associates on the board that, notwithstanding a Republican majority, he was elected to the chairmanship, which he maintained during the four years of his term with dignity and impartiality. He was re-elected to the same office in 1896 by a large majority. In the campaign of 1894 he was chairman of the Democratic county committee, also of the Democratic campaign committee. Mr. Conroy has also served on the board of tax levy for four years, being one of the most efficient members of that board. Aside from the duties of his public office, Mr. Conroy has been identified to a considerable extent with the real estate and building interests of Minneapolis, and his success thus far in life gives promise of still better results in the future.

CHARLES ERASTUS LEWIS.

Mr. Lewis is president and treasurer of the Charles E. Lewis Company, grain commission stock holders, of Minneapolis. He was born in Edgerton, Williams County, Ohio, November H. 1858. His father, William S. Lewis, is a native of Richland County, in that state, where he was born in 1812. When but seventeen years of age he moved to Williams County, where he still resides, in moderate circumstances. He has always been a stalwart Republican, and from 1860 to 1864 served as sheriff of his county. Eliza Wanamaker (Lewis), the mother of Charles E., was also a native of Ohio. She was born in 1811 in Trumbull County, and moved to Williams County in 1830, where she resided until her death in 1887. The Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania, are near relatives. Charles E. had only the advantages of a common school education, attending the public schools of his

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neighborhood until he was but thirteen years old. He had learned telegraphy, and at this age secured a position on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway as night operator. Three years

CHARLES ERASTUS LEWIS.

in 1874, he removed to Hannibal, Missouri, where he remained until 1880. During the six years he lived at Hannibal he was in the employ of several different railroads as an operator and clerk. Leaving Hannibal he went to Chicago, entering the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway in the ticket audit department. In 1883 he came to Minneapolis, and for the next two years he was employed as a clerk and operator with the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Minneapolis Tribune Company and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. From 1885 to 1888 he was in the employ of Pressey, Wheeler & Company, commission merchants and stock brothers. After their failure in the latter year, Mr. Lewis decided to go into business for himself. The firm name of his concern has been changed two or three times since that date, but on July 1, 1896, it was incorporated as the Charles E. Lewis Company. This firm has been built up by Mr. Lewis's industry and conservative business methods until it is now one of the solid and substantial grain commission firms of Minneapolis. Mr. Lewis' political affiliations have always been with the Republican 487 party. He is a member of the Minneapolis, Commercial, Town and Country Clubs and the Long Meadow Gun Club, and the Hummer Fishing and Hunting Club. He was married in 1884 to Mary E. Norris, of Hannibal, Missouri. They have no children.

CHARLES A. TULLER.

The patronymic of the family of which the subject of this sketch is a member was originally spelled Tullar. The spelling was changed by Artemidorous Tuller, grandfather of Charles, who thought it was easier to write "e" instead of "a." In an old deed, signed by him in 1804, however, he spelled his name "Tullar," and it is also noted that in an old contract, which was signed in 1826 by two members of the family, this same difference of spelling

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occurs. Artemidorous Tuller, who was of old New England stock, was a mechanic by profession, and possessed considerable inventive genius. The first crooked ax helve turned out was made by him. His son, Hiram Whiting Tuller, father of Charles A., was born at Lower Sandusky, Ohio, in 1824. When he was but eight years of age the family moved to Jonesville, Michigan. He still resides there, the oldest pioneer living in that locality. In business life he has been quite active, and attained a comfortable affluence as a contractor and builder. During the Civil War he held a clerkship in the war department at Washington, under General Meigs, and also shouldered a musket at the time General Early attempted to take Washington. He has always taken a prominent place in the community in which he lives, and has occupied many township and village offices. He was also a clerk of the state senate in the session of 1865 and 1867. Clara E. Nimocks, his wife, was a native of New York. She was born at Houseville, in Lewis County, November 1, 1827, of English descent. Their son Charles first saw life at Jonesville, Michigan, June 26, 1866. The lad's education was received in the graded and high schools of his native town. He graduated from the latter in his eighteenth year and at once engaged in

CHARLES A. TULLER.

active business life. The first dollar he earned was by acting as agent for the Detroit Evening New, carrying the papers every morning. He was at the same also working in the postoffice of his native village, holding the position of assistant postmaster. In August, 1885, in response to a telegram from Charles A. Nimocks, then manager of The Minneapolis Journal, he came West to take a position as collector with that paper in Minneapolis. This position he held until January 1, 1889, at which time he was promoted to the position of bookkeeper, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of the lady who had filled that position. In March, 1890, he was promoted to the position of cashier of The Minneapolis Journal, and still later, in January, 1895, to that of assistant manager. Industry, perseverance and model habits are the qualities which have enabled Mr. Tuller to rise to the responsible position he now fills. He is a conscientious and hard worker, and a shrewd and conservative manager of the responsibilities devolving upon him. He

is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and is an attendant of the Episcopal church. He was married June 7, 1893, to Mary E. Thompson, of Minneapolis.

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THEODORE LAMBERT HAYS.

THEODORE LAMBERT HAYS.

Theodore Lambert Hays, general Northwestern representative of Mr. Jacob Litt, the well-known theatrical manager, and having under his charge the Bijou Theatre in Minneapolis and the Grand Opera House in St. Paul. Lambert Hays, his father, was one of the oldest settlers in Minneapolis. He was born in Germany on Christmas Day, 1842, and came to America when but eight years old. He lived for a short time at Albany, New York and then at Kenosha, Wisconsin. In 1855 he came to Minnesota and located in St. Anthony. He was apprenticed to the first baker doing business in the little village by the falls, and soon learned the trade, embarking in business for himself in 1865. He built the first bakery on the west side of the Mississippi, the old Cataract, on the site of the old Central Market house. He later built the People's Theater, and re-built it when it was burned a year or two afterwards. He was engaged in active business until 1887. Mr. Hays was always public spirited. He was a member of the volunteer fire department of the early sixties, and remained so until it was put on a paid basis, doing his share toward fighting the fires that afflicted the little wooden town of Minneapolis at that period. He also assisted in establishing the first Turnverein society in Minneapolis, and the building of the West Side Turner Hall, and throughout his career gave considerable attention to the maintenance of the Turner societies. He died in May, 1893. His wife, Mary Gertrude Rauen, emigrated to this country from Germany with her parents, and were among the early settlers of Minnesota. She is a sister of Peter Rauen, a prominent resident of North Minneapolis. Theodore Lambert Hays was born March 29, 1867. His education was received in the common schools of Minneapolis, and he was a pupil in the high school up to the tenth grade. He then took a business course in the Curtiss Business College. During his

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business career Mr. Hays has always been actively identified with his father's business affairs. His first position after leaving school was with the Minnesota Title Insurance and Trust Company, being employed among others to make a transcript of county records in the office of the register of deeds. He gave up this position in a short time to become interested with W. E. Sterling in the management of the People's Theater, which had been erected by Lambert Hays, his father. A little later this theater was leased by Jacob Litt, Frank L. Bixby acting as resident manager. The theater was changed at this time from a stock theater to a combination house, and Mr. Hays began his first experience in this business. He served as treasurer under Mr. Bixby with such success that when the latter was transferred to St. Paul, Mr. Hays was appointed manager, a position he has held ever since. Under his able direction this playhouse has established for itself a record of sterling success, and is considered one of the best paying theatrical properties in the Northwest. In 1896 Mr. Hays became Jacob Litt's general representative in the Northwest, and took charge of the Grand Opera House in St. Paul in addition to the Bijou in Minneapolis. Under its new management the Grand enjoyed more prosperous seasons than ever before. Mr. Hays possesses the confidence of the public to a considerable degree as an amusement caterer, and enjoys the friendship and respect of its associates. Though his father was a staunch and enthusiastic Democrat, Theo. L. Hays has never been so positive in his political feelings, and has always been independent in his support of candidates for office. He is a member of the Elks, the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Pythias and the Commercial Club. In religion he is a Catholic. He was married in January, 1893, to Mary Ellen Roberts, at Chicago, and has one child, Theodore Albert Edward Hays.

ROBERT JAMISON.

One of the best known and ablest of the younger men of the district bench in Minnesota is Judge Robert Jamison, of the Fourth Judicial District. He is of Irish descent, his father, Alexander Jamison, and his mother, Mary (Roberts) Jamison, having been born in the north of Ireland. They came of the sturdy Presbyterian stock of that region, and while in their teens emigrated to America. Alexander Jamison, who became a mason and builder,

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located at Red Wing, Minnesota, in 1857, and in the course of time became well-to-do. Here his son Robert was born, September 4, 1858. As a young man of nineteen that son was graduated from the Red Wing high school in 1877. Coming to Minneapolis in the fall of that year he began a special course of study in the state university, which lasted for three years, and then, having previously made up his mind to enter the profession of the law, he began his preparatory work in the office of Judge, John M. Shaw, in Minneapolis. In 1883 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later, in 1885, was appointed assistant county attorney of Hennepin County. He distinguished himself very early in this office by the skill which he displayed in the prosecution of the Barrett brothers for murder. These cases will be remembered as being among the most sensational in the criminal history of Hennepin County. In November, 1888, Mr. Jamison, by vote of the people, was advanced to first place in the county attorney's office. He served for one term as county attorney and declined nomination for a second term. The death of Judge Frederick Hooker, in 1893, created a vacancy on the bench of the Fourth District, and

ROBERT JAMISON.

Mr. Jamison was appointed by Governor Knute Nelson in September of that year, to fill it. In 1894 he was elected to succeed himself for a term of six years, commencing January 1, 1895. Although comparatively a young man he has acquitted himself with great credit as a judge and has developed high qualifications for the judicial office. Mr. Jamison has always taken an active interest in politics, and during the campaign of 1892 was chairman of the Republican state central committee. In the field of practical politics the future was opening up before him with considerable brilliancy when he suddenly and quite unexpectedly to his many friends, stepped aside in order to receive judicial honors. It is not improbable, however, that he regards this retirement as being only temporary. When elected to the bench for the full term in 1894, he received the largest vote by several thousand ever cast for a judicial candidate in the Fourth District. Few men in the more recent political life of Minnesota have had a larger or more enthusiastic personal following, or have been more worthy of it. Mr. Jamison was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity while in college. He is a

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Mason and an Elk. August 16, 1883, he was married to Adaline L. Camp, of Minneapolis, and three children have been born on the union, Glee, Neil and Lou.

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ALONZO THOMAS STEBBINS.

ALONZO THOMAS STEBBINS.

A. T. Stebbins, member of the state senate from Olmsted County, and one of the prosperous merchants of Southern Minnesota, is a native of Massachusetts, and was born at Mansfield, in that state, September 21, 1847. His father, Thomas Warren Stebbins, now in his eighty-first year, for a number of years has been associated with him in business at Rochester. The elder Stebbins came from French Huguenot ancestors, who emigrated to America in 1734. His father and grandfather served in the War of the Revolution, and his father in the War of 1812. His wife was Harriet Blandon, and when the subject of this sketch was one year old she died. In 1850 the family moved to Keene, New Hampshire., where young Stebbins fitted himself for high school. When he was ten years of age the family came West, locating on a farm in Winona County, Minnesota. The son promptly resumed his studies, working on the farm during the summer and attending the Winona high school during the winter. After finishing the course, he went to Boston where he attended the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, from which he graduated in 1865. From 1865 to 1867 he was a clerk in a hardware store in Winona. This was his first work away from home. Subsequent to that period he was bookkeeper for a prominent grain firm in Winona, which position he held until 1871, when he went to Rochester, and with his father bought the hardware store of H. A. Brown of that place. The new firm was named Stebbins & Co., and it has been prosperous from the beginning. In 1892 Stebbins & Co. bought the hardware store of the A Ozmun estate in Rochester. Mr. Stebbins has always been a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote in 1868 for Grant. From 1883 to 1885 he was a member of the city council of Rochester. In 1889 he represented Olmsted County in the lower house of the legislature, and in 1894 was elected to the

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state senate. During his service in the lower house Mr. Stebbins was chairman of the committee on insane hospitals, and did much to promote the building of the hospital at Fergus Falls. For the last two sessions of the legislature he has been chairman of the insane hospitals committee of the senate, in that capacity displaying sound judgment, marked business ability, and an intelligent and painstaking interest in the management of these institutions. At present he is at the head of three prominent business associations in Southern Minnesota, namely, the Rochester Board of Trade, the Southern Minnesota Fair Association, and the Southern Minnesota Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Stebbins is an enthusiastic Mason. He is a member of Rochester Lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M.; Halcyon Royal Arch Chapter No. 8; Home Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar, and Osman Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He has served as presiding officer in the blue lodge, chapter and commandery. He is past captain general of the Minnesota Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, and at present is serving as deputy grand master of the Minnesota Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. In addition to belonging to the above named Masonic bodies, Mr. Stebbins is a member of the Knights of Pythias, A. O. U. W., Knights of Honor and Sons of the American Revolution. He attends the Congregational church but is not a member of it. September 26, 1871, Mr. Stebbins was married to Miss Adelaide L. Stebbins, in Brookline, Vermont. Two children have blessed the union, Mabelle C., born July 26, 1873, and George M., born July 25, 1875. The latter is a student in the law department of the State University.

ALBERT WILLIAM STOCKTON.

The subject of this sketch is a member of the state senate from the Twentieth District, serving his second term. He is the son of John C. Stockton and Martha J. Sippy (Stockton). His father was a farmer in comfortable circumstances in Wisconsin, living a very quiet life, but honored and respected by his neighbors. Albert William Stockton was born in Kosciusko County, Indiana, March 30, 1844. He removed with his parents to Richland County, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1855. He lived on the farm with his parents until the outbreak of the war, receiving a common school education. On August 22, 1862, he

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enlisted in Company B, 25th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, going into camp at La Crosse. In September the regiment was ordered to Ft. Snelling to participate in the Indian war then raging, where the regiment was divided, the right wing going up the Minnesota river and the left going up the Mississippi, the companies being located at different points. The company in which Mr. Stockton was enlisted was stationed at Alexandria. In December it was ordered to report at Ft. Snelling, and from there went to Camp Randall, Madison, Wisconsin. In February, the following year, the company went South, the first stop being made at Columbus, Kentucky. Mr. Stockton has an honorable war record. He served with his company continuously, not losing a day from sickness or otherwise, participating in all the battles in which the company was engaged until June 14, 1864, when he was severely wounded by a gun shot wound in the right thigh, at the battle of Peach Tree Orchard, in front of the Kennesaw Mountains, Georgia. Mr. Stockton, like thousands of others, experienced quite a serious time in various hospitals at Resaca, Georgia; Chattanooga and Nashville Tennessee; Madison and Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. In June, 1865, he was discharged with his regiment at Madison, Wisconsin. He

ALBERT WILLIAM STOCKTON.

then returned home and for several years was engaged as a clerk in a general store. In August, 1872, he removed to Faribault, Minnesota, where he has since resided. Mr. Stockton has occupied many positions of public trust. He served as deputy county auditor of Rice County for twelve years. He then held the position of assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Faribault for two years. In 1886 he formed a partnership and has been engaged in the manufacture of flour and furniture ever since that time. He has, however, always taken an active interest in all enterprises tending to build up and promote the best interests of his city and county generally. For ten years Mr. Stockton has acted as chairman of the board of county commissioners of Rice County. In 1890 he was honored by the people of his district with an election to the state senate, and was re-elected in 1894. He has been active in promoting legislation for the good of the community, having served on various committees and occupied a position on the finance committee each

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term. In the session of 1895 he was chairman of the railroad commission. Mr. Stockton is held in general esteem by all who know him for his public spirit as well as for his admirable personal character.

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WILLIAM HENRY NORRIS.

WILLIAM HENRY NORRIS.

William Henry Norris was born at Hallowell, Maine, July 24, 1832. His father was Rev. William Henry Norris, a Methodist clergyman for fifty years, who died in 1878. Rev. Mr. Norris shared the lot of itinerant ministers, living for different periods in Brooklyn and in New Haven, and in 1839, at the age of thirty-four, going to South America in charge of Methodist missionary churches. During this time he was located in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. He endured the privation of a missionary's life and never had a salary beyond a thousand dollars. He was able, however, to afford his children a liberal education. He was descended from a family of Irish farmers, who settled in New Hampshire about 1750. The subject of this sketch attended no school until past fifteen years of age, receiving his early education at the hands of his father. He then fitted for college at Dwight's High School, in Brooklyn, and in 1850 entered Yale college, where he graduated in 1854 as valedictorian of his class. While he was in college he was a member of Linonia, Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa societies. After leaving college he taught school a year at Marmaroneck, New York. He then took part of the law course at Harvard University. A year later he came West and settled in Green Bay, Wisconsin; continued his studies in the law office of James H. Howe, and in 1857 was admitted to the bar. He remained with Mr. Howe until 1862. The next ten years he carried on his law practice alone. He was then associated professionally with Thomas B. Chynoweth for six years, and subsequently with E. H. Ellis. Twenty-three years were spent in the practice of law at Green Bay. During the greater part of this time Mr. Norris was local attorney of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, and for six years attorney for the Green Bay &

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Minnesota railroad, now the Green Bay & Western. These engagements led him to make a specialty of railroad law. He moved to Minneapolis in 1880, and opened an office for general practice. In January, 1882, he was selected by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company as its state solicitor. In his trial of claims and in all his practice in behalf of his railroad clients he has been highly successful, having, in several cases, advised his clients to disregard acts of the legislature as unconstitutional, contentions upon which the court has, in each case, ruled in his favor. In politics he is a Republican, but does not always vote the entire ticket selected by his party. He is a member of all the Masonic orders, and a member of Plymouth Congregational church. He was married at Green Bay in 1859 to Hannah B. Harriman, daughter of Joab Harriman, a ship builder of Waterville, Maine. They have three children, Louise, wife of Alfred D. Rider, of Kansas City; Georgia and Harriman.

WILLIAM M. JAMES.

W. M. James is the editor and manager of the Breckenridge Telegram. He has only had charge of this paper for three years, but during that time he has increased its circulation three hundred per cent and made it one of the leading Republican papers of Northern Minnesota. His father, Robert James, was a prosperous farmer on the north shore of Lake Erie, in Elgin County, Ontario, having 493

WILLIAM M. JAMES.

come to Canada from the north of Ireland. His ancestry, however, was Scotch. He died in 1893. His wife, Lorena Markle, was born in Ontario, and is still living in Elgin County. The subject of this sketch was born on the farm in Elgin County, Ontario, February 16, 1858. He received his education in the common and high schools of Ontario, which are noted for their thoroughness, and graduated from the Collegiate Institute at St. Thomas, Ontario, in 1881. He taught school, however, previous to his attending the institute, and also while pursuing his studies—seven years altogether, two years of which were spent in St. Thomas. Mr. James first came to Minnesota in September, 1883, locating at Minneapolis,

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where he worked for a time in a wholesale hardware house. He moved to Breckenridge in 1884, having received the appointment of principal of the graded schools at that place, which position he held for three years. He then went into the mercantile business, but sold out the following year, 1888. At this time he was appointed postmaster at Breckenridge by President Harrison, holding that office during the latter's administration. In 1889 Mr. James also engaged in the drug and stationery business, in which he is still engaged. In 1893 Mr. James entered into partnership with J. C. Wood and bought the Breckenridge Telegram, of which he assumed charge as editor and manager. In October, 1896, Mr. James became owner of the paper, which by his pluck and perseverance, as stated above, he had built up to to be one of the leading papers of that part of the state. Mr. James' political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he has been active in promoting its principles. He has served his county committee as secretary for six years. He also acted as village justice for eight years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar; also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the A. O. U. W. His church connections are with the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in 1886 to Maggie Harvey, daughter of the late William Harvey, M. P., of Canada. They have had four children, Harvey, Horace, Ada and Mary.

CHARLES JOHN BARTLESON.

Charles J. Bartleson was born April 3, 1844, at Macomb, Illinois, the son of Charles Mahelm Bartleson, of German descent, and Mary Ann Airey (Bartleson) of an old English Quaker family, whom Charles Mahelm married at Liverpool. Charles M. spent many years in successful navigation as the commander of a packet ship. Mrs. Bartleson sailed with her husband for several years, their home meanwhile being established at Philadelphia. In 1837 Captain Bartleson determined to quit the sea, and removed to the far West, settling at Macomb, Illinois. Here Charles J. Bartleson was educated in the public schools and in the old McDonough College, then an institution of some note. In 1861 he enlisted in the Second Illinois Cavalry and served with the Western army in Grant's campaigns up to the siege and surrender of Vicksburg, when he went with his command to the Department of

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the Gulf and served with General Banks in his Red River campaign. Mr. Bartleson was slightly wounded at Vermillion Bayou, Louisiana, but boasts that his three years of rough riding in the army was the making of him physically. At the close of the 494

CHARLES JOHN BARTLESON.

Mr. Bartleson began the study of law in the office of John S. Thompson, at Aledo, Illinois. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1867. He then practiced his profession in that city for five years in connection with his preceptor, Judge Thompson, at which time he removed to Minneapolis, and has since been engaged in the practice of law at this point. While not desiring to be regarded as a specialist, he has been chiefly interested in the law and litigation pertaining to real estate, in which he is considered well equipped, especially with reference to the decisions of our own courts bearing upon that branch of the law. Mr. Bartleson is not a promoter of litigation. On the other hand he takes more pride in so advising his clients in the conduct of their business as to avoid unnecessary controversy than in litigation of causes, and consequently is commonly on the defensive and less frequently in court. In politics Mr. Bartleson is a Democrat. He has, however, never held a political office and has no aspirations in that direction. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club, the Commercial Club, the Minnetonka Yacht Club and the G. A. R. He was married May 9, 1871, to Harriet Newell Wright and has three daughters and one son, Mabel, Blanche, Maud and Charles Albert.

WILLIAM RAINEY MARSHALL.

William R. Marshall, the fifth governor of Minnesota, was one of the founders of the Republican party in this state. He was chairman of the first Republican meeting held in territorial days, and was the first candidate of the new party for a territorial office. He was the fifth son of Joseph and Abigail (Shaw) Marshall, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Pennsylvania, and both of his grandfathers were revolutionary soldiers. His father was of Scotch Irish descent, and many of the study traits of character common to that mixture of blood were prominent in the son. Mr. Marshall was born in Boone

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County, Missouri, October 17, 1825, and got the major portion of his education in the common schools at Quincy, Illinois. School days over he went to the lead mining region of Wisconsin, where he was a miner and surveyor until 1847, when he went to St. Croix Falls to enter a land and tree claim. In this latter place he opened a general store and secured appointment as deputy receiver of the United States land office. In 1848 he was elected to represent the St. Croix Valley in the Wisconsin legislature, but his seat was unsuccessfully contested by Joseph Bowron, because his home in St. Croix Falls was on the west side of the state line. Late in 1847 he located a claim in St. Anthony Falls, Minnesota, but did not perfect the title to it until two years later, 1849, in the fall of which year he was elected a member of the first territorial legislature of the state. He lived on his claim at St. Anthony until 1851, when he removed to St. Paul, which city was ever afterwards his home. He opened the first iron store in that place, and when trade was dull, added to his income by surveying public lands. This business promised so well that he gave up his store and applied himself exclusively to it for several years. In 1855 he became one of a company of business men who opened a banking house in St. Paul. The venture was prosperous until 1857 when it went down before the financial storm of that year. Mr. Marshall next operated a dairy farm near St. Paul and sold milk from his wagons. This business, while prosperous enough, did not suit his tastes, and in 1861 he purchased the Times and the Minnesota Republican daily 495 newspapers published in St. Paul, and consolidated them, calling the consolidated paper the Press. He was editing this paper, when, in 1862, he enlisted in the Seventh Minnesota Regiment of volunteer infantry. He soon became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and in a year was made its colonel, in the place of Stephen Miller, who had been elected governor. He was a brave officer and displayed a high order of executive ability in the handling of his command. In 1862 he was with General Sibley in the Indian campaign in this state, and commanded the battalion that went to the relief of Birch Coolie. In 1863, still being lieutenant-colonel, he commanded his regiment in Sibley's expedition to the Upper Missouri, taking part in the battle of Big Mound. In October, 1863, he went south in command of the regiment, and was commissioned as colonel on November 6, of that year. In June, 1864, he joined the right wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps, at Memphis,

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Tennessee, and was assigned to the first brigade of the first division. With his regiment he took part in the battles of Tupelo, Mississippi, in July, and was in the expedition to Oxford in August. He was in the skirmishes at Tallahatchie river in the fall of that year. and went from there to Arkansas and Missouri in pursuit of General Price. December 15 and 16, he was at the battle of Nashville, and on the fifteenth succeeded to the command of the third brigade, on the death of Colonel Hill. He was at the siege of Mobile in March and April, 1865, and was wounded in the advance on Spanish Fort. In May, June and July, 1865, he was in command of the post at Salem, Alabama. He was breveted brigadier general in March, 1865, for gallant services at Nashville, and mustered out with his regiment at Fort Snelling, in August, 1865. In the fall of that year he was elected governor of the state, and was re-elected in 1867, serving until January, 1870. At the expiration of his second term he was chosen vice-president of the Marine National Bank of St. Paul, and president of the St. Paul Savings Bank. In 1874 he was appointed a member of the board of railroad commissioners, and continued to serve until 1883. From 1883

WILLIAM RAINEY MARSHALL.

to 1893 he engaged in a number of enterprises, among them farming, stock raising and the buying and selling of real estate. These ten years marked the least successful period of his life. In the fall of 1893 he was elected secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society, and in 1894 was stricken with paralysis. In January, 1895, he resigned as secretary because he could no longer discharge the duties of the office. In March of that year the resignation was reluctantly accepted, and Mr. Marshall on the advice of friends, went to Pasadena, California, in the hope that the change of climate might help him. After his arrival in California he had another stroke of paralysis, and died January 8, 1896. The remains were brought to St. Paul where the funeral was held, one of the most imposing in the history of that city, January 16, at Christ church. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. C. Mitchell, of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) church, of which the dead man was one of the founders. March 22, 1854, Mr. Marshall was married to Miss Abby Langford, of Utica, New York. A son, who was born of this union, died in 1892, leaving a

widow and one child. These two were with Mr. Marshall during his last illness in St. Paul and California.

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JOHN THOMAS BAXTER.

JOHN THOMAS BAXTER.

John Thomas Baxter is a lawyer practicing his profession at Minneapolis. His father, Thomas Baxter, was a miller, and was engaged in that business at Bangor, Wisconsin, at the time of his death in 1875. His mother's maiden name was Susannah Lewis. The subject of this sketch was born at Berlin, Wisconsin, October 14, 1863. He began his education in the common schools and attended the high school at West Salem, Wisconsin, walking back and forth, the distance of five miles, each day. In this way he made his preparation for college. He began his college course at Ripon, where he continued for three years. During his stay at Ripon college he earned his living as express messenger for the American Express Company, having a "night run," which took him away from home in the evening, brought him back in the morning, and thus enabled him to attend the college exercises in the day time. Mr. Baxter excels as a speaker, and represented his college in the Wisconsin state oratorical contest in his junior year. He took the first honors, and, therefore, represented Wisconsin in the interstate oratorical contest, held at Iowa City, in the spring of 1884. The same year he was elected president of the Wisconsin Collegiate Association. The course of study pursued by him was the classical, including Greek. At the end of his junior year he decided to drop out of college for a year and then finish his course at Williams College, to which he was attracted by the celebrated Dr. Mark Hopkins. He entered the junior class at Williams in 1885, and while there he was member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, which was the oldest college society at that institution, and the chapter to which Garfield had belonged. He was elected editor of the Williams Literary Monthly, and received the first junior prize in oratory. In his senior year he won the Graves prize for an essay on "The New Political Economy." At graduation he was awarded the

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Van Vechten prize, given at each commencement to that member of the graduating class, who, by a vote of the faculty and students, is declared the best extempore speaker of the class. This distinction was won in a class of sixty-six members. But the incident of his college course which possesses the most interest for Mr. Baxter, was the fact that he was the last student who ever recited under the venerable Dr. Mark Hopkins. It was a recitation in moral philosophy. Dr. Hopkins died just before the commencement at which Mr. Baxter graduated. Mr. Baxter came to Minneapolis in 1887, and began the study of law with Kitchel, Cohen & Shaw, and was admitted to the bar in 1889. He has been in active practice since 1890, and has been the secretary of the Minneapolis Bar Association since February, 1892. In politics he is a Republican, but is independent enough to vote for measures and men without much regard for party lines. He is a member of Park Avenue Congregational church. October 14, 1891 he married Gertrude Louise Hooker, daughter of William Hooker, of Minneapolis, and niece of the late Judge Hooker. They have two daughters. Beth and Helen.

JOSEPH STRONGE.

Joseph Stronge is a manufacturer in St. Paul. His father, Samuel Stronge, was a farmer, residing near Dublin, Ireland. The Stronge family includes a number of prominent officers in the British army, some of whom served at Waterloo, under Wellington. Samuel Stronge's wife, Charlotte Sexton, was a relative of Sexton, 497

JOSEPH STRONGE.

conspicuous as a leader of the Irish Parliamentary party in the British parliament. Joseph was born in County Kildare, Ireland, August 6, 1863. He was educated in the public schools which in that section were regarded as unexcelled in any part of the world. He came to America in 1882 and found employment in Albany, New York, as a clerk in a book store, at the munificent salary of five dollars a week. Subsequently, in 1883, he went to Toronto, Canada, and later to Montreal, in 1886. Then he came to St. Paul in 1887, where he had secured a position as travelling salesman for the Oppenheimer Millinery Company.

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Mr. Stronge traveled for four years for this house, his field of operations being in Wisconsin and Northern Michigan. He was very successful in his business, and is said to have been paid the highest salary drawn by any commercial traveler of St. Paul. In 1892 he decided to go into business on his own account, and since that time has carried on as many as four retail stores at one time. In the spring of 1895 he concentrated all his business into one large wholesale and retail establishment, and in the fall of 1895, in addition to this, opened a manufacturing concern in St. Paul under the name of the Stronge Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of children's headwear. In this he has also been highly successful and sells the output of his factory to jobbers and retailers all the way from Chicago to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Stronge is not closely identified with any political party, but is an advocate of sound money, and is also a believer in the wisdom and feasibility of the income tax. His church connections are with the Episcopal denomination, with which he was identified in Ireland. He was married in 1891 to Miss Louise Williams, and they have one son, Sidney Raymond, three year of age.

PHILIP ANDREW KAUFER.

It is not stating the fact too strongly to say that nearly all of the bright and enterprising young men at the head of the county weekly newspapers of Minnesota have come to occupy these positions through their own industry and pluck. Philip A. Kaufer, publisher of the Red Lake Falls Gazette, is not an exception to the rule. When but fifteen years of age he began active work in a newspaper office, working as a printer's "devil" on the Red Lake Falls Gazette. With industries and sober habits, and improvement in his general education by close observation and study, he found himself in a position to become the proprietor of this paper in 1892, after nine years of newspaper training. He has conducted the Gazette since that time, and with highly satisfactory results. The Gazette is now the official paper of Red Lake Falls city and of Red Lake County, of which Red Lake Falls is the county seat. Mr. Kaufer is a native of this state, and was born at Mankato, July 22, 1868. He is the son of H. B. Kaufer and Monica Fitterer (Kaufer). Both parents are of German descent. The father is still living at the age of seventy-six, virile and bright as a man of fifty years.

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He established the first pottery manufactory in Minnesota at Mankato, and has acquired a sufficient fortune to make himself independent financially by his operations in that business, and through judicious real estate investments. His wife is an unusually well read woman, of high ideals, and well informed on all current questions of the day. She was born in the backwoods of Indiana, and was taught to read German by her mother. Her knowledge of English was acquired unaided. Philip received 498

PHILIP ANDREW KAUFER.

his elementary training in the Catholic college of Mankato, which was supplemented by attendance at the Mankato public schools. The boy imbibed his mother's taste for the acquirement of general knowledge, and this, with the sturdy and industrious characteristics inherited from his parents, enabled him to persevere in his chosen profession and to finally secure ownership of the paper on which he had labored. Mr. Kaufer is a member of the Roman Catholic church. He was married September 3, 1894, to Lizzle A. Boyle, a teacher in the public schools of Red Lake Falls, and has one child, Phil A. Kaufer Jr., born June 22, 1896.

ARNT KJOSNES PEDERSON.

A. K. Pederson is the son of Peder Olson Kjosnes and Helga Arntsdatter Vigen (Kjosnes). Following the usual custom of the Norwegian people, he adopted as his surname Pederson; that is, to say, Arnt, of Kjosnes, the son of Peder. He was born December 28, 1845, in the parish of Sielbo, near Throndhjem, Norway. His ancestors were nearly all tillers of the soil. On account of the father being in straightened circumstances financially, the children (of whom there were eight) were compelled in early youth to help in the work on the farm. From his eighth to his twelfth year, Arnt alternately worked at his own home and for his neighbors, his younger brothers having grown up so he could be spared from home. He received his education in the common "religious school," which he attended until his fifteenth year. He then left home and commenced work in a saw mill, continuing in this occupation for four years, until he was unfortunate enough to have three fingers cut

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off. The following winter he drove a team, but in the spring started at work in a saw mill again, where he remained for five years, or until 1869, when he emigrated to America. Having no money of his own, he borrowed sufficient funds to cross the ocean, and arrived in Minneapolis May 16, 1869. He immediately commenced work at his former occupation, that of tending a circle saw in a saw mill. He kept steadily at this work for eleven years, when he was compelled to quit on account of the growing weakness of his eyes, caused by constant straining. During this time, however,

ARNT KJOSNES PEDERSON.

Mr. Peterson had been frugal in his habits and had obtained a house and lot in Minneapolis. This he now mortgaged for two thousand and five hundred dollars, and getting a bill of lumber 499 went to Appleton, Minnesota, where he engaged in the lumber business. In this he has been very successful, now conducting one of the most extensive lumber and hardware business, between Minneapolis and Aberdeen. At first, on account of the money he had outstanding among the farmers, Mr. Pederson was somewhat handicapped in securing credit for lumber, and remembers with grateful appreciation the assistance afforded him by the old Washburn Mill Company, and states that they were more beneficial to him than the commercial agencies. In connection with his lumber and hardware business, Mr. Pederson also owns a tin shop and a harness shop, and deals in lime, brick, paint, wood, coal, etc. He was instrumental in organizing the Citizens Bank, of Appleton, in 1892, of which institution he is president. In politics Mr. Pederson has always cast his lot with the Republican party, and is an enthusiastic supporter of its principles. His first vote he cast for General Grant for president. He has been active in local politics, but has held no office except that of town supervisor for two terms, and member of the village council for twelve years successively one excepted. On May 22, 1870. Mr. Pederson was married to Mary O. Fuglem, who was also born in Selbo, Norway. They have had ten children, of whom six are living; five boys and one girl.

WILLIAM NORTHCOURT PORTEOUS.

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William Northcourt Porteous, M. D., was born in Ontario, Canada, June 20, 1857. His father, David Porteous, was a student of medicine and surgery in Edinburgh University, Scotland, but in those days anaesthetics were not in use and the sufferings of patients operated upon so unnerved him that he gave up the practice, emigrated to New Brunswick, and engaged in the milling business there. His father was an admiral in the British Navy, receiving his appointment to that rank just before his death. The wife of David Porteous was Jessie Bell, daughter of a leather manufacturer conducting a large business

WILLIAM NORTHCOURT PORTEOUS.

in Canada. The Bell family were also extensively engaged in the lumber business in that country. The subject of this sketch grew up in Ontario, where he attended the common and grammar schools and prepared for McGill University at Montreal. After completing a university course he went to Scotland to pursue his studies in medicine and surgery at Edinburgh University, where his father had been a student before him. He also took a course of study at London College, at London, England. Like many of the enterprising, ambitious young men of Canada, Dr. Porteous was attracted by the better opportunities afforded in the states, and in 1892 came to Minnesota and settled in Minneapolis for the practice of his profession. Since his residence here he has made a specialty of the treatment of the ear, the nose and the throat, and has attained prominence in his profession for which he had carefully prepared. Dr. Porteous is a member of the Presbyterian church. In 1894 he married Miss Alma Norton Johnson, daughter of Col. Charles W. Johnson, of Minneapolis. Mrs. Porteous is a leader in social and musical circles and the possessor of a contralto voice of rare quality and power.

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CHARLES HENRY GOODRICH.

CHARLES HENRY GOODRICH.

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Dr. Charles H. Goodrich, of St. Paul, is one of the prominent members of the dental profession of Minnesota. Though a native of Michigan he has lived in Minnesota nearly all his life. Dr. Goodrich's father was Augustus J. Goodrich, a native of Elroy, New York, but long a prominent business man of St. Paul. Mr. Goodrich came to St. Paul in 1859. At the close of the war he was business manager of the old "Pioneer," and for eighteen years prior to 1886 he was secretary and treasurer of the St. Paul Gas Light Company. When an eastern syndicate bought the stock of the company in 1886, Mr. Goodrich retired, and in May, 1887, he died at the age of seventy-one years. He was married three times. His second wife was Miss Martha Wilbur, who was born at Alexander, New York, in 1827. Her father was colonel of a regiment of militia and represented his district in the New York Assembly. Her brothers are prominent citizens of Erie County, New York, two of them being Doctors of Divinity in Methodist pulpits. She was married to Mr. Goodrich in 1856, and died on January 1, 1860, soon after the family moved to Minnesota, and when her son Charles was but a year old. Dr. Goodrich was born at Kalamazoo, Michigan, on January 1, 1859. He attended the public schools of St. Paul until 1875, when he found employment as a clerk in a retail hardware store. Upon the failure of his employer about two years later, he entered the dental office of Dr. Louis W. Lyon. This gave him an opportunity of fitting himself for his profession. He studied under Dr. Lyon and took a course at the Pennsylvania College of Dentistry, graduating in 1880. Since entering upon practice Dr. Goodrich has been very successful. His standing in the profession was recognized recently by his appointment on the State Board of Dental Examiners. He is a member of the American Dental Association, the Souther Minnesota Dental Association and the Minnesota Dental Association, and was at one time president of the latter organization. Dr. Goodrich is a Republican in politics, though he was at one time a Democrat. He is a member of the People's Church. In 1886 he was married to Miss Fannie Jewell Howgate. They have one child, a son of eight years, named Robert Earl Goodrich.

JOHN FRANKLIN McGEE.

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John Franklin McGee is a lawyer practicing his profession in Minneapolis. Mr. McGee is of Irish descent. His father, Hugh McGee, emigrated to this country from the north of Ireland, in 1850, while yet a lad of fifteen. He settled at Amboy, Lee County, Illinois, and engaged in the railroad business as a mechanic, where he still lives, retired, in comfortable circumstances. John Franklin was born at Amboy, January 1, 1861. His mothers maiden name was Margaret Heenan. Mr. McGee attended the city school of Amboy, graduating from the high school in his twentieth year. During his last year at the high school the read law with C. H. Wooster, of Amboy. From there he went to Clinton, Illinois, and entered the office of Moore & Warner, the latter member of the firm now being a member of congress. The senior member of this firm, Mr. Moore, was partner with United States Senator David Davis, of Illinois, from 1853 until the death of Senator Davis. Mr. McGee was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Illinois, November 501

JOHN FRANKLIN McGEE.

10, 1882. He came west, however, the following April, settling in Devils Lake, Dakota Territory, going into partnership with D. E., Morgan, at present district judge at Devils Lake. Mr. McGee assisted Mr. Morgan, who was prosecuting attorney at that time, trying all the important criminal cases from the organization of the county until leaving for Minneapolis. The most important case Mr. McGee tried while at Devils Lake was the sensational Oswald murder case, in April and May of 1886. He removed to Minneapolis in April, 1887, and entered into partnership with A. H. Noyes, which partnership was continued until August 19, 1889. Since that time Mr. McGee has not entered into any other partnerships. His specialty is that if corporation law. He was the representative of the old Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad, and is also of its successor, the Chicago Great Western. He is also attorney for a number of elevator companies. One of the most important cases in which he has been interested, and one which became of national interest, was that of Norman Brass vs. North Dakota, a suit brought to overthrow the grain laws of that state. When this case was finally appealed to the supreme court of the United States, the law was upheld by a vote of five to four. He has never been very active in politics, but is an

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independent Republican in his belief. He has not held any political office. He was married September 14, 1884, to Libbie L. Ryan, of Wapella, Illinois. They have four children.

JOHN E. HOLMBERG.

John E. Holmberg, a prominent representative of the Swedish nationality in Minnesota, was born in Smaland, Sweden, on December 17, 1850. He received a common school education in his native town, and in 1873 emigrated to America, locating in Minneapolis, which is still his home. He had learned the trade of mason in Sweden, and followed it in this country for ten years after his arrival here. He then became a contractor and builder, which is his business at this time. From poverty and obscurity he has been able to build his fortunes up until at the present time he is one of the best known people of his nationality in Minneapolis, and one of the wealthiest, also.

JOHN E. HOLMBERG.

In politics, Mr. Holmberg has always been a consistent Republican, working earnestly for the success of that party in every campaign. In 1892, as a reward in part for his faithful services, he was sent to the legislature from the old Thirty-second representative district of Minneapolis, comprising the Fifth and Sixth wards. He served during the session of 1893 with credit to himself, fully answering the expectations of his constituents, and was, in the fall of 1894, elected to the office of sheriff of Hennepin County, which he held for one term. Mr. Holmberg is a Lutheran in religion. He belonged to the Swedish Augustana church for about twenty years, but is at present a member of St. John's English Lutheran church in Minneapolis. He is president of the Flour City Realty Company. He earned his first dollar in America by carrying building stone up to the fourth floor of the old Washburn A flour mill, the one which was destroyed by an explosion a number of years ago, killing a number of employes. In the fatherland Mr. Holmberg had only the advantages which came to the children of the poorer people. His father, who died thirty-three years ago, was a farmer, and was not able to give his son any start in the world, except that of a good name. All that Mr. Holmberg is he owes to his own efforts, a fact in

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which he very properly takes considerable pride. His mother is living and makes her home in Minneapolis. Mr. Holmberg is married and is the father of six children.

JULIUS C. GILBERTSON.

Dr. J. C. Gilbertson is a successful physician of Luverne, Minnesota. He is a native of Norway, but has lived in this country ever since he was six years of age and by education and assimilation is thoroughly American. His ancestors were of the Norwegian peasantry. Engebret Gilbertson, his father, was a farmer and was very poor when he came to America in 1867 with his wife and young family. He settled in Goodhue County, Minnesota, but after two years moved across the river to Pierce County, Wisconsin, where he still lives in comfortable circumstances, having become independent and at the same time raised a large family. Young Julius went to the district school in the neighborhood in the winters and worked hard on the farm during the rest of the year. In 1880, when nineteen years old, he had advanced so far as to be

JULIUS C. GILBERTSON.

able to secure a certificate to teach in the county schools. However he did not avail himself of this opportunity but entered Red Wing Seminary the next year and graduated in 1884. At this time his father offered to mortgage his farm in order to secure the means for Julius to further pursue his studies but the son would not hear of it, and went to teaching school, at the same time studying as much as might be in his spare time. In the spring of 1885 he opened a small general store at Esdaile, Wisconsin, but after two years he tired of mercantilism and sold his business to Mr. A. A. Ulvin. He attended special lectures at the University of Wisconsin the following winter and in 1888 entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota. Three more years of hard work ensued and in 1891 he graduated, receiving the class honors. After graduation from the University and having passed successfully the examination of the state medical board, Dr. Gilbertson settled in Luverne and at once engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been very successful and has built up a large and lucrative practice—probably as large as any in

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that part of the state. He has no specialty and his practice is general, but he has been especially successful in the treatment of nervous disorders. Dr. Gilbertson was married on November 503 27, 1895, to Miss Thea H. Helgeson at Blair, Wisconsin. He is a member of the Lutheran church. In political belief he is a Republican. He has never held an office except that of town clerk in Wisconsin from 1885 to 1887.

FERDINAND BARTA.

Ferdinand Barta is a St. Paul attorney and prominent Republican politician of Ramsey County. He was born September 8, 1857, in the town of Union, Vernon County, Wisconsin. His father was Joseph M. Barta, who came to the United States from Bohemia in 1849, and later settled on a farm in Wisconsin and from 1865 devoted his attention to the invention and perfection of a twine binder, in which he was successful. His mother's maiden name was Mary Holak. Mr. Barta received his education in the public schools in the vicinity of his home. Like most western boys of the time he was obliged to do much for himself at an early age. From his seventeenth year he studied and taught alternately and in this way managed to keep up with his class and secure a full course in the high school at La Crosse. From 1870 to 1882 he studied law in the office of Howe & Tourtellotte, and held a clerkship under Leonard Lottridge for a year prior to his admission to the bar in November, 1882. In May, 1883, he decided to seek a new location in the west. Stopping in St. Paul, he determined to locate there, opened an office and has maintained a successful practice ever since. Mr. Barta has been a Republican ever since he attained his majority. Soon after coming to St. Paul he began to take an active part in the political affairs of the city and county and was for six years a member of the city and county Republican committees. His first candidacy for office was for the legislature from the Fifth ward of the city of St. Paul in the fall of 1894, for which office he was elected, although the district had a normal Democratic majority of five hundred. While in the legislature he devoted his time to hard and effective work in the interests of his constituents, being a member of several of the more important committees. He was renominated for the office without opposition in 1896 and was re-elected. Mr.

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FERDINAND BARTA.

Barta is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in January, 1888, to Miss Lena Brings, daughter of Joseph and Lucy Brings, who were early settlers of St. Paul. They have one son, whose name is Joseph.

THOMAS J. DOUGHERTY.

Several presidents have been born within the borders of the state of Ohio; and from Ohio have come many of the progressive citizens of the Northwestern states. Thomas J. Dougherty, postmaster at Northfield, Minnesota, was born at Marietta, Ohio, on September 15, 1856. When he was about three years old his parents removed from Ohio to Wisconsin, settling on a farm in St. Croix County. He received his early education in the public schools of the same county, and later spent two years in the St. Croix County Collegiate and Military Academy, a school which flourished for a short time at Hudson, Wisconsin. He then taught school in St. Croix and Polk counties for several terms. Mr. Dougherty came to Minnesota in 1876 and became a citizen of Northfield, Rice County, where he has lived ever since. He first entered the office of Perkins & Whipple as a law student and remained with them until 1879, when he was offered, by Warder, 504

THOMAS J. DOUGHERTY.

Mitchell & Co., manufacturers of the Champion reapers and mowers, the responsible position of general collector for Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and North and South Dakota. He accepted the offer thus made him and held the position for eight years, resigning in 1877 to enter upon the practice of law. He went into partnership with O. F. Perkins. This firm continued until 1893, when Mr. Perkins died, and R. J. Drake succeeded to his part of the business. The new firm thus formed still exists as Drake & Dougherty. In politics Mr. Dougherty is a Democrat, and has been a prominent figure in the political affairs of Northfield and Rice County. At one time he was nominated by the Democratic party of his county as a candidate for judge of probate. He is a member of the Northfield city council,

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and the citizens of the Third ward have found his services so valuable that they have retained him constantly as their councilman since 1890. He has also served as a member of the school board during the last four years. In January, 1896, President Cleveland appointed him postmaster at Northfield. On October 5, 1882, at Hazelwood, Minnesota, he married Miss Katie Hennessy, of that place. Mrs. Dougherty died Nov. 26, 1896.

FRANK A. DAY.

Frank A. Day, of Fairmont, Martin County, is one of the best known newspaper men and politicians in the state. His newspaper, the Martin County Sentinel, is a high class country weekly, and it is the boast of its editor that it has the largest circulation of any country weekly in Minnesota. Mr. Day was born in 1855 in Green County, Wisconsin. In 1874 he came to Fairmont and established the Sentinel which he has conducted ever since. In 1878 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature and had the distinction of being the youngest member of the body. In 1880 he was elected a member of the state senate and was re-elected in 1890 and 1894. It was during the first session of his last term, in 1895, that he was elected president of the senate, and filled the office of lieutenant governor for the two years' term made vacant by the promotion of Lieutenant Governor Clough to the office of governor. Until the campaign of 1896 Mr. Day's political affiliations had been with the Republican

FRANK A. DAY.

party. For two terms he was a member of the Republican state central committee. In 1892 he was one of Minnesota's delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention in Minneapolis, 505 and has been a prominent figure in all the important Republican gatherings in the state for a dozen years or more. In the campaign of 1896, however, Mr. Day, with Hon. John Lind, Hon. John Day Smith, Congressman C. A. Towne, State Senators D. F. Morgan and S. B. Howard, and other men formerly prominent in the Republican party of the state, organized the free silver Republican party of Minnesota, and supported Bryan and Sewall and the free silver fusion candidates in the state campaign.

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Several of the gentlemen above named were nominated for office, Mr. Lind being chosen by the new movement as its candidate for governor, and being subsequently indorsed by the Democratic and Populist parties. Mr. Smith was a candidate for presidential elector, Mr. Towne for congress from the Sixth District, and Mr. Day was nominated by acclamation for congress from the Second District, and without effort on his part was indorsed by the Democratic and Populist parties. Although swept down to defeat with the other free silver candidates in Minnesota, Mr. Day's popularity at home was attested by the fact that he overcame a large Republican majority in Martin County, carrying it by one hundred and fifty-four and ran nine hundred and fifteen ahead of ticket in the Second District. As a public man Mr. Day has exerted a marked influence, has helped to shape most of the important legislation of the state during the past ten years, and has made himself known from one end of the state to the other. He is married and has four children—two boys and two girls.

CHARLES SUMNER CAIRNS.

Charles Sumner Cairns is a lawyer practicing his profession at Minneapolis. His ancestors on both sides of the family came to America from Great Britain before the Revolutionary war. His father's name was Robert Cairns and his mother's maiden name was Mary A. Haynes, one of whose paternal ancestor was Samuel Haynes, one of the nine founders of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He came from England in 1635 in this ship "Angel Gabriel." Charles Summer Cairns was

CHARLES SUMNER CAIRNS.

born July 4, 1856, on a farm near Duncan Falls, Muskingum County, Ohio. His early education was obtained in the common schools of that county, after which he entered Muskingum College, at New Concord, Ohio, where he graduated in a classical course in 1876. He took a law course in the University of Michigan, graduating in 1882, and for some time thereafter he continued to read law in the office of Roby, Outten & Vail, at Decatur, Illinois. In 1883 he came to Minneapolis and opened a law office with D. S. Frackelton.

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After the dissolution of that partnership he continued business by himself until 1895, when he entered the firm of Fletcher, Cairns & Rockwood. Mr. Cairns is a Republican and takes an active interest in local and state politics. He was elected to the lower house of the state legislature and served in the session of 1893. He also has served the Republicans as a member of campaign committees and has taken a leading part in the management of public affairs in his own city. When the state census of 1895 was taken Mr. Cairns was made chairman of the citizens' committee, appointed to look after the interests of the city in that connection, and performed the duties imposed upon him with such success as to meet with the hearty approval and commendation 506 of his fellow citizens. Mr. Cairns is a man of high character and his appointment at the head of that committee was a guarantee that the work would be done fairly and honestly. At the same time it was prosecuted with vigor and intelligence, and it is due to his effort that the census of 1895 was regarded as the most reliable ever taken in the city. He is a member and first vice president of the Union League, a member of the Board of Trade and also of the Commercial Club. His church membership is with Westminster Presbyterian church, of which society he is one of the deacons. His wife is a daughter of Isaac Shellabarger, of Decatur, Illinois, to whom he was married October 30, 1884. Her maiden name was Frances V. Shellabarger.

CHRISTIAN JOHNSON.

Dr. Christian Johnson, of Willmar, is a native of Denmark, where he was born in Veile Amt, Jutland, July 17, 1853. He is the son of J. F. Ramsing, a farmer in comfortable circumstances, and Zidzel Christansatter (Ramsing). The ancestors of Dr. Johnson were largely identified with the military affairs of their county. His maternal grandfather was a cavalry officer in Napoleon's army in Russia. Christian was taught the rudimentary branches by his mother, who was a lady of many accomplishments. Later he attended the common school, but received his academic instruction under private tutelage. When but sixteen years of age he emigrated to America. He had no money, friends or acquaintances, but he worked at such odd jobs as he could secure in New York and Boston, in the meantime continuing his studies in the public schools and under private

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teachers as much as his means would allow. Having a desire to follow the medical profession, he commenced studying for that purpose in Boston. In 1874, however, he was compelled to return to Denmark to settle up the family estate. For the next three years he purchased the study of medicine in Copenhagen. In 1878 he returned to this country with the intention of completing his studies, but circumstances making it necessary that he should visit Minnesota, he decided to locate here, and in 1879 settled in Royalton, in Morrison County. In 1883 he passed the state medical examination and commenced CHRISTIAN JOHNSON.

the practice of his profession. He moved from Royalton to New London in 1886, residing in this place until the spring of 1895, at which time he moved to Willmar, Dr. Johnson has enjoyed a large and remunerative medical practice throughout Kandiyohi County. He has also served as United States pension surgeon at Willmar for several years. In addition with his professional practice he has been identified with a number of business enterprises. In 1895 he began the publication of the Willmar Tribune, but a few months later entered into partnership with Victor E. Lawson, under the firm name of Johnson & Lawson. This firm continued the publication of the Tribune, which was a decided success from the start. Dr. Johnson is one of the members of the New London Real Estate Company, which built the Great Northern hotel, and make extensive improvements in that two. He is also owner of considerable real estate in and around it. While a resident of New London Dr. Johnson was closely identified with every public enterprise. He was one of the incorporators, and until lately one of the directors of the State Bank of New London, and served as president of the village and of the school board, and in a number of other village offices. Up to 1893 Dr. Johnson affiliated with the Republican party, and took an active part in the local politics, serving the state central committee as a stump speaker. He disagreed with the party, however, on the issue involved in 507 the repeal of the Sherman law, and joined the People's party in the campaign of 1894, taking an active part. He was a candidate for election to the lower house of the legislature, but was defeated by only twenty-nine votes.

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In the campaign of 1896 he was leading candidate for the People's party congressional nomination, and was also a delegate to the national convention of that party in St. Louis.

HENDRICK GORDON WEBSTER.

Hendrick Gordon Webster traces his ancestry back to Colonel David Webster one of the early settlers of Plymouth, New Hampshire. Mr. Webster was born in Plymouth, New Hampshire, in 1847. He is the son of David C. Webster and Nancy Gordon (Webster). He is a grandson of Colonel William Webster of the New Hampshire militia, and a great-grandson of Colonel David Webster, who commanded a regiment of New Hampshire troops in the Continental Army. The document formally discharging Colonel Webster and his regiment from the Continental Army at Saratoga, signed by Brigadier General Bailey, chief of staff for General Gates, is still in the possession of the family. Colonel David Webster was one of the earlier settlers of New Hampshire about 1765, and the family resided there for three generations. He was a farmer and kept a raven on the site now occupied by the famous Pemmigewasset House, at Plymouth. The subject of this sketch obtained his early education in the Nashua, New Hampshire, high school and in Plymouth Academy. He then began the study of pharmacy and went into business as a druggist in Boston. He was engaged in that business also in Newton and in Fall River, Massachusetts. As a citizen of Fall River he took an active interest in local affairs and was made a member of the Fall River city council. He has always been Republican and active in that party. He came to Minnesota in 1880 and embarked in the drug business in this city. In 1883 a number of the progressive pharmacists of the state united in the organization of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association its object being to promote the advancement of pharmacy in this state. Mr. Webster was one of the charter members and was active with others in securing the passage by the

HENDRICK GORDON WEBSTER.

legislature of 1885 of a law regulating the practice of pharmacy. This law provided for a board of pharmacy to be appointed by the governor, to enforce its provisions. All persons

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who were engaged in the drug business at this time were registered either as pharmacists or assistants, and were permitted to continue as such, but the board was required to examine as to the qualifications of all who thereafter wished to engage in the business, and to cause the prosecution of violators of the law. The board hold quarterly examinations of candidates for registration. These examinations are both practical and theoretical and very thorough. Candidates in order to pass these examinations find it necessary to pursue some regular course of instruction in pharmacy, in addition to the practical experience of the drug store, and so, as the result, a flourishing department of pharmacy has been added to our State University, besides two private school which have been established since the enactment of the law, and which are well patronized by students of pharmacy. Thus it will be seen that good progress has already been made toward securing for the people of our state the services of more intelligent and skilled pharmacists. Mr. Webster is a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church. He was married in 1870 to Abbie Richardson Stevens, in Newton, Massachusetts. He has one son, George Gordon.

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